

of a Cephalopod. We further learn, from Peron's discovery of the shell of a Spirula partially enclosed within the body of a Sepia,* (see Pl. 44, Fig. 1, 2), that many of those genera of fossil chambered shells, which, like the Spirula, do not terminate externally in a wide chamber, were probably internal, or partially enclosed shells, serving the office of a float, constructed on the same principles as the float of the Spirula. In the class of fossil shells thus illustrated by the discovery of the animal inclosing the Spirula, we may include the following extinct families, occurring in various positions from the earliest Transition strata to the most recent Secondary formations :—Orthoceratite, Lituite, Baculite, Hamite, Scaphite, Turrilite, Nummulite, Belemnite.†

* The uncertainty which has arisen respecting the animal which constructs the Spirula, from the circumstance of the specimen discovered by Peron having been lost, is in some degree removed by Captain King's discovery of another of these shells, attached to a fragment of the mantle of an animal of unknown species resembling a Sepia, which I have seen in the possession of Mr. Owen, at the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

† In the genus Lituite, Orthoceratite, and Belemnite, Pl. 44, f. 3, 4, 17, the simple curvature of the transverse plates resembles the character of the Nautilus. In the Baculite, Hamite, Scaphite, and Turrilite, Pl. 44, Fig. 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, the sinuous foldings and foliated edges of the transverse plates resemble those of the Ammonites.