

Fig. 274.

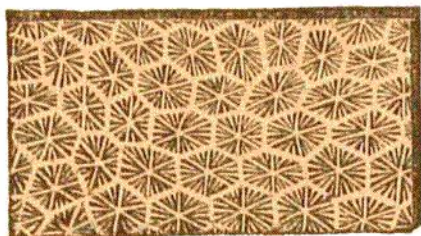
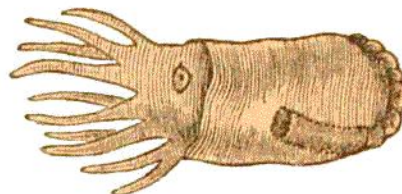
*Prionaster Oblonga.*

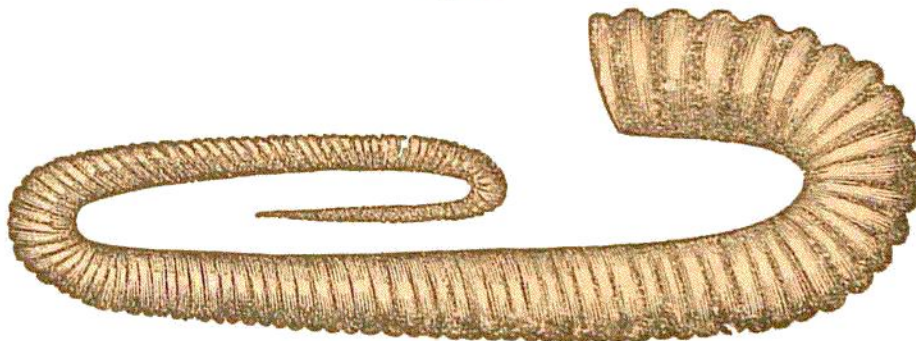
Fig. 275.

*Spirula Peronii.*

described in part, but some of the families need farther elucidation. Some of the Cephalopods have the shell within the body, as is shown in Fig. 275, which represents a living species, the *Spirula Peronii*.

The Orthoceratite, Lituite, Baculite, Hamites, Scaphite, Turrilite and Belemnite seem to have belonged to this description of shells. Fig. 276 shows the *Hamites attenuatus* from the Gault, which lies a little above the oolite in the cretaceous system, but is introduced here for the sake of illustration.

Fig. 276.

*Hamites attenuatus.*

The ordinary appearance of a Belemnite is that of a conical arrow head, as shown in Fig. 277. At the blunt end it is usually hollow, and if one half be split off, the section, as seen in the figure, will show a conical cavity.

Fig. 277.



This was the main part of the internal shell; but its structure was more complicated. Besides this cone-shaped shell, there was a conical, thin, horny sheath, extending outwards and enlarging. This part contained an ink-bag like the cuttle fish of the present day, which produces the *Sepia*, or India Ink. There was also a thin, conical internal chambered shell, placed within the hollow cone above described, having a construction analogous to that of the *Nautilus* and *Orthocera*. Fig. 278 is an imaginary restoration of the *Belemnosepia*, a family of belemnites proposed by Buckland and Agassiz.

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