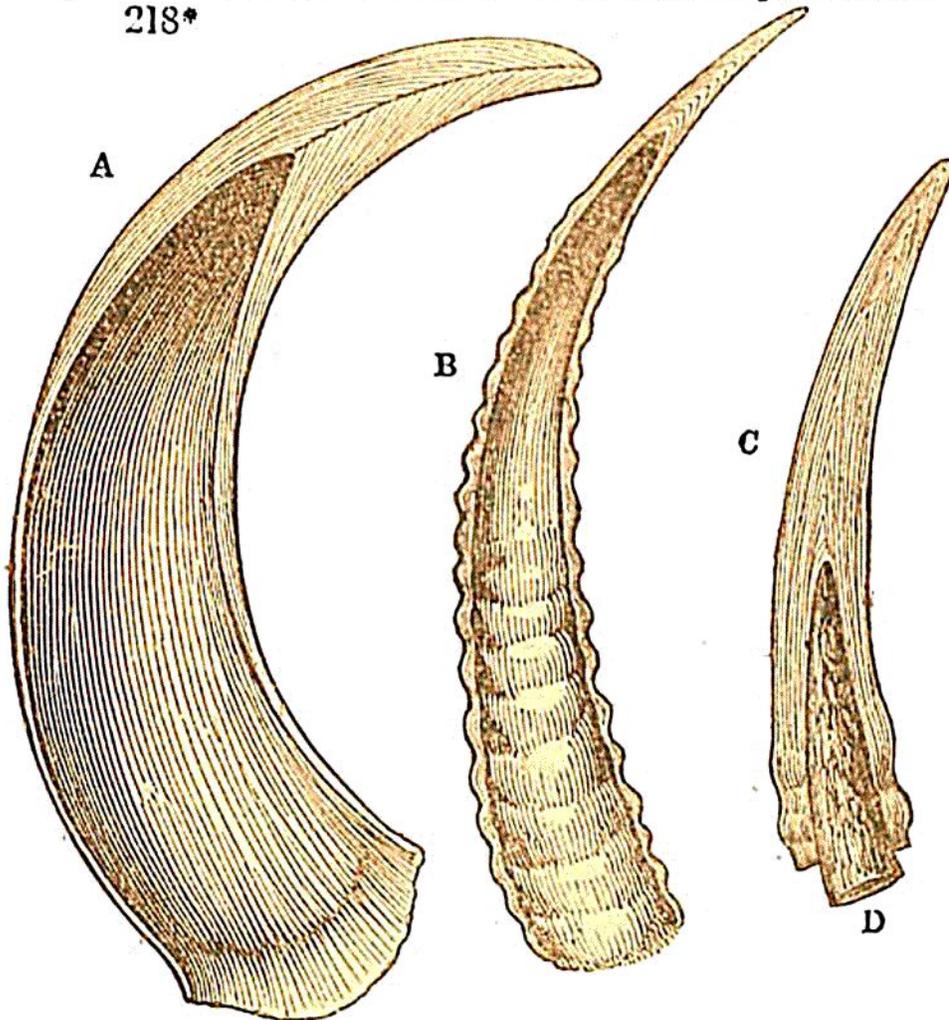


of a hollow cone, occupying the part towards the apex of the former cone, and extending farther towards the base. Hence a longitudinal section of the whole presents the appearance represented in the annexed figures (218*) where A is the section of the horn of an Ox, and B, a similar section of the horn of an Antelope. C is a magnified view of the extremity of the latter, together with a portion of the bone D, which occupies the axis of the horn.

In this process of the formation of horn, as happens in that of shells, there sometimes occur irregularities, or periodical intermissions and increase of action in the secreting organs, giving rise to transverse grooves or ridges. These may be seen in the horns of the goat, in which the fibres are short, and laid one over another with the same regularity as the tiles of a house. The tendency in these horns

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to assume a spiral form is explicable on the same principles as those which regulate the growth of turbinated shells.