

- Fig. 13. Chambered alveolar cone and horny sheath of a large Belemnite from the limestone of Solenhofen; the calcareous sheath or Belemnite itself has disappeared. (Munster.)
- Fig. 14. *Belemnites brevis?* from the Lias at Lyme; Nat. size. The length of the shaft of this Belemnite does not exceed that of the *Beloptera* (Fig. 15); a small fragment only of its alveolus is preserved, but the place it occupied is filled with calcareous spar, and the hollow cone above it with lias. (Original.)
- Fig. 15. *Beloptera*. In this fossil we have an intermediate link between the Belemnite and the shell or sheath of *Sepia officinalis*. *a.* represents the apex of the sheath, *e. e.* its posterior expansion, analogous to that at Fig. 4. *e. e.* and at Fig. 4'. *e.*; *e'* is its anterior expansion, bearing on its internal surface annular marks derived from the transverse septa of the alveolus. (Blainville.)

PLATE 44". V. I. p. 374. Note.

All the figures in this Plate are of nat. size.

- Fig. 1. Anterior Sheath and Ink-bag of *Belemnio-sepia*, discovered by Miss Anning in 1828 in the Lias of Lyme Regis, and noticed by Dr. Buckland (Lond. and Edin. Phil. Mag. May, 1829, P. 388,) as "derived from some unknown Cephalopod, nearly allied in its internal structure to the inhabitant of the Belemnite." This sheath is, for the most part, nacreous; in some places (*d. d.*) it retains the condition of horn. The corrugations on its surface indicate the lines of growth. At *f.* a transverse fracture shews the neck of the ink-bag. (Original.)
- Fig. 2. The lower part of Fig. 1. seen from another side;