

Jermyn-street, St. James's, London. The thinnest is $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch thick, and is 3s. 6d. per ounce; the thicker kind is $\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch, and is cheaper.) The best flatted crown-glass should be used for placing the chalk or other objects on. It is convenient to have the slips of glass of one size, or the specimens will require different boxes for their reception; three inches by one inch, is that usually employed. These objects require to be viewed with a power magnifying three hundred times linear, that is, in diameter; and if the process has been properly conducted, it will be seen that the chalk is chiefly composed of well-preserved organisms. In these preparations all the cells of the Polythalamia appear at first black, with a white central spot, which is caused by the air contained in those cavities, for air-bubbles always appear under water as black annular bodies; but, by degrees, the balsam penetrates into all the single cells, the black rings of the air vesicles disappear, and the structure of the originals is beautifully displayed.*

CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE AND MARL, may be examined by the same process; but if it be of loose texture, Dr. Bailey spreads some of the sandy powder very *thinly* on a plate of glass, with or

* Ann. Nat. Hist. June, 1841. From a masterly abstract of M. Ehrenberg's Memoir on the Microscopical Structure of Chalk, &c. by Mr. Weaver.