careous partitions is least near the margin of the lamellæ. See Fig. 6'. (Original.)

Fig. 6". Columnar appearance of the sinuous partitions when viewed laterally. (Original.)

Fig. 7. Unique specimen of Belemnites ovalis, from the Lias at Lyme Regis, in the collection of Miss Philpotts. A fracture at b'. shews the chambered areolæ of the Alveolus. At e. the thin conical anterior horny sheath originates in the edge of the calcareous sheath, and extends to e''. The surface of this anterior sheath exhibits wavy transverse lines of growth; it is much decomposed, slightly nacreous, and flattened by pressure.

Within this anterior conical sheath the Ink-bag is seen at c. somewhat decomposed, and partially altered to a dark grey colour. (Original.)

Fig. 8. Portion of the Ink-bag broken off from Fig. 7. c. and covered by that portion of the horny case which lay above it. The transverse lines, e. on this portion, are the continuation of the lines of growth on the horny sheath of Fig. 7. e. e'. e". (Original.)

Fig. 9. Belemnites Pistilliformis? from the Lias at Lyme, in the collection of Miss Philpotts, having a portion of its ink-bag at c. (Original.)

Figs. 10. 11. 12. Belemnites from the Jura limestone of Solenhofen, figured by Count Munster in Boué's Mémoires Géologiques, Vol. I. Pl. 4. In 10 and 12 the form of the anterior horny sheath is preserved, to a length equal to that of the calcareous shaft of the Belemnite, but in none of them is the Ink-bag visible.* (Munster.)

^{*} Von Meyer mentions (Palæologica, P. 322, 1st Edit. 1832,) that he has seen an Ink-bag at the upper end of a Belemnite from the Lias of Banz, and asks, "Do Belemnites possess an Ink-bag like that of the Sepia?"