

from the sea. But, like the fossils of the Galt, few of the specimens are durable; although in many examples the shell may be preserved, by the application of mastic varnish. The most common Ammonite at Hartwell, is *A. biplex* (*Sow. Min. Conch.*), which varies from three inches to one foot in diameter; the surface is covered by very strong ribs that encircle the whorls. The shell is thick, and composed of several laminæ.*

The sparry casts of the separate cells of Ammonites which occur in some of the calcareous beds of the Oolite, will not fail to be observed by the collector. It is convenient to preserve such specimens on a tray or board, in which a groove is made for their reception.

In collecting *Belemnites*, the caution already given, of examining the surrounding clay or marl, must not be disregarded; the student should remember, that traces of the soft parts of the animals, even of mere impressions of the body, head, tentacula, and their acetabula, or little horny rings, and hooks, are more important than the most splendid

* According to the observations of my son, the outer layers, when highly magnified, present an appearance of opaque areolæ, with irregular radiating fibres; the inner laminæ are covered with minute pores, apparently the orifices of tubuli, some of which are arranged singly in crescents, and others are confluent, like short strands of beads. I mention the fact to direct attention to the microscopic examination of the structure of these splendid fossils.