well defined. In the Chalk-marl the casts are sharper, and generally of a deep ochreous colour, with the lines of the sinuous septa clearly defined. The siphuncle is occasionally preserved in pyrites, in the Ammonites, Nautili, Turrilites, and Scaphites; and the outer lip, or margin of the mouth, or aperture, of the latter, and of the Ammonites, is frequently replaced by the same mineral.

The Ammonites, Hamites, &c. of the Galt, have their nacreous or pearly shell remaining, but this investment is extremely delicate; and, although when first removed from the marl, it is beautifully iridescent, the vivid hues are very evanescent, and the shell becomes opaque, and of a light fawn colour. Very commonly the shell flakes off, wholly or in part, leaving a cast of indurated, or pyritous marl. I have preserved specimens with the shell many years, by applying a thin coat of mastic varnish with a soft camel-hair pencil, before the marl had become dry, and while the shells were entire. The Galt Ammonites, like the Nautili of the London Clay, are often invested with pyrites, and have the inner cells and siphuncle well preserved.

The argillaceous strata of the Oolite and Lias, contain Ammonites, &c. in much the same state of mineralization as those of the Galt. The Kimmeridge Clay, in some localities, particularly around Aylesbury, (and especially at Hartwell Park, the seat of Dr. Lee,) abounds in Ammonites with the shell as perfect and beautiful as if just dredged up