

Table II.—GENERA CONTAINING MANY FOSSIL SPECIES.  
(CONCHIFERA.)

	Producta.	Spirifera.	Terebratula	Trigonia.	Pholadomya.	Plagiostoma.	Inoceramus.	Gryphæa.
Living species - -			15	1	1			1
In tertiary strata - -			18		1			3
In cretaceous system - -			57	12	1	13	19	7
In oolitic system - -		6	49	14	16	17	1	17
In saliferous system - -	7	5	14	7		8		1?
In carboniferous system - -	36	48	21		1		1	
In primary strata - -	21	37	30	3	1			

The unequal periods of existence of different genera are here very apparent. Producta, after existing in primary and carboniferous ages, perishes in the saliferous period. Spirifera passes through all these periods and ends in the oolitic ; but terebratula occurs through all the strata, and still lives.

Table III.—GENERA OF CEPHALOPODA.

	Bellerophon.	Orthoceras.	Belemnites.	Nautilus.	Ammonites.	Hamites.	Scaphites.	Baculites.	Nummulites.
Living species - -				2					
In tertiary strata - -				4	?				
In cretaceous system - -			8	9	57	28	4	5	3
In oolitic system - -			75	13	164	2	1		
In saliferous system - -				2	3				
In carboniferous system - -	13	28		26	33				
In primary strata - -	11	29		3	17				

Most of the fossil cephalopoda belong to extinct genera : of these, bellerophon and orthoceras are confined to the primary and carboniferous strata : hamites, scaphites, &c. are almost peculiar to the cretaceous system (a few only in the oolites). Belemnites belong to the oolitic and chalk rocks exclusively.