noticed; the large species (*N. imperialis*) is the most common. These are generally in a good state of preservation, and only require the usual careful removal of the surrounding clay or marl. When pyrites largely enters into the composition of the specimens, the investing matrix can seldom be effectually removed; and if the outer surface, and general form, be not well displayed, breaking the specimen will often expose the inner cells, with the siphunculus, in a beautiful state. The *Nautilus imperialis* is occasionally imbedded in the septaria of the Isle of Sheppey, and of Bognor, and Bracklesham, on the Sussex coast. Sections of such examples, in the vertical direction of the enclosed shell, afford, when polished, very brilliant and interesting fossils; the septa, and the shelly tube of the siphunculus, are often preserved.

The Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous formation, with the exception of those in the argillaceous strata of the Galt, are destitute of their shells, and occur as casts. The Chalk Nautili are liable to separate at the divisions of the septa, and an entire series of these casts may sometimes be obtained, so as to display the perfect form of the original shell. The Ammonites of the White Chalk, although mere casts, yet retain their configuration, the foliated margins of the septa dove-tailing them together. I have already mentioned that search should be made along the back of these specimens for the siphunculus, the shelly tube of which is sometimes