

have been noticed with upwards of sixty cells. Mr. Sowerby figures and describes *O. giganteum* (*Min. Conch.* tab. 246.), from Scotland, as exceeding seven or eight feet in length; and I discovered on the beach at Brighton, where it had probably been brought by some vessel, among ballast, a fine fragment of the same species, indicating as great a magnitude. Several species are figured, *Lign.* 106, to show the structure and appearance of these fossils. The casts of the separate cells are often found. The section, fig. 3, from the red marble of Devonshire, beautifully displays the situation of the siphunculus and the lines of the septa. The shelly siphon, which is moniliform (*bead-like*) or dilated, at each chamber, is replaced by white spar; and the membranous internal tube is filled with a dark substance, probably molluskite.

There are some species in which the internal tube is calcareous, as well as the external one, and the two are connected at regular intervals, by radiating, hollow processes (see *Ly.* II. p. 175.). These Orthoceratites have been principally obtained from the Silurian limestones, at Lake Huron; they also occur in Ireland. Mr. Stokes, who first investigated their structure, has arranged them in a distinct genus, with the name of *Actinoceras* (*radiating-horn*).*

Slabs of reddish limestone, containing Orthoceratites, may be seen in some of the pavements at

* See Geol. Trans. Vol. V. p. 708.