An Oolitic bivalve figured in the same work as *Mytilus vicinalis*, very much resembles, both in size and form, save that it also is proportionally a massier shell, one of my smaller specimens. Some of the larger masses of the Helmsdale Isastrea are much fretted by this busy excavator. In one of the smaller fragments of coral on the table we find the fossil remains of three individual shells that had burrowed in it, and the cell of a fourth; and in the massive corallum beside it there are no fewer than four-and-twenty of these excavations now filled with grit, but doubtless once tenanted by a borer a-piece. If, as is probable, it was living at the time when the excavators were at work within it, and possessed, what is more questionable, the sense of feeling, it must have been wofully subject to stomach complaints and fits of griping in the bowels.

Though these lithophagi of the Oolite occur chiefly in the corals of the period, they are not exclusively restricted to them. I have found them, though rarely, in Old Red flagstones of the conglomerate, and have ascertained that, had there been naturalists in those days to differ and dispute, the question might as certainly have been raised as now, whether the stone-boring shells made their way into the masses which they inhabited by mechanical means, or through the agency of some acidulous solvent. The corals, in their recent state, were of course calcareous, and, in consequence, dissolvable by an acid; and the flagstones which the borers usually selected also contain a good deal of calcareous earth; but their prevailing material is so largely aluminous and quartzose, that it seems scarce likely that a mere solvent could have perforated them.

I venture in conclusion, two general remarks. First, the corals of the Oolitic system in Scotland, massive in size, and occurring in some localities in very considerable abundance, resemble in these respects no recent corals of the higher latitudes. The corals of the higher latitudes are, we find, either