

we shall hereafter examine, various species of these shells will be found to swarm in the rocks.

25. THE SPIRIFERÆ.—I will in this place offer a few remarks on the *spiriferæ*, that I may introduce the interesting account of the structure of the recent analogues, by my friend Professor Owen, of the Royal College of Surgeons. The small subglobular bivalves, (*terebratulæ*,) so abundant in the chalk, are sometimes found empty, and if the valves be carefully separated, two curious appendages are seen projecting from the hinge into the interior of the shell; these processes are the internal skeleton for the support of the organs of respiration. In the *spiriferæ* (Tab. 91, figs. 2, 6, 9, 10, 11,) there are two spiral appendages (hence the name of the genus) which are closely coiled, and are often, like the substance of the shell itself, changed into calcareous spar, (see figs. 2, 9); in specimens where the shell is removed, these organs may be seen in their original situation. The following description, by Mr. Owen, of a recent animal of the same family, a native of the South Seas, will explain the nature of this structure.

“ The loop-like processes observable in the interior of the shells of many of the fossil *terebratulæ*, are the internal skeleton, and are for the attachment of the muscular stems of the arms. In *Terebratula psittacea*, a recent species (Tab. 91, fig. 6), two spiral arms, fringed at their outer margins, are seen to arise from these processes; these arms are quite