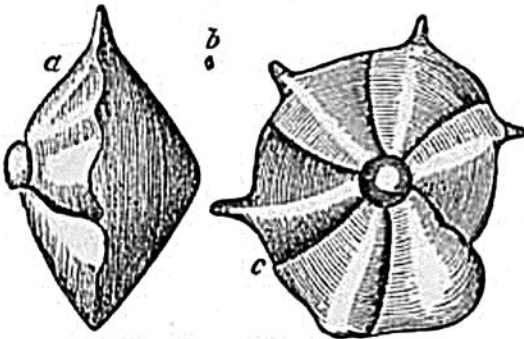


described, was precipitated from the waters of others situated farther to the south.

In some parts of the calcaire grossier round Paris, certain beds occur of a stone used in building, and called by the French geologists "Miliolite limestone." It is almost entirely made up of millions of microscopic shells, of the size of minute grains of sand, which all belong to the class Foraminifera. Figures of some of these are given in the annexed wood-cut. As this miliolitic stone never occurs in the Faluns, or Miocene strata

EOCENE FORAMINIFERA.

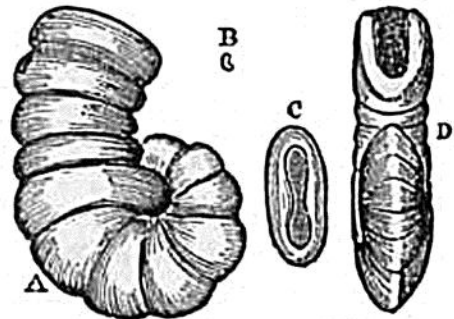
Fig. 236.



*Calcarina rarispina*, Desh.

b. Natural size. a, c. Same magnified.

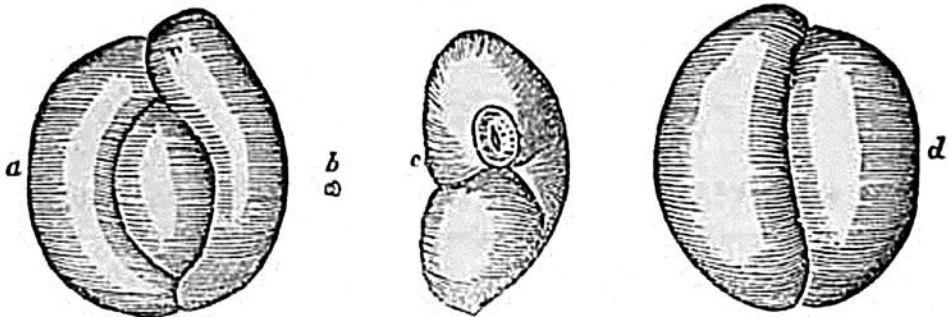
Fig. 237.



*Spirolina stenostoma*, Desh.

B. Natural size. A, C, D. Same magnified.

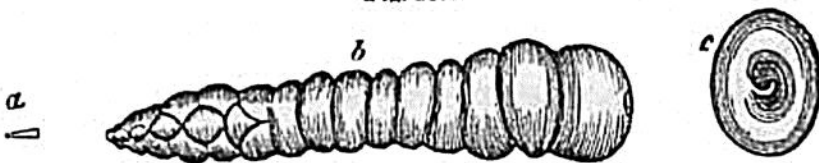
Fig. 238.



*Triloculina inflata*, Desh.

b. Natural size. a, c, d. Same magnified.

Fig. 239.



*Clavulina corrugata*, Desh.

a. Natural size. b, c. Same magnified.

of Brittany and Touraine, it often furnishes the geologist with a useful criterion for distinguishing the detached Eocene and Miocene formations, scattered over those and other adjoining provinces. The discovery of the remains of Paleotherium and other mammalia in some of the upper beds of the calcaire grossier shows that these land animals began to exist before the deposition of the overlying gypseous series had commenced.