from the spire. The siphon is continuous, and the septa are regularly divided into six lobes. I have found specimens of this genus in the Chalk-marl at Hamsey, and in the White Chalk, near Lewes (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XXIII. fig. 9.).

In the genus ANCYLOCERAS, *Lign.* 109, fig. 3, the turns of the spire are prolonged, and reflected at the large extremity, like a Scaphite, but the whorls are not contiguous.

A very large species of *Ancyloceras* occurs in the Kentish Rag, near Maidstone, some specimens of which are eighteen inches in length. It is figured and described, by the name of *Scaphites Hillsii*, in the admirable Memoir of Dr. Fitton on the Strata below the Chalk (*Geol. Trans.* Vol. IV. Pl. XV.); the present genus was not then established. The Shanklin Sand in the Isle of Wight also contains a gigantic species, which is figured and described by Mr. J. D. Sowerby, in the *Geol. Trans.*, as *Scaphites gigas.*

In TOXOCERAS, *Lign.* 109, fig. 1, the shell is slightly curved, like a horn. The specimens figured of these two genera, occur in the *Neocomian* strata of France. Two or three species of *Toxoceras*, are found at Hamsey. The tubercles, in the casts, are the bases of spines, with which the back of the shell was armed, as I have ascertained by examples examined in the rock (see *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXIII. fig. 1.).