

one compound eye. They swim with rapidity, by means of their ciliated antennæ and feet, and may be seen actively pursuing the minuter organisms on which they prey. Like the other crustaceans, they frequently moult or cast their cases, and the surface of the mud spread over the bottoms of still lakes, is often covered with their exuviae. The largest living Cypris (*C. ornata*) does not exceed one-sixth of a line in length. The fossil cases or shells of Cyprides, are found in considerable variety and in prodigious numbers, in certain Tertiary and Secondary strata, which appear to have been deposited by fresh-water; as for example, in the lacustrine marls of Auvergne (*Ly. I. p. 370.*), and the fluviatile clays and limestones of the south-east of England. They have not been observed in any decidedly marine beds; but Mr. Lonsdale discovered among the microscopic corals of the Chalk, cases of crustaceans, that probably belong to the genus *Cytherina* (*Ly. I. p. 57, fig. 21.*), the recent species of which inhabit the sea. One species of Cypris only has been observed in the British Tertiary formations, and that was discovered by Mr. Lyell, in Hordwell Cliff (*Geol. Trans. Vol. III. p. 288.*). In many districts on the Continent, the Eocene marls and clays abound in these remains. Some of the fresh-water Tertiary strata of France contain myriads of a Cypris (named *C. faba*, from its bean-like form), which was formerly supposed to be identical with a species found in the Wealden, but Dr. Fitton