

Of the *Bryozoa*, the prevailing forms are *Fenestella* and *Polypora*, and these often form considerable beds. Their net-like fronds are easily recognized.

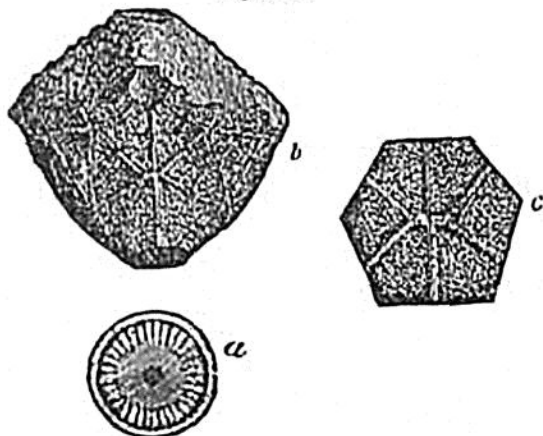
Crinoidea are also numerous in the Mountain Limestone. (See figs. 518, 519.)

Fig. 518.



Cyathocrinites planus,
Miller. Body and
arms. Mountain
Limestone.

Fig. 519.

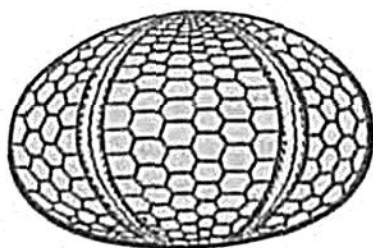


Cyathocrinus caryocrinoides, M'Coy.
a. Surface of one of the joints of the stem.
b. Pelvis or body; called also calyx or cup.
c. One of the pelvic plates.

In the greater part of them, the cup or pelvis, fig. 519 b, is greatly developed in size in proportion to the arms, although this is not the case in fig. 518. The genera *Poteriocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, *Pentremites*, *Actinocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, are all of them characteristic of this formation. Other Echinoderms are rare, a few Sea-Urchins only being known: these have a complex structure, with many more plates on their surface than are seen in the modern genera of the same group. One genus, the *Palæchinus* (fig. 520) is the analogue of the modern *Echinus*. The other, *Archæocidaris*, represents, in like manner, the *Cidaris* of the present sens.

Of Mollusca the *Brachiopoda* (or Palliobranchiata) constitute the larger part, and are not only numerous, but often of large size. Perhaps the most characteristic shells of the formation are large species of *Productus*, such as *P. giganteus*, *P. hemisphæricus*, *P. semireticulatus* (fig. 521), and *P. scabriculus*. Large plaited spirifers, as *Spirifer striatus*,

Fig. 520.



Palæchinus gigas, M'Coy. Reduced.
Mountain Limestone:
Ireland.

Fig. 521.



Productus semireticulatus, Martin, sp.
(*P. antiquatus*, Sow.) Mountain
Limestone. England; Russia; the
Andes, &c.