

years ago was imported largely to various parts of Europe for architectural purposes.*

Lituite.

Together with the Orthoceratite, in the Transition Limestone of Oeland, there occurs a cognate genus of Chambered shells, called Lituities. (Pl. 44, Fig. 3.) These are partially coiled up into a spiral form at their smaller extremity, whilst their larger end is continued into a straight tube, of considerable length, separated by transverse plates, concave outwards, and perforated by a siphuncle (a). As these Lituities closely resemble the shell of the recent *Spirula* (Pl. 44, Fig. 2), their office may have been the same, in the economy of some extinct Cephalopod.

Baculite.

As in rocks of the Transition series, the form of a straight *Nautilus* is presented by the genus

* Part of the pavement in Hampton Court Palace, that of the hall of University College, Oxford, and several tombs of the kings of Poland in the cathedral at Cracow, are formed of this marble, in which many shells of Orthoceratites are discoverable. The largest known species are found in the Carboniferous limestone of Closeburn, near Edinburgh, being nearly of the size of a man's thigh. The presence of such gigantic Mollusks seems to indicate a highly exalted temperature, in the then existing climate of these northern regions of Europe. See Sowerby's Min. Con. Pl. 246.