composed of them, and they abound in every mountain-chain throughout the earth. The prodigious quantity of microscopic shells discovered by M. Ehrenberg is still more astonishing; shells not larger than a grain of sand form entire mountains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,'		Page
digious quantity of microscopic shells discovered by M. Ehrenberg is still more astonishing; shells not larger than a grain of sand form entire mountains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,' Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster, Lumbar. (From lumbus, loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	composed of them, and they abound in every	
by M. Ehrenberg is still more astonishing; shells not larger than a grain of sand form entire mountains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,' Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster, Lumbar. (From lumbus, loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	mountain-chain throughout the earth. The pro-	
not larger than a grain of sand form entire mountains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,'	digious quantity of microscopic shells discovered	
tains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,' Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster, Lumbar. (From lumbus, loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	by M. Ehrenberg is still more astonishing; shells	
Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,' Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster, Lumbar. (From lumbus, loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	not larger than a grain of sand form entire moun-	
that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,' Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	tains: a great portion of the hills of Casciana in	
one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely composed of them,'	Tuscany consist of chambered shells so minute	
 composed of them,'	that Signor Saldani collected 10,454 of them from	
 Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	one ounce of stone. Chalk is almost entirely	
division of the crustacea. It has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	composed of them,'	132
carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	Limuli. The limulus, or king crab, belongs to a	
the shield. A small fossil species is found in the ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	division of the crustacea. It has a distinct	
 ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell, . 104 Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of	?
Lithological. (\$\lambda i\theta 05\$, a stone, and \$\lambda 0705\$, discourse.) Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—\(Webster, \). Lumbar. (From \(lumbus, \) loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—\(Parr, \). Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	the shield. A small fossil species is found in the	,
Pertaining to the science of stones. Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	ironstone nodules of Coalbrookdale.—Mantell,	. 104
Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	Lithological. (λιθος, a stone, and λογος, discourse.))
vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	Pertaining to the science of stones.	
and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	Loins. The loins are the space on each side of the	3
bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region: called also the reins.—Webster,	vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs	,
gion: called also the reins.—Webster,	and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch	1
gion: called also the reins.—Webster,	bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar re	-
Lumbar. (From lumbus, loins;) pertaining to the loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, 80 Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks, 6		
loins. The lumbar region is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, 80 Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks, 6		е
of the body, between the false ribs, and the upper edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, 80 Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,		
per edge of the haunch bone.—Parr, 80 Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,		
Lyell, Sir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks, . 6		
Lyell, Sir U. On aqueous and igneous rocks,		. 6
	Lyen, bir C. On aqueous and igneous rocks,	