

Hence we infer that during the Secondary and Transition periods a *more general distribution* of the same species, than exists at present, prevailed in regions of the world most remotely distant from one another.

An Ammonite, like a Nautilus, is composed of three essential parts: 1st. An *external shell*, usually of a flat discoidal form, and having its surface strengthened and ornamented with ribs (see Pl. 35, and Pl. 37.) 2nd. A series of *internal air chambers* formed by transverse plates, intersecting the inner portion of the shell, (see Pl. 36 and 41). 3rd. A *siphuncle*, or pipe, commencing at the bottom of the outer chamber, and thence passing through the entire series of air chambers to the innermost extremity of the shell, (see Pl. 36, d. e. f. g. h. i.) In each of these parts, there are evidences of mechanism, and

rebratulæ, and other Bivalves, that occur in the English Oolite; thereby establishing the existence of the Lias, and Oolite formations in that elevated and distant region of the world. He has also collected in the same Mountains, shells of the genera Spirifer, Producta, and Terebratula, which occur in the Transition formations of Europe and America.

The Greensand of New Jersey also contains Ammonites mixed with Hamites and Scaphites, as in the Greensand of England, and Captain Beechey and Lieutenant Belcher found Ammonites on the coast of Chili, in Lat. 36. S. in the Cliffs near Concepcion; a fragment of one of these Ammonites is preserved in the Museum of Hasler Hospital at Gosport.

Mr. Sowerby possesses fossil shells from Brazil resembling those of the Inferior Oolite of England.