

Fig. 3. Lituite in the Transition lime-stone of Oeland.

a. Siphuncle of Lituite. (Original.)

Fig. 4. Section of an Orthoceratite in the Transition lime-stone of Oeland, in the Collection of C. Stokes, Esq. (Original.)

a. Siphuncle of the same.

Fig. 5. Baculite, from Chalk of the Cotentin; terminating at its large end in the chamber *a.* (Original.)

Fig. 5. *b.* Front view of the transverse plate of a Baculite, shewing the margin to be disposed in lobes and saddles, and the place of the Siphuncle to be on the back of the shell at *c.* (Original.)

Fig. 6. Transverse section of a Nummulite. (Parkinson, V. 3. Pl. X. Fig. 16.)

Fig. 7. Longitudinal section of another Nummulite.* (Parkinson.)

In one specimen the Eye is preserved, and is very large in proportion to the body. These Mollusks form the prey of the Physali, and were caught entangled in their Tentacula.

L'Echo du Monde Savant, 1 Mai, 1836.

* Among the microscopic fossil shells placed by D'Orbigny in the same Order as Nummulites (*Foraminifères*), Count Munster enumerates 40 species from the Cretaceous free stone of Maestricht. Mr. Lonsdale also has discovered 16 species of microscopic foraminifers in the English Chalk. (See V. I. p. 448, Note.) Microscopic shells of this Order occur in countless myriads throughout the Tertiary strata. (See V. I. p. 385.)

The Sand of the Shores of the Adriatic, and of many Islands in the Archipelago, is crowded with recent microscopic shells of the same kind.

It is mentioned in our Note, V. I. p. 382, that doubts have arisen as to the supposed origin of many of these minute multilocular shells from Cephalopods. Some recent observations of M. Dujardin have induced him to refer the Animals which construct the Miliola and some other microscopic foraminiferous shells, to a new Class of animals of lower degree than the Radiata, and possessing a locomotive power by means of minute tentacular filaments. He proposes to give them the name of Rhizopodes. Ann. des Sci. Nat. Mai, 1835, p. 312.