variety of form (see Figs. 405-409). These organisms possess a great importance to the geologist, for their limited vertical range makes them extremely valuable in marking successive life-zones. The whole Jurassic system has been



Fig. 890.—Lower Oolitic Lamellibranchs. a, Trigonia navis, Lam. (1); b, Modiola (Mytilus) sowerbyana, D'Orb. (1).

divided into a series of platforms, each characterized by some predominant species or group of Ammonites. The ammonoid families which had previously existed seem to have in great measure died out, and a new and still richer series took their place at the close of the Triassic period.



Fig. 391.—Middle Oolitic Lamellibranchs. a, Ostrea hastellata, Schloth. (3); b, Trigonia clavellata, Syb. (3).

The old comprehensive genus Ammonites has now been broken up into many families and genera. In the older part of the Jurassic system the genera Arietites, Ægoceras, Amaltheus, Lytoceras, Phylloceras, and Stephanoceras are characteristic. Higher up, besides some of these genera, we