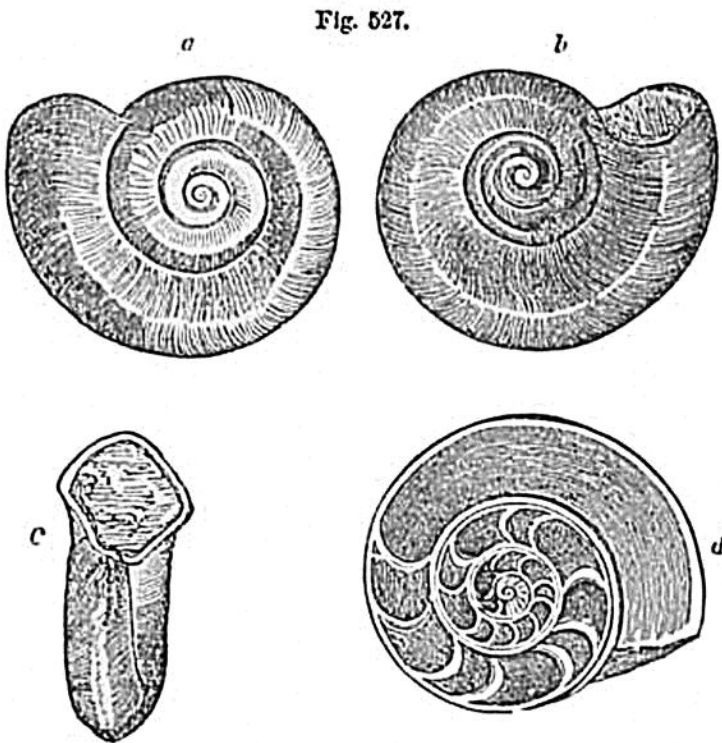


This information, derived from the color of the shells, is the more welcome, because the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca of the Carboniferous period belong almost entirely to genera no longer found in the living creation, and respecting the habits of which we can only hazard conjectures.

Some few of the carboniferous mollusca, such as *Avicula*, *Nucula*, *Solemya*, and *Lithodomus*, belong no doubt to existing genera; but the majority, though often referred to living types, such as *Isocardia*, *Turritella*, and *Buccinum*, belong really to forms which appear to have become extinct at the close of the paleozoic epoch. *Euomphalus* is a characteristic univalve shell of this period. In the interior it is often divided into chambers (fig. 527 *d*), the septa or partitions not being perforated as in



Euomphalus pentagulatus, Sowerby. Mountain Limestone.
a, Upper side; *b*, lower, or umbilical side; *c*, view showing mouth, which is less pentagonal in older individuals; *d*, view of polished section, showing internal chambers.

foraminiferous shells, or in those having siphuncles, like the Nautilus. The animal appears to have retreated at different periods of its growth from the internal cavity previously formed, and to have closed all communication with it by a septum. The number of chambers is irregular, and they are generally wanting in the innermost whorl. The animal of the recent *Turritella communis* partitions off in like manner as it advances in age a part of its spire, forming a shelly septum.

Nearly 20 species of the genus *Bellerophon* (see fig. 528), a shell without chambers like the living Argonaut, occur in the Mountain Limestone. The genus is not met with in strata of

Fig. 528.



Bellerophon costatus, Sow.
 Mountain Limestone.