

far beyond the margin; in other species, from the Oxford Clay, there are long, narrow, lateral appendages. An Ammonite is mentioned by Professor Owen, as having been discovered by Mr. Pratt in the same deposit, in which "the mouth of the shell is arched over transversely by a convex, calcareous plate, continued from the lateral margins of the outlet, and dividing it into two apertures; one corresponding with that above the hood of the Nautilus, which gives passage to the dorsal fold of the mantle; the other with that below the head, whence issue the tentacles, mouth, and funnel."

From the small size of the cells of the Ammonites, particularly in those species which are of a depressed or flattened form, it was long doubted whether the outer chamber could have been sufficiently capacious to contain the body of the animal; and it was supposed that these shells were internal, like the recent *Spirula*, or *Crosier*. But Dr. Buckland has clearly demonstrated, that the outer cell of the Ammonite, if restricted in breadth, is sufficiently ample in length to have contained the soft parts of a Cephalopod, equal in magnitude to the largest known specimens, its proportion to the chambered part being as considerable as in the Nautilus. The outer chamber often occupies more than half, and in some instances the entire circumference of the outer whorl (see *Bd.* pl. 36.).

In certain argillaceous deposits, as the gault of the Chalk, and the clays of the Lias, Ammonites