

find *Cosmoceras*, *Harpoceras*, and *Aspidoceras*, and in the upper parts *Perisphinctes* and *Oppellia*. The dibranchiate division was likewise represented by species of cuttle-fish (*Teudopsis*, *Beloteuthis*, *Sepia*, but particularly *Belemnites*, Fig. 394). The *Belemnites* are the preponderating type, and, like the *Ammonites*, though in a less degree, their specific forms serve to mark life-zones.

No contrast can be more marked than between the

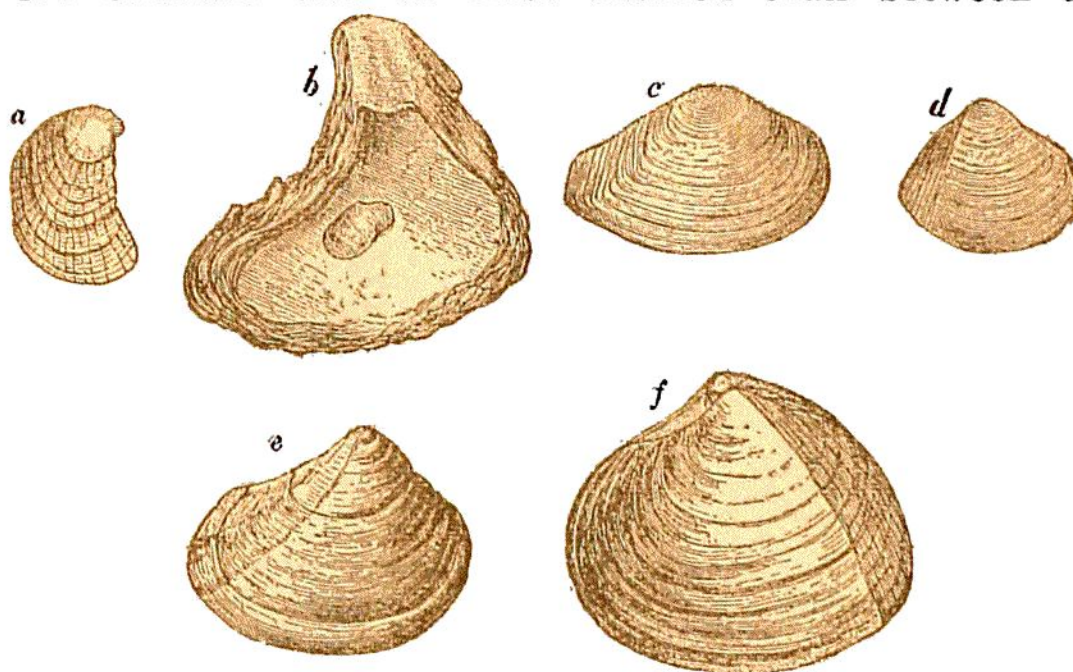


Fig. 392.—Upper Oolitic Lamellibranchs.

*a*, *Exogyra* (*Ostrea*) *virgula*, D'Orb.; *b*, *Ostrea deltoidea*, Sby. (♂); *c*, *Astarte hartwellensis*, Sby. (♂); *d*, *Cardium striatulum*, Sby. (♂); *e*, *Trigonla gibbosa*, Sby. (♂); *f*, *Cardium dissimile*, Sby. (♂).

crustacean fauna of the Jurassic and that of the older systems. The ancient trilobites and eurypterids, as remarked by Phillips, are here replaced by tribes of long-tailed ten-footed lobsters and prawns, and of representatives of our modern crabs (*Æger*, *Eryon*).<sup>47</sup>

Here and there, particularly in the Jurassic series of England and Switzerland, thin bands occur containing the remains of terrestrial insects (Fig. 395). The neuropterous

<sup>47</sup> For an account of the Jurassic decapods of North Germany see G. Krause, *Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* 1891, p. 171.