

tion of the water that has served the purposes of respiration, and which can be thrown out with considerable force by the contraction of the body. The figures 1 and 6, *Lign.* 102, are views of a naked (that is, *shell-less*) cephalopod, showing the arms, eyes, and a pair of fins, for swimming. The Cephalopoda, thus endowed with powerful organs of locomotion, traverse the seas unrestricted, and are seen in groups of myriads in the midst of the ocean, and only appear periodically near the shores. Their fossil remains consist of—

1st. The external and internal shells, which are generally symmetrical, and either straight (as in *Orthoceras*, *Lign.* 106.); arched or bent (as in *Crioceras*, *Lign.* 109.); spiral (as in *Turrilites*, *Lign.* 112.); or, elegantly involute,* and simple (as in the *Argonaut*, and *Bellerophon*, *Lign.* 104.); or divided by smooth, or foliaceous partitions, into chambers or air-cells, connected by a hydraulic tube or siphuncle (as in *Nautilus*, *Lign.* 105, and *Ammonites*, *Lign.* 107.).

2dly. The internal horny or calcareous support, called *osselet*, and its appendages.†

* *Involute*, as applied to the shells of Cephalopoda, implies that the inner whorls are embraced by the outer turn or whorl; *convolute*, the inner turns apparent, or exposed; *evolute*, the whorls coiled in one plane, but not touching each other; *revolute*, the extremities bent inwards.

† The *bone* or *shell* of the Cuttle-fish, the friable part of which, reduced to powder, forms *pounce*, is the *osselet* of that cephalopod.