

microscope, the cavities and interstices of the shells are found to be filled with the shields of Cyprides, entire or in fragments; and some specimens of the Purbeck marble equally abound in these remains. As the recent species inhabit still lakes, or gently running streams, and not the turbulent waters of estuaries, we cannot doubt that the strata in which these animals so largely predominate, were deposited in lakes, or bays, communicating with the river which transported to their present situation the bones and other remains of the colossal reptiles of the Wealden. And the beds of fresh-water snails, with scarcely any intermixture of other organic remains but the Cyprides, which are spread over extensive areas in the Wealden districts, appear to afford corroborative proof of this inference. The sandstone at Langton Green, near Tunbridge Wells, which contains casts and impressions of several species of fresh-water shells, abounds in *Cyprides*; and the layers of argillaceous ironstone, interstratified with the sandstone in one of the quarries, are particularly rich in these remains. The surface of a recently broken slab is often covered by minute, polished, oblong, convex bodies, which are the casts of cypridean carapaces. The only other known British geological habitats of this genus, belong to the Oolite and Carboniferous systems. One species has been collected at Gristhorpe Bay; and another in coal-shale, at Newcastle. An exceedingly minute *Cypris* has been found in the limestone at Burdie-