it is scarcely possible to succeed; but it often happens that the Cidarites of the Oolite are attached by the base to the solid limestone, and the body with the spines is imbedded in clay, or in a sandy, friable aggregate, not difficult of removal. The specimen in my cabinet, with upwards of fifty of these appendages attached to the shell, was obtained under such circumstances. The Chalk Echini will be found to possess spines more frequently than is commonly supposed, if care be taken to explore the surrounding stone before it be removed. I have often obtained Cidarites with the spines, when there were no manifest evidences of these appendages, by carefully scraping away the surrounding mass until the extremity of a spine appeared, and then tracing it to the body of the shell; another point was discovered by further removal, and that was developed in the same manner; till at length a Cidaris with several spines was disclosed. The chalk around the situation of the mouth should always be cautiously removed in the dentated species, in the hope of preserving the teeth, as in the specimens *Lign.* 77, fig. 1, and *Lign.* 79, fig. 1.

As the shells of Echinites, when hollow, are often lined with crystals (see *Lign.* 82, fig. 3.), it is worth while to break all indifferent specimens of the common species, in the hope of discovering such examples.

The chalk must not be *scraped*, from the crust or shell of the Echinites, or the minute papillæ will be