

Similar tubercles are introduced with the same advantage of adding Strength as well as Beauty in many other cognate genera of chambered shells. (Pl. 44, Fig. 9. 10. 14. 15.)

In all these cases, we recognize the exercise of Discretion and Economy in the midst of Abundance; distributing internal supports but sparingly, to parts which, from their external form, were already strong, and dispensing them abun-

Fig. 7, a. c.) there is a double keel, produced by a deep depression along the dorsal margin; and the keels are fortified by a line of tubercles placed at the extremity of the transverse ribs. In the *A. varians* (Pl. 37, 9. a. b. c.) which has a triple keel, the two external ones are fortified by tubercles, as in Fig. 7, and the central keel is a simple convex arch.

Pl. 37, Fig. 8, offers an example of domes, or bosses, compensating the weakness that, without them, would exist in the *A. catena*, from the minuteness of its ribs, and the flatness of the sides of the shell. These flat parts are all supported by an abundant distribution of the edges of the transverse plates directly beneath them, whilst those parts which are elevated into bosses, being sufficiently strong, are but slightly provided with any other support. The back of this shell also, being nearly flat, (Pl. 37, Fig. 8. b. c.) is strongly supported by ramifications of the transverse plates.

In Pl. 37, Fig. 6, which has a triple keel, (that in the centre passing over the siphuncle,) this triple elevation affords compensation for the weakness that would otherwise arise from the great breadth and flatness of the dorsal portion of this species. Between these three keels, or ridges, are two depressions or dorsal furrows, and as these furrows form the weakest portion of the shell, a compensation is provided by conducting beneath them the denticulated edges of the transverse plates, so that they present long lines of resistance to external pressure.