

As these belonged to species of hairy brachyurous crustacea, that live exclusively at the bottom of the sea, they shew that this Nautilus, though occasionally foraging at the surface, obtains part of its food from the bottom. As it also had a gizzard, much resembling that of a fowl, we see in this organ, further evidence that the existing Nautilus has the power of digesting hard shells.\*

A similar apparatus is shewn to have existed in the beaks of the inhabitants of many species of fossil Nautili, and Ammonites, by the abundance of fossil bodies called Rhyncholites, or beak-stones, in many strata that contain these fossil shells, e. g. in the Oolite of Stonesfield, in the Lias at Lyme Regis and Bath, and in the Muschel-kalk at Luneville.

As we are warranted in drawing conclusions from the structure of the teeth in quadrupeds, and of the beak in birds, as to the nature of the

\* In Pl. 31, Fig. 3 represents the lower mandible, armed in front like Fig. 2. with a hard and calcareous margin; and Fig. 4 represents the anterior calcareous part of the palate of the upper Mandible Fig. 2. formed of the same hard calcareous substance as its point; this substance is of the nature of shell.

These calcareous extremities of both mandibles are of sufficient strength to break through the coverings of Crustacea and shells, and as they are placed at the extremity of a beak composed of thin and tough horn, the power of this organ is thereby materially increased.

In examining the contents of the stomach of the *Sepia vulgaris*, and *Loligo*, I have found them to contain numerous shells of small Conchifera.