

- Fig. 1. Imaginary restoration of *Belemnosepia*, shewing the probable place of its Ink-bag, and of the internal shell or Belemnite. The three component parts of this Belemnite are represented as if longitudinally bisected: the place assigned to this Ink-bag is nearly the same as in the recent *Loligo*. (Original.)
- Fig. 2. *Sepia officinalis*, shewing the position of the internal shell or sheath (*Sepiostaire*) within the dorsal portion of its sac. Its apex (*a*,) and calcareous dorsal plates (*e*,) correspond with the apex calcareous conical sheath of a Belemnite.
- Fig. 3. *Sepia officinalis*, laid open along the ventral portion of its Sac, to shew the position of its Ink-bag. (Original.)
- Figs. 3. *a*. 3. *b*. 3. *c*. *Rhyncholites*, found in contact with Belemnites in the Lias at Lyme Regis. Nat. size. (Original.)
- Fig. 3. *d*. Beak of a small *Testudo* from Chalk, in the collection of Mr. Mantell, shewing a fibro-cancelled bony structure, very different from the compact shelly condition of the *Rhyncholite*, for which it may from its size and shape be mistaken. (Original.)
- Fig. 4. Ventral surface of a *Sepiostaire*; the elongated shallow cone, or cup, (*e. e. e'. e'.*) is composed of very thin calcareous plates, alternating with horny membranes, which are expanded outwards to form the thin margin of the cone. This irregular cone or shell represents the hollow cone at the larger extremity of the Belemnite, (Fig. 7. *b. b'. e. e'. e''.*) which includes its Alveolus (*b. b'.*) and Ink-bag (*c.*). Within this shallow sub-conical shell of the *Sepiostaire* is contained its alveolus, or calcareous chambered portion, (Fig. 4. *b.*) which represents the