

rarely be obtained, except through the quarrymen who have been instructed what objects to preserve. The first specimen of this kind ever noticed, was discovered in a mass of chalk which I was breaking up in search of fungiform flints; when, to my great delight, I found the fossil, *Lign.* 61, fig. 3, which at once established the connexion between the flat chalk specimens, *Lign.* 61, figs. 1, 2, and the flints figured *Lign.* 60, figs. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8. Upon showing this fossil to the quarrymen, and exciting their attention by suitable rewards, I obtained the illustrative series now in the British Museum. Much light would probably be thrown on the nature of the organization of other zoophytes of the chalk that have undergone this mode of petrification, if due care were taken in their collection, and they were examined before extracted from the stone in which they are imbedded. Loose, delicate specimens, whether from the chalk or tertiary strata, should be affixed, with strong gum-water, to cards, or on pieces of thin board, covered with suitable coloured paper.

The Shanklin-sand Spongites, Siphoniæ, &c. may often be extracted from the rock tolerably perfect, by a well-directed blow of the hammer; but delicate specimens should be left attached to a block, and the surrounding stone be carefully chiselled away, so as to expose the most essential characters.

The Faringdon zoophytes are, for the most part,