

shown in *Lign.* 119. The one named *C. Valdensis*, or Wealden Cypris, by Dr. Fitton (fig. 1.), is the most frequent, and occurs in numerous localities in Kent and Sussex. A Cypris having the case studded with relatively large tubercles (fig. 3.), is found in many of the finer sandstones of Tilgate Forest; another, with the shell tuberculated, but divided by a transverse ridge, indicating a rudimentary condition of the segments which characterise the class (fig. 2.), is certainly distinct from the former, and can have no name more appropriate than that of *C. Fittoni*. The other beautiful species (*C. granulosa*, fig. 4.) has the surface of the case covered with granules. One more species has been observed in the Weald clay, at Sandown Bay, and Atherfield (by Mr. Lonsdale); it is distinguished by a short conical spine on each valve, and is therefore named *C. spinigera*. In the Weald clay at Resting-oak-hill, near Cooksbridge (*Geol. S. E.* p. 187.), *C. Valdensis* is so abundant, that every thin flake is covered with its white calcareous shells; and upon breaking the nodules and septaria of reddish-brown ironstone, which occur in that locality, myriads of beautiful sharp casts of the cases are observable in almost every fragment. They are associated with fresh-water bivalves and univalves (*Cyclas* and *Paludina*), and minute scales of fishes.

The Sussex marble is largely composed of the remains of these minute crustaceans. Upon examining thin polished slices of this limestone under the