

which root-like processes of attachment proceeded. The vertical section of a flint, similar to fig. 4, is shown at fig. 3; and in this example are seen the central cavity, and a section of the substance of the zoophyte, which is traversed by numerous tubes, that commence in the opening, on the inner wall of the central cavity, or digestive sac, and ramify in the mass of which the body was composed. A transverse section of a similar flint is delineated in fig. 1; the central spot indicates the sac filled with white flint, and tubes or canals are seen radiating from it through the substance of the zoophyte; a powerful lens shows the interstitial structure to be granular. From the perfect transparency of the body when silicified, and the rich tints it has acquired from metallic solutions, and the compressed state in which it is often found, it seems probable that the original was composed of a soft, glutinous substance, like the *Actiniæ*, strengthened by spicula; for numerous tri-radiate spines, like those on the left hand of fig. 5, *Lign.* 58, occur occasionally in chalk specimens.\*

A smaller species, of a subrotund form (*C. subrotundus*), that occurs in groups of three or four (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XV. fig. 2.), is not uncommon in

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\* Miss E. Benett was one of the earliest investigators of these interesting fossils, and my attention was first directed to the subject by specimens from her choice collection; for this species is abundant in the Wiltshire chalk.