http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/Bridgewater-Treatises/index.html

many of the marly beds of this formation is due to the presence of countless myriads of similar exuviæ of the Cypris which give rise to divisions in the marl as thin as paper. Taking this fact in conjunction with the habit of these animals to moult and change their skin annually, together with their shell, he justly observes that a more convincing proof of the tranquillity of the waters, and of the slow and gradual process by which the lake was filled up with fine mud cannot be desired.

Another proof of the length of time that must have elapsed during the deposition of these tertiary freshwater formations in Auvergne, is afforded near Cleremont by the occurrence of beds of limestone several feet in thickness, almost wholly made up of the Indusiæ, or Caddis-like coverings, resembling the cases that enclose the larvæ of our common May-fly.

Mr. Lyell states that a single individual of these Indusiæ is often surrounded by no less than a hundred minute shells of a small spiral univalve, (Paludina), fixed to the outside of this tubular case of a larva of the genus Phryganea. See Lyell's Principles of Geology, 3rd edit. vol. iv. p. 100. It is difficult to conceive how strata like these, extended over large tracts of country, and laid one above another, with beds of marl and clay between them, should have contained the coverings of such multitudes of aquatic animals, by any other process than that of