

Another genus of these old corals is the *Cyathophyllum*, often mistaken in our country for the horns of deer, etc. Fig. 188 shows one species of this genus, the *C. turbinatum*. Fig. 189 represents the *Cyathophyllum cæspitosum*.

*Brachiopoda*.—New species of these shells abound in the Upper Silurian, belonging to the same genera, as in the Lower Silurian most frequently, but

Fig. 193.



Fig. 194.



Fig. 195.

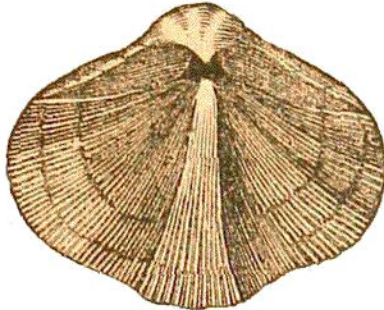
*Spirifer radiatus.*

Fig. 196.

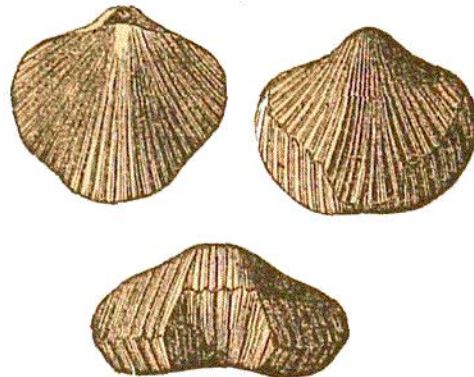
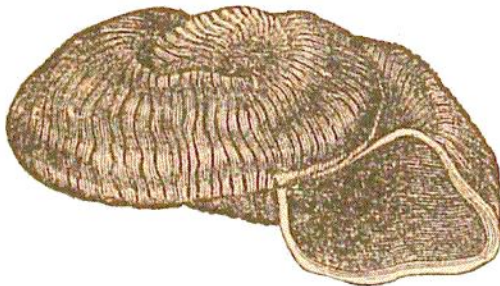
*Terebratula Wilsoni.*

Fig. 197.



not always. We give only a few examples. Fig. 190 represents *Pentamerus Knightii*. Fig. 191 *Delthyris Niagarensis*. Fig. 192 *Atrypa lacunosa*. Fig. 193 *Orthis flabellulum*. Fig. 194 *Leptaena depressa*. Fig. 195 *Spirifer radiatus*. Three views of *Terebratula Wilsoni* in Fig. 196.

The *Conchifera* are well represented. Fig. 197 shows a *Gas-*

teropod, the *Euomphalus rugosus*. Fig. 198 shows a *Cephalopod*, the *Conularia Niagarensis*, from the Niagara group of New York.

The *Crinoids* are abundant; but we have room to present only three. Fig. 199 represents the *Caryocrinus ornatus* from the Niagara group. Fig. 200 shows the *Ichthyocrinus lævis*, from the same formation. The sculpture on many of these crinoids is often extremely beautiful. Fig. 201 shows the *Hypanthocrinus decorus*, allied to the lily.

Of the other *Echinoderms*, we show in Fig. 202, the star fish *Ophiura constellata*, and in Fig. 203, the *Palæaster Niagarensis*, from the Niagara limestone.

We regret not having room for more of the beautiful *Trilobites* found in this formation. Fig. 204 exhibits the *Calymene Blumenbachii*. Fig. 205 the same rolled up.