

3dly. The ink-bladder, with its inspissated contents, termed *sepia*.

4thly. The mandibles of the mouth or beaks (*Lign.* 105.).

5thly. The soft parts of the animal in the state of molluskite; impressions of the head and tentacula, and remains of the clasps or curved hooks of the arms of some species (see *Lign.* 100.).

These several parts are generally found separately, but they sometimes occur in their proper relative position, and from such examples the nature of the originals may be determined.

The Cephalopoda are divided by Professor Owen, into two orders, according to the number of their organs of respiration, or gills; namely, the *Dibranchiata*, or those which have two gills, called also *Acetabulifera*, from their arms being furnished with rows of little cups or suckers; and the *Tetrabranchiata*, which have four gills or branchiæ.

FOSSIL DIBRANCHIATE CEPHALOPODA.

The *Argonaut*, or Paper Nautilus, whose elegant fragile shell is too well known to require description, is the only living genus of this order, in which the animal is protected by a hard calcareous external covering. This shell is symmetrical, and convoluted on a vertical plane, and consists of but one cavity or chamber. The other genera are naked, and possess an internal chambered shell (as in the