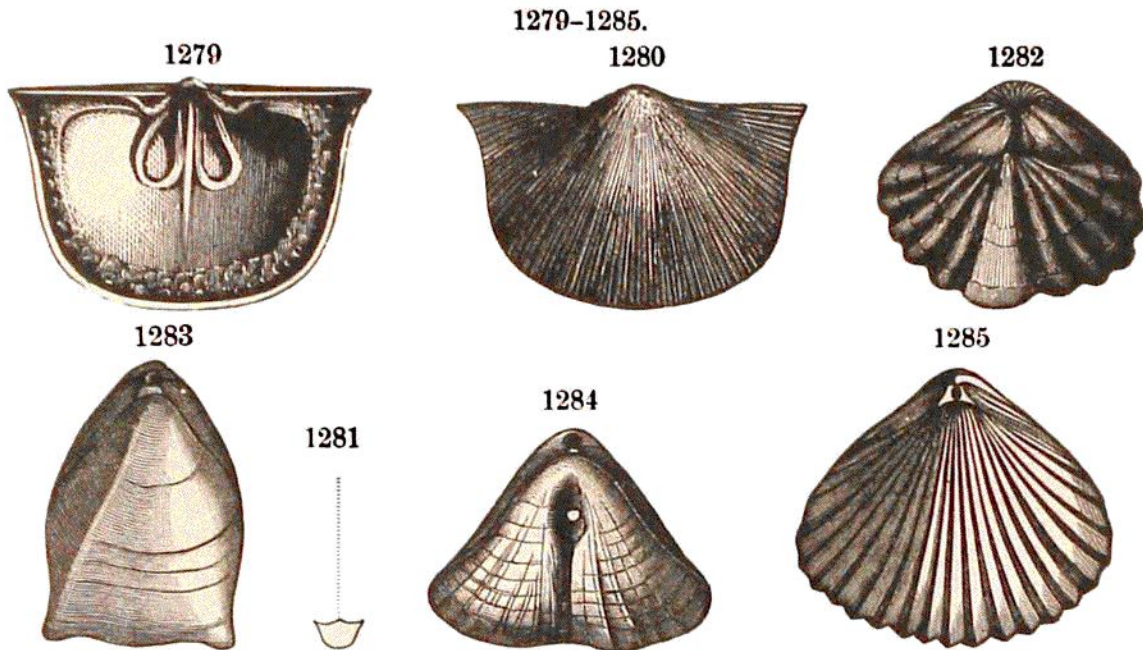


made of it and shells of *Gryphæa arcuata* (Etheridge). *Apiocrinus Roissyanus* D'Orb. (Fig. 1273) is from the Middle Oölyte of Europe. *Saccosoma pectinata* Ag. is a Comatulid, or free Crinoid, from the Oxfordian group. Of Echinoids, the genera *Cidaris* (Fig. 1276), *Hemicidaris*, *Pseudodiadema*, and *Hemapedina* include the larger part of the species. *Pseudodiadema seriale* (Fig. 1275) is from the Lower Lias.

Brachiopods of the spire-bearing genera had their last species in the Jurassic period. These excepted, the Jurassic Brachiopods were mostly of



BRACHIOPODS. — Figs. 1279, 1280, *Cadomella Moorei* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1281, same, nat. size; 1282, *Spiriferina Walcottii*, Lias; 1283, *Terebratula digona*, Great Oölyte; 1284, *T. diphya*, Tithonian; 1285, *Rhynchonella inconstans*, Kimmeridge.

the *Terebratula*, *Rhynchonella*, *Thecidium*, *Lingula*, and *Discina* families, which have also living species.

Lamellibranchs were of several new genera. *Gryphæa* (Figs. 1287, 1290), of the Oyster family, having an incurved beak, commenced in the Lias and



LAMELLIBRANCHS. — Fig. 1286, *Lima gigantea* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$), Lias; 1287, *Gryphæa incurva* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$), Lias.

continued into the Cretaceous. Fig. 1287, *G. incurva*, is from the Lias, and 1290, *G. dilatata*, is from the Oxfordian beds. *Exogyra* (Fig. 1289), also of the Oyster family, is another characteristic genus, but more so of the Cre-