

class of organic remains is strikingly demonstrated. Their geological distribution is alike replete with phenomena of an important character. In the ancient Secondary strata, we first perceive these forms of organization, belonging principally to the same family as the only known living genus, the *Nautilus*. With these are associated a peculiar group of Ammonitidæ, the *Goniatites*. The Carboniferous system contains the same genera, namely, *Nautilus*, *Orthoceras*, *Cyrtoceras*, and *Goniatites*. The New Red yields *Nautili*, and Ammonites (of a peculiar kind), but the *Orthocerata* and *Goniatites* have disappeared. In the Lias and Oolite, *Nautili* continue, and we meet for the first time with *Belemnites*, and the Ammonites properly so called. The same families, *Nautilidæ*, *Ammonitidæ*, and *Belemnitidæ*, prevail through the Cretaceous strata. The Tertiary formations contain a few *Nautilidæ* only; no vestiges of the *Ammonitidæ* and *Belemnitidæ*, which, as we have seen, swarmed in the ancient seas, are perceptible; while in the existing oceans, the *Nautilus* and *Spirula* are the sole representatives of the numerous genera of the ancient geological eras.

The following tabular arrangement, by Professor Phillips, will place the subject in a more distinct point of view.

Existing genera	<i>Nautilus</i> and <i>Spirulæ</i> .
Fossil in Tertiary formations.	A few of the <i>Nautilidæ</i> .
Cretaceous deposits	{ <i>Nautilidæ</i> , <i>Belemnitidæ</i> , <i>Ammonitidæ</i> .