

tum, the position of the siphon, and the plan of enrollment. The septum may be plain, or angulated, or lobed, or foliated around its outer margin. The siphon may be external, or internal, or central. The enrollment may be close, loose, half-coiled, arcuate, or straight. Of how many combinations, three in a set, do these characters admit! And yet almost every possible combination has been realized in the history of the world. In the earliest periods were the species with simple septa and straight shells (*orthoceratites*, Fig. 47); next came those with simple septa and coiled shells (*Nautili*, Fig. 48); then those with angulated septa and coiled shells (*Clymenia*, Fig. 49); then those with lobed septa and coiled shells (*Goniatites*, Fig. 50); lastly appeared those with foliated or very complicated septa, with their straight (*Baculites*, Fig. 51), arcuate (*Hamites*), closely (*Ammonites*, Fig. 52), and variously coiled forms. So we see that in the various ages of the world, some type of "chambered shells" has constituted a leading character-



Fig. 52. *Ammonites canaliculatus*. A chambered shell of the Mesozoic Ages.

(*Ammonites*, Fig. 52), and variously coiled forms. So we see that in the various ages of the world, some type of "chambered shells" has constituted a leading character-

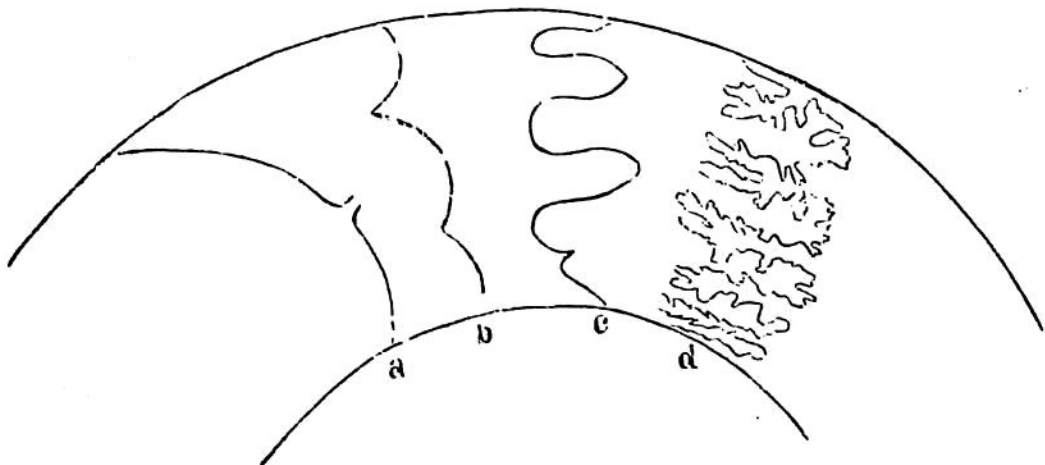


Fig. 53. Plans of Septa among different families of Chambered Shells. a. Septum in *Nautilus* family. b. Septum in *Clymenia* family. c. Septum in *Goniatite* family (*Goniatites Marshallensis*). d. Septum in *Ammonite* family.