

The animal remains in the coal-bearing part of the Carboniferous rocks are comparatively few. As already stated, in certain bands of shale, coal, and ironstone in the lower half of the Coal-measures, undoubted proofs of the presence of the sea are afforded by the occurrence of some of the familiar shells of the Carboniferous Limestone. But toward the upper part of the Coal-measures, where these marine forms almost entirely disappear (among their last representatives being species of *Lingula* and *Discina*), other mollusks, that were probably denizens of brackish if not of fresh

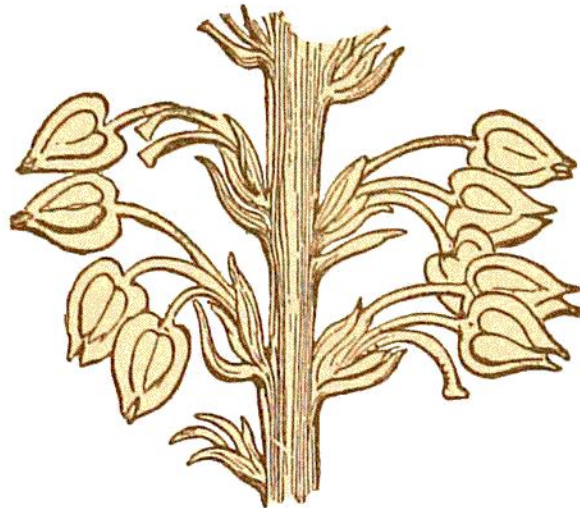


Fig. 371.—Antholite with Cardiocarpus.

water, occur in abundance. Among the more frequent are *Anthracomya*, *Anthracosia*, and *Anthracoptera*. Crustaceans are chiefly represented by *Beyrichia*, and *Estheria*, but large eurypterid forms likewise occur. Fishes are found frequently, remains of the larger kinds usually appearing in scales, teeth, fin-spines, or bones, while the smaller ganoids are often preserved entire. Common genera are *Ctenodus*, *Strepsodus*, *Cheirodus* (Fig. 372), *Mesolepis*, *Ctenacanthus*, *Gyracanthus*, *Pleuracanthus*, *Ctenoptychius*, and *Megalichthys*.

The presence of true air-breathers among the jungles of