

The impoverished fauna of the Permian rocks of central Europe is found almost wholly in the limestones and brown shales, the red conglomerates and sandstones being, as a rule, devoid of organic contents. A few corals (*Stenopora*, *Polycœlia*) and polyzoa (*Fenestella*, *Polypora*, *Synocladia*, *Acanthocladia*) occur in the limestones, the latter sometimes even in continuous masses like coral-reefs, as in the dolomite-reef of S.E. Thuringia. The echinoderms are few, the chief crinoids being species of *Cyathocrinus*. Among the

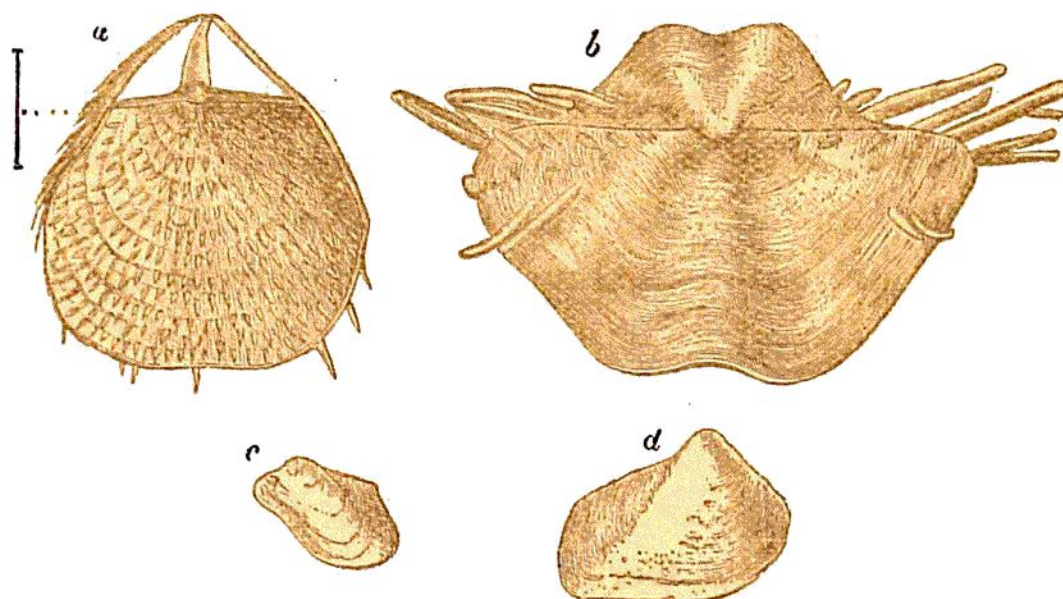


Fig. 374.—Permian Mollusks.

*a*, *Strophalosia Goldfussi*, Munst. (enlarged); *b*, *Productus horridus*, Sow.; *c*, *Bakevella tumida*, King; *d*, *Axinus (Schizodus) Schlotheimii*, Geinitz.

brachiopods, of which some 30 species are known, the most conspicuous are forms of *Productus*, *Camarophoria*, *Spirifer*, *Strophalosia* (Fig. 374), and *Aulosteges*. Lamellibranchs are more numerous, characteristic genera in the German limestone being *Axinus* (Fig. 374), *Allorisma*, *Solemya*, *Schizodus*, *Edmondia*, *Arca*, *Avicula*, *Bakevella* (Fig. 374), *Pecten*. Among the few gasteropods, forms of *Chemnitzia*, *Turbo*, *Murchisonia*, *Pleurotomaria*, and *Chiton* have been recorded. An occasional *Nautilus*, *Orthoceras*, or *Cyrto-*