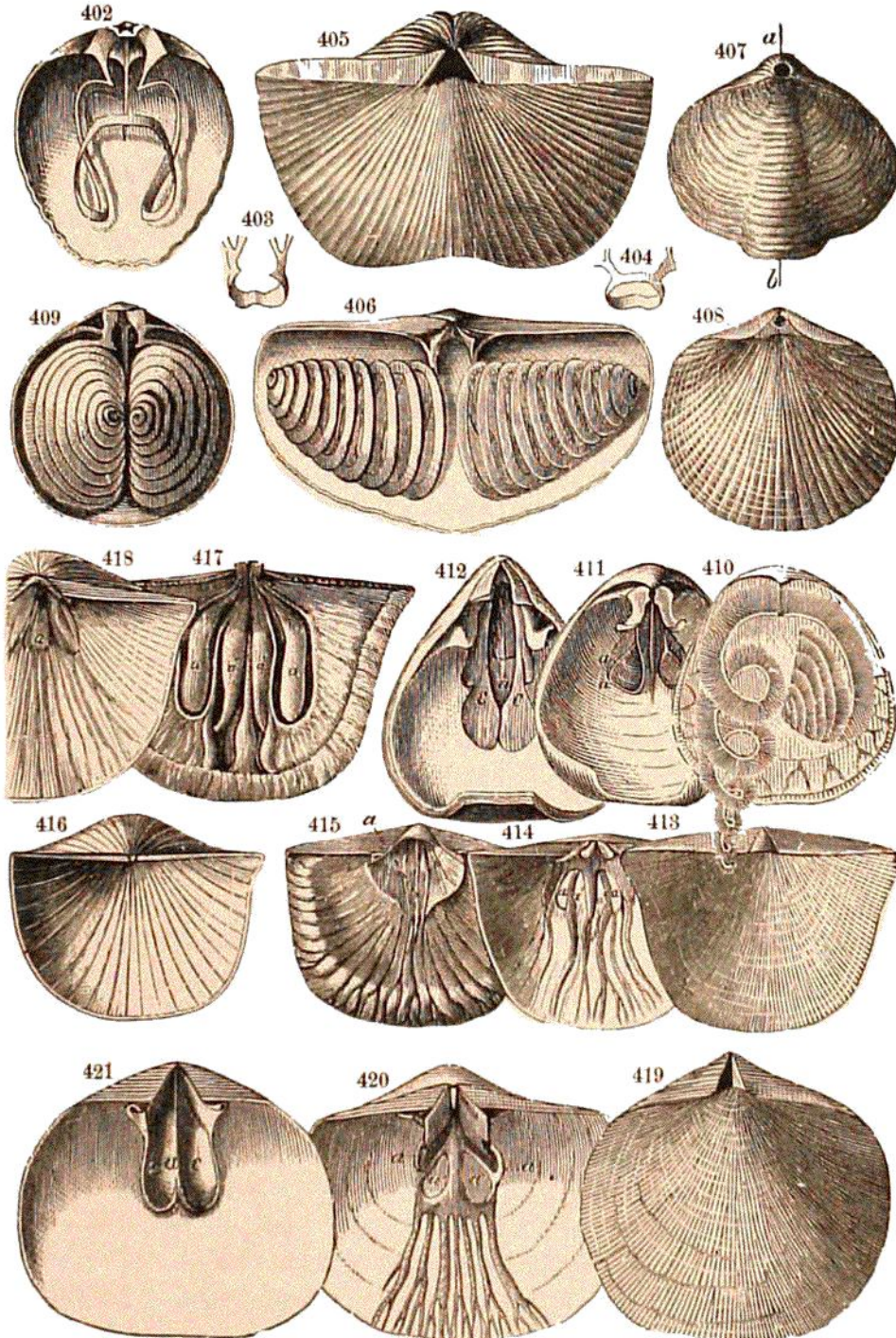


Rhynchonellæ (Fig. 411); are extended toward the front of the shell, and bent back and united, forming a loop, in *Terebratula*, *Magellania*, etc. (Figs. 403, 404, and 402); or are extended forward and coiled in variously shaped spiral coils, as in *Spirifer*, *Atrypa*, etc. (Figs. 405, 408). In many extinct genera (*Orthis*, *Strophomena*, etc.) there are no calcified arm-supports. These arms are covered with vibrating cilia, which serve to keep up a current of water over or through the branchial cavity of the animal.

A few of the species are represented in Figs. 402-430 : —

402-421.



BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 402, *Magellania flavescens*; 403, loop of *Terebratula vitrea*; 404, id. *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*; 405, *Spirifer striatus*; 406, same, interior of dorsal valve; 407, *Athyris concentrica*; 408, 409, *Atrypa reticularis*, the latter dorsal valve; 410, *Rhynchonella psittacea*, showing the spiral arms of the animal; 411, id. dorsal valve; 412, id. ventral; 413, *Strophomena planumbona*; 414, id. dorsal valve; 415, id. ventral; 416, *Plectambonites transversalis*; 417, id. dorsal valve; 418, id. ventral; 419, *Orthis striatula*; 420, id. dorsal valve; 421, id. ventral.