The shells of the green sand amount to many hundred species: those of the whetstone pits of Blackdown, in Devonshire, are changed either into silex, jasper, or chalcedony.*

18. CEPHALOPODA, AND CHAMBERED SHELLS.-The most peculiar and striking feature of the organic remains of the chalk, as contrasted with those of the tertiary and modern deposits, is the vast preponderance of multilocular cephalopoda. In the tertiary, and in the existing tropical seas, one genus (the nautilus) occurs abundantly. The beauty, elegant form, and remarkable internal structure of the recent shell, have rendered it in all ages an object of admiration; yet an accurate knowledge of the nature and structure of the animal to which it belonged has but recently been obtained. Dr. Buckland has given a lucid account both of the recent and fossil cephalopoda; † my remarks on this subject will therefore be very concise.

The sepia, or cuttle-fish of our seas, is of an oblong form, composed of a jelly-like substance, covered with a tough skin; the mouth, which is central, is furnished with horny mandibles, much resembling the beak of a parrot. The animal has two large eyes, and eight arms, studded with rows of little cups, or suckers, which are powerful instruments both of locomotion and prehension. The

* Dr. Fitton's Memoir on the Shanklin sands contains representations of the usual shells and zoophytes of those strata.

† Bridgewater Essay, p. 333, et seq.