

soft body of the *sepia* is supported by a skeleton formed of a single bone of very extraordinary structure; when dried and reduced to powder it is the substance called *pounce*. The cuttle-fish has the power of secreting a dark-coloured fluid, or ink, which it ejects when pursued, and by thus rendering the water turbid, escapes from its enemies. This fluid is contained in a bag, and forms, when properly prepared, the *sepia* colour employed in the arts, and enters into the composition of Indian ink. This brief sketch of the natural history of the cuttle-fish, will enable us to understand the habits and economy of the beings whose fossil remains I am about to describe.

19. THE BELEMNITE.—One of the most common fossils of the chalk is an elongated conical stone, of a crystalline, radiated structure, and generally of a brown colour, called *belemnite*. The pits in Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, and indeed every locality of the chalk, contain these bodies; and some limestones on the continent are almost wholly composed of them. The belemnite presents considerable variety of form, but in every species the structure consists of a spathose radiated substance, terminating in a point, (Tab. 54, fig. 2,) and having at the opposite and largest end a *conical cavity*, in which was situated a *shell* of like form, *divided into septa or chambers*, as seen in the drawing (Tab. 54, fig. 1): this shell is commonly wanting in the specimens found in the chalk. Dr. Buckland has admirably explained the