

After Suess and Hyatt had opened the gates for the creation of new generic names, the palæontological literature of the Cephalopods was inundated by innumerable new genera and species, most of them only narrowly defined. The number of species increased in a short time to several thousands. At the same time, new genealogical tables were constantly being constructed, and were as often a little altered and a little improved. The leaders in this extreme movement of breaking up the genera and species are Hyatt, Mojsisovics, and Buckmann.

The Aptychus and Anaptychus remains were the cause of much controversy. Many authors, for example, Scheuchzer, Walch, D'Orbigny, and Pictet, had supposed these plates to be the shells of Cirripedes; Parkinson and Schlotheim had explained them as Lamellibranchs, De Luc and Bourdet as the jaw-bones of some fish, while Hermann von Meyer had ingeniously explained them as parasites of the Ammonites. Ultimately it was universally accepted that they were essential parts of the Ammonites, and they were sometimes looked upon as the internal shells of Dibranchs or Ammonites, sometimes as cover-plates of Ammonites. The latter view, originally advanced by Rüppel, has been confirmed by recently discovered specimens.

Among the Dibranchs, the fossil Belemnites and the forms nearly related to them have received a fair amount of attention in palæontological literature. For many centuries Belemnites had been known and had passed under various designations, "thunderbolts," "devil's-fingers," "lynx-stones," "Lyncurium," etc.; Agricola described them and gave illustrations, and from his time onwards they had a place among the known "petrefactions," although the older authors referred to them as "Echinid" needles, or other organism, or sometimes thought them merely mineral structures. Ehrhardt was the first to compare Belemnites with the shells of Nautilus and Spirula, and De Luc pointed out their resemblance to the enclosed shells of Sepias. The large work of Knorr and Walch contains a good account of Belemnites, and a memoir by Faure-Biguet (1810) gives numerous illustrations of species.

The influence of zoological advances was first clearly shown in the suggestive paper by J. S. Miller (1826) published by the London Geological Society. Soon after, two very good