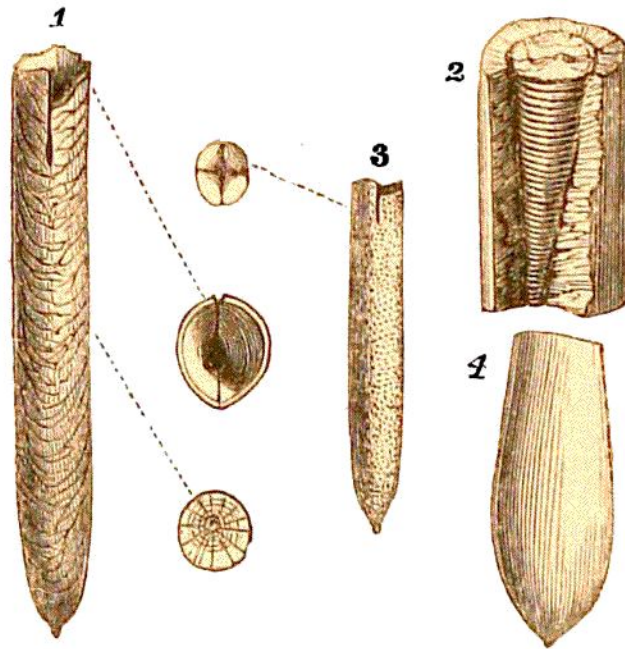


dark brown to a light amber; many species are transparent, others nearly opaque. When broken transversely they present a radiated structure (*Lign.* 101, fig. 1.); and a minute central cavity, or axis, is



LIGN. 101. BELEMNITES: $\frac{1}{3}$ nat. *Cret. and Oolite.*

Fig. 1.—BELEMNITELLA MUCRONATA. *Chalk. Brighton.*

On the right of the figure is a view of the aperture, and a transverse section.

2.—Portion of a Belemnite, containing the internal conical chambered shell, called *phragmocone*. *Oolite.* (By Sir Woodbine Parish.)

3.—BELEMNITELLA QUADRATA. *Beauvais, France.* The quadrangular cavity is shown in the upper figure on the left. (M. D'Orbigny.)

4.—BELEMNITES DILATATUS. *Lower Green Sand (Néocomien). France.*

seen to extend through the whole length of the solid portion of the stone (see *Lign.* 102, fig. 5.). A longitudinal section (*Lign.* 102, figs. 4 and 5.) shows the