

which inhabit fresh water, possess characters by which they may be distinguished from the marine species. This small selection from the fresh-water beds of Paris will serve to elucidate my observations. The general appearance of these shells will bring to your recollection the species which inhabit our ponds and rivers; particularly the large thin snail (*lymnea*, fig. 5) and the discoidal shells (*planorbis*, figs. 6, 7, 8); while figs. 3 and 4 (*cyclostoma*) resemble a species often found on the banks of lakes. At Headon Hill, and at Binstead in the Isle of Wight, the clay and limestone are filled with the remains of several species of *planorbis* and *lymnea*.

30. NUMMULITES, AND OTHER CEPHALOPODA.—Several species of nautilus abound in the tertiary strata; those inclosed in the septaria, or indurated argillaceous nodules, of the London clay at Highgate, Sheppey, and Bognor, possess considerable beauty, and admit of being cut in sections, which admirably display the internal structure of the original. I shall, however, defer an explanation of their mechanism to the subsequent lecture, when analogous fossil genera will come under our notice. My observations will now be restricted to an interesting division of the *Cephalopoda* (as those mollusca are termed whose head is surrounded by the organs of motion, or feet), called *Foraminifera*, which comprehends many genera, and several hundred species, the greater part being microscopic,