

SECTION II.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF NAKED MOLLUSKS, PENS, AND
INK-BAGS OF LOLIGO.

It is well known that the common Cuttle Fish, and other living species of Cephalopods,* which have no external shell, are protected from their enemies by a peculiar internal provision, consisting of a bladder-shaped sac, containing a black and viscid ink, the ejection of which defends them, by rendering opaque the water in which they thus become concealed. The most familiar examples of this contrivance are found in the *Sepia vulgaris*, and *Loligo* of our own seas. (See Pl. 28, Fig. 1.)

It was hardly to be expected that we should find, amid the petrified remains of animals of the

* The figure of the common Calmar, or Squid (*Loligo Vulgaris* Lam.—*Sepia loligo* of Linnæus), see Pl. 28, Fig. 1, illustrates the origin of the term Cephalopod, a term applied to a large family of molluscous animals, from the fact of their feet being placed around their heads. The feet are lined internally with ranges of horny cups, or suckers, by which the animal seizes on its prey, and adheres to extraneous bodies. The mouth, in form and substance resembles a Parrot's beak, and is surrounded by the feet. By means of these feet and suckers the *Sepia octopus*, or common Poulpe (the Polypus of the ancients), crawls with its head downwards, along the bottom of the sea.