With the above are found many stone-lilies or crinoids, some of them, such as Cupressocrinites, of forms generically distinct from those of the Carboniferous Limestone. The mollusks also are no less characteristic, among which the genus Stringocephalus (fig. 558) may be mentioned as

Fig. 658.


Stringocephalus Burtini, Defr. (Terebraluta porrecta, sow.) Elfel; niso outh Dovon.
a. Valves united. $b$. Side view of same.
c. Interlor of larger valve, showing thick parition, and part of a largo process which projects from its upper end quite neross the shell.
exclusively Devonian. Many other Brachiopod shells, of the genus Spirifer, dec., abounded, and among them the Alrypa reticularis, Linn. sp. (fig. $575, \mathrm{p} .434$ ), which seems to have been a cosimopolite species occurring in Devonian strata from America to Asia Minor, and which, as we shall hereafter see (p. 433), lived also in the Silurian seas. Among the peculiar lamellibranchiate bivalves common to the Plymonth limestone of Devonshire and the Continent, we find the Mcgalodon (fig. 550), together with many spiral univalves, such as Mrurchisonia, Euomphalus, and Macrocheilus; and Pteropods such as Conularia (fig. 560). The

FIg. 559.


Mregatodon cucullatur, Sow. Elfel; nlso Brailey; S. Devon.
a. The valves united.
b. Interior of valre, showing the large enrdinal tooth.

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Fig. 500.


Conularia ornata, D'Arch. ot Do Vern.
(Gcol. Trans. 2d a vol. vi. pl. 20.) Refrath, near Cologne.
cephalopoda, such as Cyrtoceras, Gyroceras, and others, are nearly all of genera distinct from those prevailing in the Upper Devonian Limestone, or Clymenien-kalk of the Germans already mentioned (p. 421). Although but few species of Trilobites occur, the characteristic Brontes flabellifer (fig. 501 p .424 ) is far more rare, and all collectors are familiar with its fan-like tail. The head is seldom found perfect; a restoration of it has been attempted by Mr. Salter (fig. 502).

In this same formation, comprising in it the "Stringocephalus Lime-

