

and is nearly related to the genus *Bibio*, which is now widely distributed, being common in Europe, and in N. and S. America.

See Curtis Brit. Ent. Vol. iii. Pl. 138.

This fossil presents the under surface of the Animal.

Fig. 12. A fossil Spider from the *Miocene* Fresh-water formation at Aix, in Provence, in the collection of Mrs. Murchison; the under surface of the Animal is presented, and the little tubercles near the hinder part of the abdomen are Papillæ of the spinning organs, apparently, protruded by pressure.

See Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology, 4th edit. vol. i. p. 204; and Herold, von der Erzeugung der Spinnen im Eie, Tab. 11. Figs. 4. 9. 11. r. (Original.)

Fig. 13. From a drawing by M. Cotta of the fragment of a larger Scorpion, which is slightly delineated in Pl. 46', Fig. 2, near the forceps of the smaller and more perfect Scorpion figured in that Plate. I received this drawing from Count Sternberg, in August, 1835. (Original.)

- a. Dorsal scales of the abdomen.
- b. Caudal segments.
- c. Intestinal Canal. ?
- d. Fragment of Intestinal Canal. ?

PLATE 47\*. V. I. p. 428, Note.

Fig. 1 and 2. Copied in part from the restoration of the Bradford, or Pear Encrinite (*Apiocrinites rotundus*) in Miller's *Crinoidea*, Pag. 19. Pl. 1. In Fig. 1. the arms are expanded, and in Fig. 2. nearly closed.

\* Much value is added to this and the following Plates, relating to *Crinoidea*, by their having been engraved (except Pl. 48.) by a Naturalist so conversant with the subjects, as Mr. James Sowerby.