

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE to p. 520, Chap. XIV.—The food of the Cirripedes is stated, in works on natural history, to consist principally of small crustaceans; but the recent observations of Mr. Hamlin Lee, have shown that the minute Infusoria and Polythalamia, largely contribute to the support of these animals. This discovery is exceedingly interesting in another point of view, for it has led to the detection of numerous recent forms, identical with those which constitute so large a proportion of the infusorial earths of Virginia; thus confirming the observations of Mr. Edwin Quekett (see p. 226.). Having obtained some living specimens of *Lepas anatifera*, Mr. Hamlin Lee submitted a portion of the pulpy contents of the stomach to a microscopical examination, and found it to consist almost wholly of polythalamia and infusoria, of the same genera and species as those which abound in the Richmond eocene deposits (see pp. 224, 232.). So perfect is the resemblance, not only of the individual forms, but also of their collocation, that a glass slide with some of the substance obtained from the *Lepas*, was inspected by a friend familiar with the infusorial earth, and supposed to be a specimen of that deposit; the only difference in the appearance of the recent and fossil organisms, consists in some of the former, which are but partially digested, containing colouring matter. The forms at present identified by Mr. Lee, are the following; namely, Gaillonella; Coscinodiscus, three species, one of which is decidedly *C. radiatus* (*Lign.* 48, fig. 2.); Actinocyclus (*Lign.* 48, figs. 4, 5); Dictyocha; Pyxidicula; Navicula; Bacillaria; Triceratium (*Micros. Journ.* vol. ii. pl. 12, fig. 11.). Two species of *Xanthidium* which occur in the Richmond earth; and two identical with species common in chalk flints; namely *X. tubiferum*, and *X. hirsutum*. The Polythalamia consist of several species of Rotalia, and one species of Textularia.