

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

Various species of Living Infusoria, to illustrate the nature of Fossil Animalcules.

For detailed descriptions, see pages 217—220.

Figs. 1 to 5.—Various kinds of *Xanthidia*: figs. 2, 3, 4, have been found in a pond on Clapham Common, and fig. 1. living in a pond near Westpoint, United States.

- 1.—*Xanthidium furcatum*: $\frac{1}{24}$ of a line in diameter.
- 2.————— *hirsutum*: $\frac{1}{36}$.
- 3.————— *aculeatum*: $\frac{1}{24}$.
- 4.————— *fusciculatum*: $\frac{1}{24}$.
- 5.————— variety of the above.
- 2*.—*Pyxidicula operculata*; Carlsbad, Bohemia: $\frac{1}{48}$ of a line in diameter.
- 6.—*Bacillaria vulgaris*: $\frac{1}{36}$ of a line in diameter. Pond on Clapham Common.
- 7.—*Cocconeis scutellum*: in the Baltic: $\frac{1}{24}$ of a line.
- 8.—*Navicula viridis*: $\frac{1}{6}$ of a line. Ponds on Clapham Common.
- 9.—The same; a side view; showing the currents produced in the water by the animal when in locomotion.
- 10.—*Gaillonella lineata*: $\frac{1}{36}$ of a line. Ponds on Clapham Common.
- 11.—*Gaillonella moniliformis*: $\frac{1}{72}$ of a line. Berlin.
- 12.—*Synhedra ulna*: $\frac{1}{9}$ of a line: the point α , marks the pedicle of attachment. Ponds on Clapham and Wandsworth Commons.
- 13.—*Podosphenia gracilis*: $\frac{1}{12}$ of a line; attached to a thread of *Calothria*, and having by self-division formed a radiating cluster of individuals. Common in the ditches communicating with the Thames, in Battersea-fields.