In the NAUTILUS, the shell is convoluted on the same plane, in spiral whorls, all of which are contiguous, and the siphon central.

The British strata contain about sixty species of *Nautili.* The Tertiary formations have yielded five or six; the Cretaceous a like number; the Lias and Oolite ten or eleven; the Carboniferous about thirty species; and the Devonian two species. I believe no trace of the genus has been observed in strata of earlier formation; although the straight and curved *Nautilidæ*, the *Orthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceras*, abound in the Silurian and Devonian systems. In the London Clay a large and beautiful species is abundant (*Nautilus imperialis. Min. Conch.* tab. 1.), having the shell very commonly entire; but the outer opaque coat frequently flakes off, and exposes the pearly or nacreous internal layer. The septa generally retain their original nacreous structure, and the cells are either occupied by clay or marl; or partially filled or lined with calcareous spar, brilliant pyrites, or other mineral matter. These Nautili are often found constituting the nuclei of the *septaria*, or clay nodules, with which this deposit abounds.

A small species (*N. centralis. Ly.* I. p. 341.), occurs in the same strata. The Isle of Sheppey, and the London Clay, on the coasts of Hants and Sussex, are productive of these fossils. In the White Chalk near Lewes, casts of several very large Nautili have been found; but shells of this