

is shown on one surface; and the thorax, with five or six legs attached, and the abdominal segments, are exposed on the other, together with a fragment of the tail of another and larger Scorpion. The head and eyes, one of the jaws with teeth, and a portion of the skin, remain (*Bd.* pl. 46, figs. 3, 4, 5, 6.). The horny covering seems to have undergone no change; it is still elastic and translucent, and consists of two layers, both retaining their texture, and structure, and exhibiting under the microscope hexagonal cells divided by strong partitions.

FOSSIL SPIDERS.—With the numerous insects preserved in the gypseous marls at Aix, of which we shall treat hereafter, Spiders are occasionally found. A beautiful example, showing the under surface of a small spider, with the papillæ of the spinning organs protruded by pressure, from the cabinet of Mrs. Murchison, is figured, *Bd.* pl. 46', fig. 12.

FOSSIL NEUROPTERA.—Of this order, the insects of which are distinguished by their four finely reticulated membranous wings, several fossil species have been found. Some of these are referable to the family *Libellula*; insects so well known from their light and elegant figure, their beautiful and variegated colours, their large lustrous wings, and the velocity and gracefulness of their motions.