

nite, with its chambered shell, and horny or pearly receptacle, containing the ink-bag and its contents, have been discovered. (*Bd.* pl. 44', 44".) The name of BELEMNO-SEPIA is given by Dr. Buckland to the original animal, to indicate its character and relations. But more recently, an unexpected light has been shed upon the nature of these extinct Cephalopoda by the discovery in the Oxford clay of the Oolite, near Chippenham, not only of several examples, with the osselet, receptacle, and ink-bag, in their natural relative positions, but also with the remains and impressions of the mantle, body, tentacula with their hooks or clasps, and the fins!

Certain argillaceous strata of the Oolite, as well as of the Lias, appear to have been peculiarly favourable for the preservation of the muscular tissue and integuments, for not only the soft parts of mollusca, but also the skin, and cartilaginous structures of the Ichthyosauri, and other reptiles, are often preserved; probably, as Professor Owen suggests, by their conversion into *adipocire*, and subsequent mineralization; and I have seen indications of the epidermis, and ligament of the hinge of fresh-water bivalve shells, in the clays of the Wealden.

In a specimen discovered by Mr. Pratt, "the large sessile eyes, the funnel, a great proportion of the muscular parts of the mantle, and the remains of the two lateral fins, the ink-bladder, and duct, and a considerable portion of the phragmocone