

transverse ribs of the outer shell are strengthened by repeated intersections of the subjacent edges of the transverse Plates. (Original.)

Fig. 3. Back view of *Ammonites sphæricus*, from the limestone of Derbyshire, shewing the position of the siphuncle upon the dorsal margin, with its collar advancing outwards between the two simple dorsal lobes; the lateral lobes are also simple and without foliations, and pointed inwards. (Martin Pet. Der. T. 7.)

Fig. 4. *Ammonites nodosus* (Ceratites). This is one of the species peculiar to the Muschel Kalk. The descending lobes terminate in a few small denticulations, *pointed* inwards, and the ascending saddles are *rounded* outwards, after the normal character of *Ammonites*. (Zeiten. Tab. II. Fig. 1. a.)

Fig. 5. Back of *A. Nodosus*, shewing the dorsal lobes *pointed* inwards, and the collar around the siphuncle advancing outwards. No edges of the transverse plates are placed beneath the dome-shaped Tubercles; these derive sufficient strength from their vaulted form. (Zeiten. Tab. II. Fig. 1. b.)

PLATE 41. V. I. p. 349.

*Ammonites giganteus*, found in the Portland stone at Tisbury in Wiltshire. This beautiful fossil is in the collection of Miss Benett. The chambers are all void, and the transverse Plates and Shell converted to Chalcedony. (Original.)

PLATE 42. V. I. pp. 350, 351. Note.

Fig. 1. Cast of a single chamber of *Nautilus hexagonus*, shewing the simple curvatures of the edges of the transverse plates, and the place of the Siphuncle. (Original.)