in the same category with the fossil calcareous exuviæ of Foraminifers, Polypes and Crustaceans.

The living species of these animalcules, which are now beginning to be found so abundantly in a fossil state, are divided into two classes and six families; three of these families have a naked flexible epidermis, and three, a siliceous epidermis, forming a transparent shell, or cuirass. The cuirass, in the greater number of species, is composed of two siliceous valves, the univalve cuirass has the shape of a leaf, with its edges rolled inwards towards each other. About one half of Ehrenberg's genera of Infusoria, have a siliceous cuirass, and the other half, a membranous covering.

The species found at Carlsbad do not live in the rising thermal water, but are seen at a small distance from the spring, covering the stones and wood with a green slimy substance, chiefly composed of the bodies of millions of Infusoria. These animalcules are never found in the rising water of a hot spring, nor in the limpid water of a cold spring, river, or well.

P. 448, Note. Mr. Searles Wood has discovered fifty species of foraminifers in the lower Crag formation of Suffolk.

Lond. and Edin. Phil. Mag. Aug. 1835. p. 86.

P. 495, l. 4. Mr. Webster was the first who noticed in the I. of Portland the interesting Phenomena of the Bed of black vegetable mould called the *Dirt Bed*, with its fossil wood, pebbles, &c. and ascertained that the silicified Trees found in this island had been obtained from this bed only, and not from the Portland Oolite. Geol. Trans. Lond. N. S. Vol. II. p. 42. He also states that the Purbeck series contains strata of *Fresh-water* origin, and is thus distinguished from the Portland Oolite, which contains *marine* shells only. In the Paper referred to, he hesitates where to draw the exact line of separation between these two formations, but is inclined to place it at the *Chert Bed*, (See Pl. 57, Fig. 1.) an opinion which he still maintains. In the same Paper he considers the Dirt Bed not to rest immediately upon a stratum of marine formation, (as Mr. De la Beche and myself have subsequently and erroneously supposed it to do; Geol. Trans. N. S.