The cavities of these shells are occasionally filled with flint, but in general with chalk, which may be entirely cleared away, as in fig. 2. The Hippurites of the limestone of the Pyrenees are frequently occupied by calcareous spar, and the substance of the shells is occasionally transmuted into the same mineral.

MOLLUSKITE; OR THE CARBONIZED REMAINS OF THE SOFT PARTS OF MOLLUSCA.—Before proceeding to the consideration of that numerous and important division of the mollusca, the *Cephalopoda*, I will offer a few remarks on a carbonaceous substance resulting from the gelatinous matter of which the soft bodies of these animals are composed, and for which I propose the name of *Molluskite*, to indicate its nature and origin.

This substance is of a dark brown or black colour, and occurs either in shapeless masses, which are irregularly distributed among the shells, and other organic remains, in sandstone, limestone, &c.; or as casts of shells, or occupying their cavities, as in the specimen *Lign.* 99, fig. 3; which is a vertical section of a spiral univalve (*Rostellaria*), filled with the soft parts of the animal, converted into Molluskite. Upon analysis this substance is found to contain