

shell, and *Helicoceras* resembles it, but has the coils not in contact. *Baculites* (Fig. 417) is the simplest of all the forms, being a mere straight-chambered shell somewhat like the ancient *Orthoceras*. These forms, in numerous species, are almost entirely confined to the Cretaceous system, at the summit of which they disappear. The genus *Nautilus* is found not infrequently in Upper Cretaceous rocks. Another characteristic cephalopod is *Belemnitella* (Fig. 419), which occurs abundantly in the higher

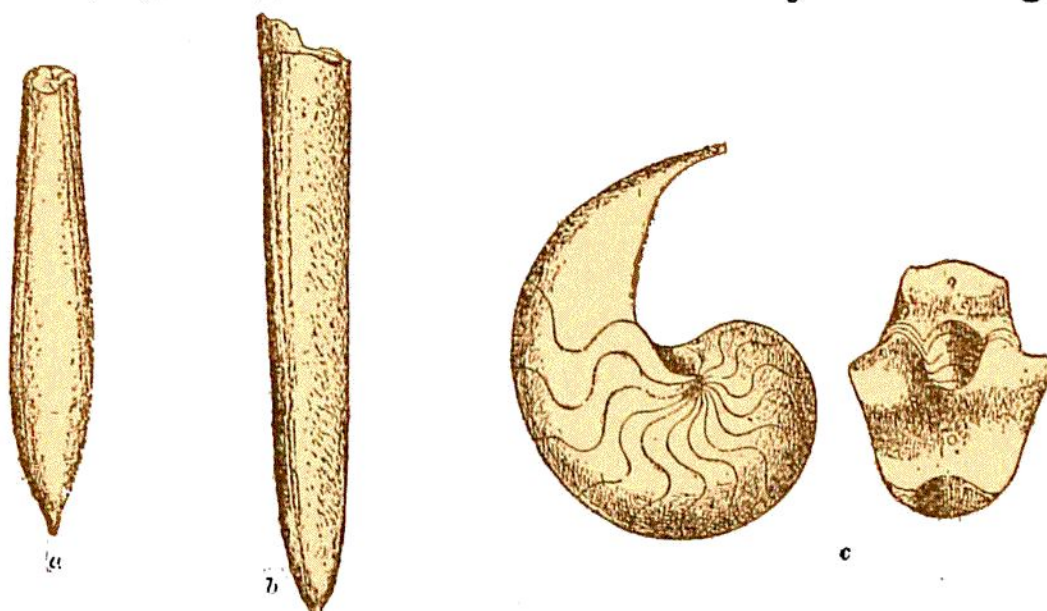


Fig. 419.—Upper Cretaceous Cephalopods.

a, *Belemnitella plena* (*Belemnites plenus*), Blainv. ($\frac{1}{2}$); *b*, *Belemnitella mucronata*, Schloth. ($\frac{1}{2}$); *c*, *Nautilus danicus*, Schloth. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

parts of the system. The Belemnites are more particularly characteristic of Lower Cretaceous rocks, and belong to Zittel's groups of the "Bipartiti," "Conophori," and "Dilatati."

Vertebrate remains have been obtained in some number from the Cretaceous rocks. Fish are represented by scattered teeth, scales, or bones, sometimes by more entire skeletons. The most frequent genera are *Odontaspis*,¹¹¹

¹¹¹ *Odontaspis* (*Lamna*) *elegans* ranges up to the Rupelian (Oligocene) beds. A. Rutot, Ann. Soc. Geol. Belg. 1875, p. 34.