

Orthoceratite, so we find in the Cretaceous formation alone, the remains of a genus which may be considered as a straight Ammonite. (See Pl. 44, Fig. 5.)

The Baculite (so called from its resemblance to a straight staff) is a conical, elongated, and symmetrical shell, depressed laterally, and divided into numerous chambers by transverse plates, which, like those in the Ammonite, are sinuous, and terminated by foliated dentations at their junction with the external shell; being thus separated into dorsal, ventral, and lateral lobes and saddles, analogous to those of Ammonites.\*

It is curious, that this straight modification of the form of Ammonites should not have appeared, until this Family had arrived at the last stage of the Secondary deposits, throughout which it had occupied so large an extent; and that, after a comparatively short duration, the Baculite should have become extinct, simultaneously with the last of the Ammonites, at the termination of the Chalk formation.

\* The external chamber (a) is larger than the rest, and swelling; and capable of containing a considerable portion of the animal. The outer shell was thin, and strengthened, like the Ammonite, by oblique ribs. Near the posterior margin of the shell, the transverse plates are pierced by a Siphuncle (Pl. 44, 5<sup>b</sup>, c.). This position of the Siphuncle, and the sinuous form and denticulated edges of the transverse plates, are characters which the Baculite possesses in common with the Ammonite.