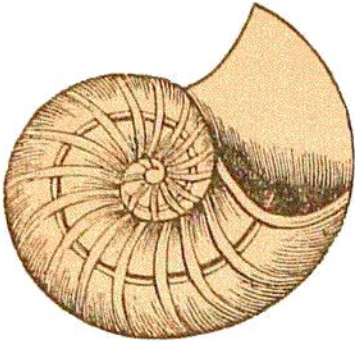


The fossil Bryozoa already described amount to 1676 species, 213 of which are found in chalk.

Fossil shells, both bivalve and univalve, are abundant in the carboniferous limestone, but we pass by them all for want of room except the Chambered shells, which belong to the Cephalopods.

Fig. 245.



*Nautilus.*

The two principal families of them, the Nautilidæ and Ammonitidæ, are divided into numerous chambers, connected by a tube called a siphuncle, both which facts are shown in Fig. 245. The strait and partially unrolled cephalopods we have already described under Orthocera in the Silurian rocks, and the Ammonitidæ, are not developed till we reach the secondary strata. But the Nautilidæ are multiplied in the

carboniferous strata which contain not less than forty species.

The extinct species of cephalopod molluscs amount to 1500, divided into 50 genera. 1400 of these, divided into 30 genera, belong to shells similar to the pearly Nautili, of which only five or six species exist in the present seas.

The Cephalopods possessed horny mandibles, or beaks, which are frequently found fossil, and have been called Rhyncholites. Figs. 246 and 247 show two of them.

Fig. 246.



Fig. 247.



Among the Crinoids found in this formation one of the most beautiful is the Pentremite, of which Figs. 248 and 249 show the *Pentremites conoideus* from Indiana, as described by Professor Hall.

Fig. 248.



Fig. 249.

