soria, of the genera *Navicula*, *Bacillaria*, *Gaillonella*, &c. Many of the peat-bogs of Ireland contain layers of a white earthy substance, which, when dry, is of the appearance and consistence of friable chalk, and this consists of the siliceous cases of animalcules. At Lough Island, Reavey, near Bryansford, not far from Newcastle, an infusorial deposit has been noticed, which is extremely rich in these remains.* In New England and New York, Dr. Bailey has discovered similar deposits in numerous localities; and the pages of that excellent scientific periodical, Silliman's Americal Journal of Science, are enriched with an elaborate account of his successful researches. But many of the tertiary deposits far surpass, in the extent and multiplicity of forms which enter into their composition, any of the modern infusorial strata hitherto examined.

The marine sands of the Paris basin are, in some localities, so full of microscopic forms, that it is calculated a cubic inch of the mass contains sixty thousand *foraminifera* and *infusoria*. The sand from Grignon, near Paris, abounds in these organisms; and, as the shells from that locality are very common, and usually full of debris, the student may readily obtain specimens for examination.

The greenish sand at Bracklesham Bay, on the western coast of Sussex, is rich in foraminifera, and some layers are formed of *Nummulites* (*Wond.*

* Dr. Drummond. Mag. Nat. Hist. for 1839, p. 353.