

a. Side view.  
 b. Front view.  
 c. Partially denticulated outline of the septa dividing the chambers.

bivalve shells, the *Posidonia minuta*, Goldf. (*Posidonomya minuta*, Bronn) (see fig. 426), is abundant, ranging through the Keuper, Muschelkalk, and Bunter-sandstein; and *Avicula socialis*, fig. 427, having a similar range, is very characteristic of the Muschelkalk in Germany, France, and Poland.

Fig. 426.



*Posidonia minuta*, Goldf. (*Posidonomya minuta*, Bronn.)

Fig. 427.



a. *Avicula socialis*.  
 Characteristic of the Muschelkalk.



b. Side view of same.

The abundance of the heads and stems of lily encrinites, *Encrinus liliiformis*, fig. 428 (or *Encrinites moniliformis*), show the slow manner in which some beds of this limestone have been formed in clear sea-water. The star-fish called *Aspidura loricata* (fig. 429) is as yet peculiar

Fig. 428.



*Encrinus liliiformis*, Schlott. Syn. *E. moniliformis*.  
 Body, arms, and part of stom.  
 a. Section of stom.  
 Muschelkalk.

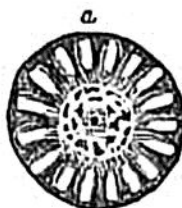


Fig. 429.



*Aspidura loricata*, Agas.  
 a. Upper side.  
 b. Lower side.  
 Muschelkalk.