GONIATITES, *Lign.* 108.—From the numerous family of Ammonites, a separation has been made of a large division, in which the margins of the septa are not deeply notched or foliated, and are destitute of lateral crenatures or denticulations, so that their outline always presents a continued uninterrupted line. The siphon is relatively small. The last or outer cell of the shell extends beyond one turn of the chambered part. The back is occasionally keeled, but in most species is round. In illustration of this genus, which is named *Goniatites*, I have selected two common species (*Lign.* 108.) from the Carboniferous limestone, and annexed outlines of a septum of a Goniatite, and of an Ammonite, for comparison. The importance of the separation of this type of Ammonites into a distinct genus, relates to the Goniatites being restricted to the older sedimentary strata; for although there are sixty British species, not one has been observed above the Carboniferous system.

PSEUDO-AMMONITES (*resembling Ammonites*).—Associated with the remains of Ammonites in several localities of the Kimmeridge Clay, are found flattened triangular bodies, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, the nature of which is still problematical. A good figure is given by Mr. Parkinson of one species (*Org. Rem.* Vol. III. pl. 13, figs. 9, 10, 12.), with the name *Trigonellites lata.* These bodies frequently occur in pairs and in appo-