

tiful, delicate insect termed *Phryganea*, or May-fly, and is abundant at the bottom of fresh-water ponds and lakes; the cases, like those of the *Sabella* (p. 375, fig. 6.), are always studded over with extraneous bodies, cemented together by a glutinous secretion to the silken integument, or case, which encloses the larva. Some species are coated with pieces of stick or straw, others with minute shells, as planorbis, turbo, and the like; and when the larvæ have passed into the perfect state, their cases, or *indusiæ*, remain. Many of the Tertiary fresh-water limestones of Auvergne are almost wholly composed of the *indusiæ* of Caddis-worms, cemented together by calcareo-siliceous matter, into stone, which is employed for building, and is called indusial limestone (*Wond.* p. 261.). These limestones are associated with marls abounding in fresh-water shells and cyprides; the whole assemblage presenting all the stratigraphical and zoological characters of a lacustrine formation. "If," says Mr. Scrope,* "we consider that repeated strata, of five or six feet in thickness, almost entirely composed of these tubes, once extended over a district presenting a surface of many hundred square miles, we may have some idea of the countless myriads of minute beings which lived and died within the bosom of that ancient lake."

* On the Geology of Central France, by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. 1827.