

becomes partitioned off by a septum, or plate of shell. In some genera a series of concave septa are thus formed; but in others the deserted cavity is filled by a compact accretion of calcareous matter (as in *Magilus*), and a solid elongated shell is produced. The *Euomphalus*, of which there are many species in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata, belongs to the former group. As the animal increased in size, it deserted the smaller and inner portion of the spire, the interspace remained hollow, and a nacreous plate, or partition, was secreted by the posterior part of the mantle; and as this process took place at different stages of growth, several cells were successively formed. This chambered structure is shown in the specimen *Lign.* 97, fig. 2, in which the internal cells are filled with spar; but the outer cavity is occupied by limestone like that in which the shell was imbedded; a proof that no communication existed between the last chamber inhabited by the animal, and the space from which it had withdrawn. The calcareous spar, as in the specimens of vegetable remains previously described (p. 83.), has percolated the substance of the fossil, and crystallized in the innermost cells. We shall again have occasion to refer to this interesting fact, when investigating the chambered cells of the Cephalopoda. It may be necessary to remark, that the cells of the *Euomphalus* did not serve the special purpose of the air-chambers of the *Nautilus* and *Ammonite*.