

We learn from a recent German publication (Zieten's *Versteinerungen Württembergs*. Stuttgart, 1832, Pl. 25 and Pl. 37,) that similar remains of pens and ink bags are of frequent occurrence in the Lias shale of Aalen and Boll.* Hence it is clear that the same causes which produced these effects during the deposition of the Lias at Lyme Regis, produced similar and nearly contemporaneous effects, in that part of Germany which presents such identity in the character and circumstances of these delicate organic remains.†

suffered partial destruction from the action of water before they were covered and protected by the muddy sediment that has afterwards permanently enveloped them. Further proof of the duration of time, during the intervals of the deposition of the Lias, is found in the innumerable multitudes of the shells of various Mollusks and Conchifers which had time to arrive at maturity, at the bottom of the sea, during the quiescent periods which intervened between the muddy invasions that destroyed, and buried suddenly the creatures inhabiting the waters, at the time and place of their arrival.

* As far as we can judge from the delineations and lines of structure in Zieten's plate, our species from Lyme Regis is the same with that which he has designated by the name of *Loligo Aalensis*; but I have yet seen no structure in English specimens like that of his *Loligo Bollensis*.

† Although the resemblance between the pens of the *Loligo* and a feather (as might be expected from the very different uses to which they are applied) does not extend to their internal structure, we may still, for convenience of description, consider them as composed of the three following parts, which, in all our figures, will be designated by the same letters, A. B. C. First, the external filaments of the plume, (Pl. 28, 29, 30,