

expected to abound in lacustrine and fluviatile deposits ; this, however, is not the case, and except in a few favoured localities, fossil insects are seldom met with, and rank among the most rare and interesting of the organic remains of the Secondary formations. In certain tertiary beds, as at Eningen, and Aix, in Provence, insects of numerous species and genera have been discovered; and the cream-coloured limestone of Solenhofen, among its numerous other treasures, has yielded some fine examples of this class. In the Wealden, Lias, and Carboniferous strata of England a few examples have also been observed. Dr. Buckland's account of fossil spiders, scorpions, and insects (*Bd.* pp. 405—412.), brief as it is, affords an admirable epitome of the present state of our knowledge in this department of Palæontology.

FOSSIL SCORPION (*Bd.* pl. 46').—The discovery of a fossil Scorpion in coal-shale, associated with leaves, by Count Sternberg, and of Spiders, in the limestone of Solenhofen, by Count Munster, proves the existence at a very remote period, of both these insectivorous families of *Arachnidans*, or Spiders (*Bd.* p. 405.). The fossil Scorpion was found in a block of sandy argillaceous shale, at Chomle, in Bohemia. It lies imbedded amidst the carbonized remains of leaves, and a large trifold carpolithe or seed-vessel (see *Bd.* pl. 46'); and by a fortunate separation of the shale, the back or dorsal carapace