

These bodies vary from $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch in diameter. The chip of flint, of the natural size, is represented in *Lign.* 53, fig. 1. It was immersed in oil of turpentine for a short time, and then placed on a piece of glass, and examined with a moderate power, by transmitted light, the turpentine having rendered the translucent flint almost as transparent as glass; this appearance is shown fig. 2. The half-inch object-glass was now employed, and fig. 3 is the result. The quarter-inch object-glass, and a corresponding eye-piece, were then substituted, and by the adaptation of a camera lucida, figs. 4, 5, and 6 were delineated. Fig. 5, proved to be a new species, and has therefore been named after the discoverer. Other forms of Xanthidia are figured in *Wond.* pp. 565, 801; and also in the *Annals of Natural History* for 1838, by the Rev. J. B. Reade, who was the first in this country to follow up the investigation of the chalk and flint, in the manner recommended by M. Ehrenberg.*

Besides the prevalent forms above described, M. Ehrenberg states that numerous animals of the *Bryozoa*, (*moss-corals*), related to *Flustra*, and *Eschara*, abound in the chalk. A beautiful specimen of a coral-polype, discovered by the Rev. J. B. Reade, in flint, is represented *Wond.* p. 565, fig. 2.

* H. Hopley White, Esq., has contributed an elegant Memoir on Xanthidia, which is published in the *Transactions of the Microscopical Society of London*, Vol. I. p. 77.