distance. Pl. 44', Fig. 7, b, e, e', e". This horny cup formed the anterior chamber of the Belemnite, and contained the ink bag, (c), and some other viscera.\*

Thirdly, a thin conical internal chambered shell, called the *Alveolus*, placed within the calcareous hollow cone above described. (Pl. 44, Fig. 17, a. and Pl. 44', Fig. 7, b, b'.)

This chambered portion of the shell is closely allied in form, and in the principles of its construction, both to the Nautilus and Orthoceratite. (See Pl. 44, Fig. 17, a, b. and Fig. 4.) It is divided by thin transverse plates into a series of narrow air-chambers, or *areolæ*, resembling a pile of watch-glasses, gradually diminishing towards the apex. The transverse plates are outwardly concave, inwardly convex; and are perforated by a continuous siphuncle, (Pl. 44, Fig. 17, b.), placed on the inferior, or ventral margin.

We have already (Ch. XV. Section II.) described the horny pens and ink-bags of the Loligo, found in the Lias at Lyme Regis. Similar inkbags have recently been found in connection with Belemnites in the same Lias. Some of these ink-bags are nearly a foot in length, and show

\* This laminated horny sheath is rarely preserved in connection with the fibro-calcareous shelly sheath; but in the Lias at Lyme Regis it is frequently found without the shell. Certain portions of it are often highly nacreous, whilst other parts of the same sheath retain their horny condition.

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