

Fig. 15. Scaphites Equalis, from Chalk near Rouen, in the collection of Mr. J. Sowerby; the sides of the external shell are strengthened and ornamented by ribs and tubercles; and the edges of the transverse plates disposed in sinuous foliations (*c.*) as in Ammonites. The mouth or outer margin (*b.*) returns so nearly into contact with the air chambers (*c.*), that the want of space at this part for the expansion of arms and head, makes it probable that the Scaphite was placed entirely within the body of its animal. (Original.)

Fig. 16. Transverse section of the chambered portion of Fig. 15, shewing the arrangement of the lobes and saddles to be similar to that of Ammonites; the siphuncle also is seen on the dorsal margin at *a.* (Original.)

Fig. 17. Longitudinal section of the calcareous Sheath and Alveolus of a Belemnite.

- a.* Alveolus, or internal shell, divided by transverse Septa into air chambers. See V. I. p. 373.
- b.* Siphuncle, passing along the margin of the air chambers.
- c.* Apex of the fibro-calcareous sheath, or solid Cone of the Belemnite.

PLATE 44'. V. I. p. 371, et seq.

Illustrations of the probable nature of the Animals that gave origin to Belemnites.*

* In the descriptions of Pl. 44'. and Pl. 44''. the following letters indicate the same parts in each specimen to which they are applied.

a. The Apex of the calcareous shell, or sheath.

b. Alveolar portion, or chambered shell.

c. Ink-bag.

d. } Portions of the thin anterior horny sheath, sometimes highly
e. } nacreous.

f. Neck of Ink-bag.