

tolerably large, with about thirty chambers. Many of them appear to be perfect, but in no circumstance is the upper chamber such as could have accommodated the ancient proprietor, so that they must either have only partially accommodated their possessors, or have been partially internal, like the float of the spirula.

The Orthocerata occur until the formation of the carboniferous or mountain limestone.

They were thus early called into being by the *fiat* of their Creator; they then occupied a prominent place in the testacea of the ocean, and early and entirely disappeared.

We are therefore to consider these and their congeners as analogues of existing cephalopods, and to regard their general offices as the same; to regard them as enemies of the finny tribes, for there is evidence that such existed, even then; as the enemy of the crustacea, which we shall yet have occasion to show did then abound; as the destroyer of the Brachiopod and Trachelipod; and, in the absence of Carnivorous Trachelipods, they appear to have been more numerous than they otherwise would have been, or than the cephalopods are in the present day, being the principal ministers of Providence destined to regulate the numbers of the testaceous population of those ancient seas. Wherever the crustacea especially abound, these cephalopods present themselves; sometimes we find their remains in closest juxtaposition, suggesting the beautiful stanza:

"There servants, masters, small and great,  
Partake the same repose,  
And there in peace the ashes mix  
Of those who once were foes."

The last class of organic remains to which attention is directed, is Crustacea. Of this class of creatures the lobster and crab are familiar examples. The Oniscus or "Slater,"