

known, they are chiefly species of *Rhynchonella* and *Terebratula* (Fig. 387). The last of the ancient group of *Spirifers* (*Spiriferina*) and of the genus *Leptæna* (*Koninckella*, Fig. 388) disappear in the Lias, while *Waldheimia*, a still living genus, now takes its place. Among the lamelli-branchs (Figs. 389–392) some of the more abundant genera are *Avicula*, *Pseudomonotis*, *Aucella*, *Posidonomya*, *Gervillia*, *Ostrea*, *Gryphæa*, *Exogyra*, *Lima*, *Pecten*, *Pinna*, *Astarte*, *Cardinia*, *Cardium*, *Gresslya*, *Hippopodium*, *Modiola*, *Myacites*, *Cyprina*, *Isocardia*, *Pholadomya*, *Goniomya*,

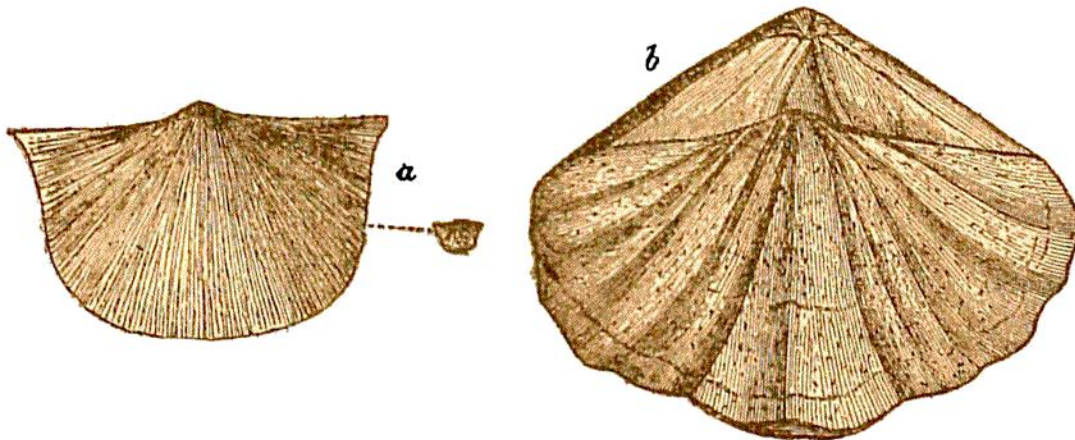


Fig. 388.—Lias Brachiopods.

a, *Leptæna* (*Koninckella*) *Moorei*, Dav. (nat. size and enlarged);
b, *Spiriferina* *Walcottii*, Sby.

and *Trigonia*. Some of these genera, particularly the tribe of oysters, are specially characteristic: *Gryphæa*, for example, occurring in such numbers in some of the Lias limestones as to suggest for these strata the name of "Gryphite Limestone," and again in the so-called "Gryphite Grit" of the Inferior Oolite. Different species of *Trigonia*,⁴⁶ a genus now restricted to the Australian seas, are likewise distinctive of horizons in the middle and upper part of the system. Many of the most abundant gasteropods (Fig. 393) belong to

⁴⁶ This genus affords an instructive example of the remarkable changes of form which some genera of shells have undergone. See Lycett's monograph on *Trigonia*, *Palæontograph. Soc.*