

Among the flints whose forms depend on the organic bodies which they enclose, are many bearing so close a resemblance in shape to fungi, that they have received the common appellation of "PETRI-
FIED MUSHROOMS;" and a specimen with this denomination, in the cabinet of a friend, first drew my attention to this interesting class of fossils. In *Lign.* 60, figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, several kinds are represented. Figs. 3, 6, 8, are fungiform; fig. 7, is the upper part of a specimen, the stem having been broken off; figs. 2 and 4, are examples of the lower part of the stirps, or stem. In all, there are openings at the base, and a groove on the margin or edge of the upper part, in which the structure of the enclosed fossil body is visible; upon breaking these flints, sections of a funnel-shaped polyparium are obtained.

The origin of these siliceous bodies will be understood by reference to the four interesting specimens delineated in *Lign.* 61. In fig. 3, a fungiform flint, resembling fig. 6, of *Lign.* 60, is seen in the lower part of a Ventriculite; while above, and surrounding the flint, an impression of the reticulated outer surface of the zoophyte, deeply coloured by a ferruginous tinge, remains. In fig. 4, *Lign.* 61, a small turbinated flint, resembling fig. 4 of *Lign.* 60, occupies the base of a Ventriculite, and three root-like processes are seen emerging from it at *a*. In *Lign.* 62, fig. 1, in which the chalk has been removed so as to expose the outer surface of a Ventri-