

Figs. 4—9. Elytra of Insects in the Oolitic slate of Stonesfield. Mr. Curtis considers all these to belong to the family Buprestis. (Original.)

Fig. 10. Leg of an Insect in the Stonesfield slate, Oxon, considered by Mr. Curtis to be that of a Curculio.\* (Original.)

Fig. 11. A fossil Fly from the fresh water formation of Aix in Provence, in the collection of Mrs. Murchison. Mr. Curtis considers this Fly to be of the same species with one of those engraved in Fig. 11 of his Plate of Insects from this locality, in Jameson's Journal, Oct. 1829. (Original.)

Although it agrees with no living genus, he thinks it undoubtedly belongs to the family of Tipulidæ,

the body of this animal, form a character wherein it approaches nearer than the living *Limulus* to the structure of Trilobites. The articulation of the long awl-shaped tail with the body in Fig. 3, and in other specimens is very distinct. This *Limulus* is the *Entomolithus monoculites* of Martin, (*Petrifacta Derbiensia*, Tab. 45, Fig. 4.) and *Belinurus bellulus* of König, (*Icon. Sect. Pl. XVIII. No. 230.*) M. Parkinson, *Org. Rem. iii. Pl. XVII. Fig. 18*, has figured a similar fossil from Dudley, in iron stone of the Coal formation.

\* Mr. Rr. C. Taylor mentions the occurrence of the wing covers of Beetles in the shale of the Danby Coal pits, in the Eastern Moorlands of Yorkshire. This shale has nearly the same place in the Oolitic series as the Stonesfield slate. See Loudon's *Mag. Nat. Hist. V. iii. P. 361.*

In the private collection of Dr. de Siebold at Leyden, I saw in Oct. 1835, a most beautiful and unique specimen of a Buprestis, from Japan, about an inch long, converted to Chalcedony. Even the antennæ and portions of the legs are distinctly preserved.

In the same collection are fragments of silicified trees, bored with tubular cavities, apparently by the larvæ of animals of this kind; and within these cavities, a quantity of dust, produced by the boring, was observed by M. Brongniart to be converted to Chalcedony. From this circumstance we may conjecture that the perfect insect was lodged in a similar tube, when it became transformed into Chalcedony. The surface of this Insect is covered with clusters of minute concentric rings of Chalcedony (*Orbicules* of Brongniart) so common in silicified fossil shells.