

these Belemnites are associated, present similar phenomena, as we shall hereafter have occasion to remark, and strengthen the probability that swarms of the inhabitants of the Liassic ocean were suddenly destroyed, and imbedded, on the areas now occupied by their remains.

The Belemnites abound in the Lias, Oolite, and Chalk, and have not been discovered in England, in any other deposits; there are nearly thirty British species, some of which are restricted to the Chalk, and others to the Oolite and Lias.

A few characteristic forms are represented, *Lign.* 101, and 102, in order to illustrate the three groups, which according to M. D'Orbigny are peculiar to the grand divisions of the Cretaceous formation.

1. BELEMNITELLA MUCRONATA. *Lign.* 101, fig. 1.—The name *Belemnitella*, is given to those Belemnites which have a slit, or crevice, on the anterior margin of the alveolus, or cavity, and two lateral impressions. The surface is sometimes granulated, and often has vascular markings, produced by the investing integument of the living animal. The form of the aperture is shown in the middle dextral figure; and the radiated structure, as seen by a transverse section, in the sketch below. Professor Owen remarks, that a microscopical examination proves the spathose aggregation of subtransparent calcareous matter, forming the guard, to be the effect of original formation, and not of infiltration