like Kaolin, but its lightness and the different form of the microscopic parts admit no identity between them. Irregular, mostly globular bodies of various sizes, with soft obtuse outlines, compose the whole mass. Perhaps it is a deposit of a precipitate from hot siliceous waters.

From the blackish mould left in the impressions of the smoothly scraped natural surface, it is obvious that the fossil has not been taken out from the midst of rocks, but was dug out from a black mould. Analyses have shown eighteen different microscopic forms, which are enumerated in the 294th analyses of the micrologeogical researches of the author.

B. Yellow Edible Earth from China.-In the year 1847 the author obtained from one of the great geological collections in London a small sample of this earth, which from a gray passes almost into a sulphuryellow. It resembles a very fine clay, does not soil the fingers, but is brittle, and shapeable when moistened. Acids produce no effervescence, and when heated it becomes first black, then somewhat reddish. Its microscopic elements are a rather coarse, double refracting, mostly quartz sand, surrounded by a somewhat finer mould. Intermixed are isolated, small green and white crystals, mica, and Phytolitharia, with now and then traces of Polygastric shells and silicious casts of stone kernels of Polythalamia. In ten analytical examinations were found fourteen forms: one Polygaster, nine Phytolitharia, one Polythalamium. and three crystals. The substance is therefore, according to this, a loamy or clayey substance. All the Phytolitharia contained in it are in a corroded porus state, just as they occur in antediluvian tertiary lavers. The presence of Polythalamia and in particular of Textilaria globulosa in a stratum, very likely of the interior continent, indicates chalk formations in the vicinity of the place, or at least in the aquatic district of the river. This appears to prove that the clay similar to the edible Tanah ambo in Java, which it very much resembles, is a tertiary fresh-water formation in the modern sense of geognosy, incumbent on chalk, or mixed with fragments of chalk. The forms occurring in it are :---

1. Polygastria : Trachelomonas lævis.

2. Phytolitharia: Lithodontium Bursa, L. nasutum, L. rostratum, Lithosphæridium irregulare, Lythostylidium clavatum, L. læve. L. quadratum. L. rude, L. Trabecula.

3. Polythalamia · Textilaria globulosa.

4. Inorganic forms: green crystalline prisms, white crystalline prisms, plates of mica.

The sum of the discovered species is eleven organic forms and three inorganic ones; among which are ten fresh-water formations and one marine formation, Textilaria.—*Pharm. Central Blatt* and *Phar. Jour.*