

plicable to such animals, and their movements are probably effected by muscular exertion only.

P. 412, l. 12. Mr. Murchison in his excellent memoir on a fossil Fox found in the Tertiary Fresh-water Formation at Öeningen, near Constance, gives a list of many genera of fossil Insects as well as of Crustacea, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammalia, discovered in the slaty marl and lime-stone of these very interesting Quarries. See Geol. Trans. Lond. N. S. V. III. p. 277.

P. 412, Note. The collection of fossil Insects from Aix described in the paper here referred to, was made by Mr. Lyell in conjunction with Mr. Murchison. In the same paper is noticed the preservation of the pubescence on the head of one of the Diptera. See Ed. New Phil. Journ. Oct. 1829, P. 294, Pl. 6, Fig. 12.

P. 446. In the concluding note of my first edition, I mentioned Ehrenberg's discoveries of the silicified remains of fossil Infusoria in the Tripoli, or polishing slate, (Polierschiefer Werner), from Bilin in Bohemia, and from four other localities, and also his discovery of similar remains in the slimy Iron Ore of certain marshes. I am now enabled to extract further information from his memoirs upon this subject, presented to the Royal Academy of Berlin, in June and July 1836, and translated in Taylor's Scientific Memoirs, February 1837.

It is stated in this memoir, that the mineral springs of Carlsbad contain living species of Infusoria, of the same kind that occur in sea water, near Havre in France, and near Wismar on the Baltic; and also that a kind of siliceous paste called Kieselguhr, found in nests of the size of a man's fist or head, in a Peat Bog at Franzenbad, near Eger, consists almost entirely of minute siliceous shields of a species of Navicula, *N. viridis*, which is now living in fresh-water, near Berlin, and widely diffused elsewhere. The remains of Infusoria also almost entirely compose the Kieselguhr of the Isle of France, and a similar substance called Bergmehl, from San Fiore, in Tuscany. Nine existing species have been recognized in the Kieselguhr of Franzenbad; in that of the Isle of France five species; in the Bregmehl of San Fiore nineteen species; in the Polierschiefer of Bilin four species.