

have belonged to animals possessing an organization altogether different, as we have elsewhere explained (see page 232.). I therefore proceed to notice the fossil remains of those *Cephalopoda*, which were furnished with an external shell, having its cavity divided by cells, perforated by a hydraulic tube or siphon; and of which the recent NAUTILUS is the type.

The appearance and structure of the recent shell are familiar to every one; a correct knowledge of the nature of the original animal has, however, been obtained but very recently. In its general characters the animal of the Nautilus, which is an inhabitant of the seas of hot climates, resembles the naked Cephalopoda; it possesses four *branchiæ*, or gills, and numerous hollow arms and retractile tentacula. Its head is furnished with a muscular flattened disk, which serves as an operculum to the shell when the animal is retracted, and as an organ for creeping when on the ground. The beaks are horny, and coated at their tips by calcareous matter. It has no ink-bag, and is destitute of fins or other organs for swimming. The body occupies the ample outer cell of the shell, to which it is firmly attached by two lateral muscles; and it has a contractile siphunculus, that passes from the posterior part of the animal through the shelly tube, and by which communication is maintained with the entire series of cells or chambers.*

* The reader interested in this subject should consult the highly philosophical "*Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus*," by