were partly internal, and partly external shells; where the spines are present, the portion so armed was probably external. Nine species of Hamites occur in the single formation of Gault or Speeton clay immediately below the chalk, near Scarborough. (See Phillips' Geology of Yorkshire.) Some of the larger species equal a man's wrist in diameter.*

Scaphite.

The Scaphites constitute a genus of Elliptical chambered shells, (see Pl. 44, Fig. 15, 16,) of remarkable beauty, which are almost peculiar to the Chalk formation; they are so rolled up at each extremity, whilst their central part continues nearly in a horizontal plane, as to resemble the ancient form of a boat; whence the name of Scaphite has been applied to them.†

* The Hamites grandis, (Sowerby, M. C. 593,) from the Green sand at Hythe, is of these large dimensions.

† The inner extremity of the Scaphite is coiled up like that of an Ammonite, (Pl. 44, Fig. 15, c. and Fig. 16) in whorls embracing one another; the last and outer chamber (a) is larger than all the rest together, and is sometimes (probably in the adult state) folded back so as to touch the spire, and thereby materially to contract the mouth, which is narrower than the last or outer chamber. (Pl. 44, Fig. 15, b.) In this character of the external chamber, the Scaphite differs from the Ammonite; in all other respects it essentially agrees with it; its transverse plates being numerous, and pierced by a marginal Siphuncle, at the back of the shell (Fig. 16, a.); and their edges being lobated, deeply cut, and foliated. (Fig. 15, c.)