

generally occupied by consolidated materials, which had entered when in a soft or fluid state; and frequently the substance of the shell has disappeared, and the stony cast of the interior alone remains. In many instances, the spaces left by the dissolution of the shells are filled with spar, or the casts are closely invested by the surrounding stone, from long-continued superincumbent pressure; and in such cases the casts are often distorted and flattened. But the vacancy is occasionally empty, and on its walls is found an impress of the external surface of the shell, with all the lines and ornaments of the original as sharp as if cast in plaster of Paris.

The specimen, *Lign.* 86, fig. 2, from the tertiary strata at Bracklesham Bay, Sussex, is a polished slice of indurated argillaceous limestone, from a septarium (*nodule divided by fissures*), abounding in spiral univalve shells, called *Turritellæ*. Fig. 1, is a perfect shell of the same species, extracted from soft clay; and fig. 3, a cast in calcareous spar, obtained from the septarium. In the polished slab, fig. 2, sections of numerous shells are seen. The dark partitions, or septa, are veins of spar, which occupy interstices that have been formed in the clay-nodule by shrinking; and if the specimen be closely examined, the shells will be found split across and displaced by the fissures; thus presenting an interesting illustration of the *faults*, or dislocations, of the strata, so familiar to the geological observer. In the present instance, the lines on the