

wood, while from the surface of its soft body a calcareous matter is secreted, which lines with a shelly covering the hollows or channels formed by the animal in its progress. The fossil species differ from the recent in the valves being united to the calcareous tube. Wood perforated by *Teredines*, and occupied by their shelly tubes, occurs in almost every locality of the London Clay. Those specimens in which the wood is petrified, and the cavities of the tubes are filled with calcareous spar of various colours, furnish beautiful sections, when cut and polished (*Org. Rem.* Vol. I. Pl. VIII. figs. 8, 9.). When the canal in the Regent's Park was being formed, large blocks of perforated calcareous wood were discovered, having the ligneous structure well preserved, and the tubes of the *Teredines* occupied by yellow, grey, and brown spar, forming specimens of great beauty and interest. Wood, with *Teredines*, or some analogous boring mollusks, occurs sparingly in the chalk of this country; but in the cretaceous strata at Maestricht, large masses are frequently found. Fossil wood may occasionally be observed with perforations that have been made by other kinds of boring shells; but the preceding remarks will suffice to convey an idea of the nature and origin of such appearances.*

* Other genera of boring shells also occur fossil, as *Fistulana*, *Gastrochæna* (Min. Conch. tab. 526), *Saxicava* (Min. Conch. tab. 466).