

but one chamber—this is the *Argonaut*, or *Paper Nautilus*, an inhabitant of the Mediterranean. This animal belongs to the Octopoda, or those which have eight arms; and in one pair of these processes the extremities expand into broad and thin membranes, by which the delicate, elastic, calcareous envelopment, or shell, is secreted. These membranes usually encompass the shell, and meet and overlap each other along its keel; and by them the shell is chiefly retained in its position. When these membranes are withdrawn, or the animal dies, the shell, having no muscular connexion with the soft parts, readily separates from the body. Hence the doubts so long entertained as to the relation between the animal of the Argonaut and its shell, but which are now set at rest; the anatomical structure, so admirably demonstrated by Professor Owen, having removed the obscurity in which the subject was formerly involved.

In the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous deposits, there are several species of a genus of shells, the animals of which are considered to have been analogous to the recent Argonaut. It is named BELLEROPHON. I have figured two species; one from the Mountain Limestone, *Lign.* 104, fig. 1; the other from the Silurian System. There are about thirty British species, most of which are of small size; some of them are keeled, others have a slight dorsal depression, as in fig. 1, and many have the back rounded, and the sides lobed, as in *Lign.* 104, fig. 2.