

oblong spheroids, as in *Lign.* 52, fig. 1; and when seen obliquely, appear like a cluster of globular bodies: by a little practice they are easily recognised in the various phases they assume.

*LITUOLA* (*crozier-like shell*).—Another common species of foraminiferous shell in the chalk, is the elegant fossil called *Lituola*, *Lign.* 51, fig. 3, which in its young state is of a discoidal involute form, fig. 3*b*, 3*d*; but with age it becomes produced, and assumes the shape of a crozier, fig. 3*a*.; its perforated surface affords a good example of the structure of the foraminifera.

*FLABELLINA* (*fan-shaped animalcule*).—I am induced to figure an example of another genus of this family, which is very common in the chalk of France, and also occurs in that of England, that the student may be familiar with the dissimilar forms in which these fossil bodies appear, when viewed in different aspects. Seen in profile, (*Lign.* 51, fig. 4*a*.) it is fan-shaped; but viewed laterally, it presents a spiral and chambered structure, as shown in fig. 4*b*. One of the larger coralline bodies, (*Nodosaria*,) often associated with the above, is represented *Lign.* 51, fig. 5.

*TEXTULARIA* (*entwined animalcule*).—Another common form of Polythalamia, collocated with the *Rotalina*, generally resembles the vertical section of a