

The uses ascribed by Von Buch to the lobes of Ammonites in affording attachment to the base of the mantle around the margin of the transverse plates, would in no way interfere with the service we have assigned to the same lobes, in supporting the external shell against the pressure of deep water. The union of two beneficial results from one and the same mechanical expedient, confirms our opinion of the excellence of the workmanship, and increases our admiration of the Wisdom in which it was contrived.

upon which the mantle of the animal rested, at the bottom of the outer chamber; these saddles are distinguished in the same manner as the lobes—that between the dorsal and superior lateral lobe, forming the dorsal saddle (S. d.), that between the superior and inferior lateral lobes, forming the lateral saddle (S. L.), and that between the inferior lateral and ventral lobe, the ventral saddle (S. V.). This general disposition, variously modified, pervades all forms of Ammonites; but when, as in Pl. 39, the turn of the shell increases rapidly in width, so that the last whorl nearly, or entirely, covers the preceding whorls, the additional part is furnished with small auxiliary lobes, varying with the growth of the Ammonite to the number of three, four, or five pairs. (Pl. 39, a. 1, a. 2, a. 3, a. 4, a. 5.)

All the lobes, as they dip inwards, are subdivided by numerous dentations, which afford points of attachment to the mantle of the animal; thus each lobe is flanked by a series of accessory lobes, and these again are provided with further symmetrical dentations, the extremities of which produce all the beautiful appearances of complicated foliage, which prevail through the family of Ammonites, and of which we have a striking example on the surface of Pl. 38.

The extremities of the dentations are always sharp and pointed, inwards, towards the air chamber, (Pl. 38, d. 1.); but are smooth