

Zoophytes, nearly 400 species of Mollusca, and a few Crustaceans and Fishes. Among the Fishes, *Psammodus* and *Coccosteus*, whose massive teeth inserted in the palate were suitable for grinding; and the *Holoptychius* and *Megalichthys*, are the most important. The

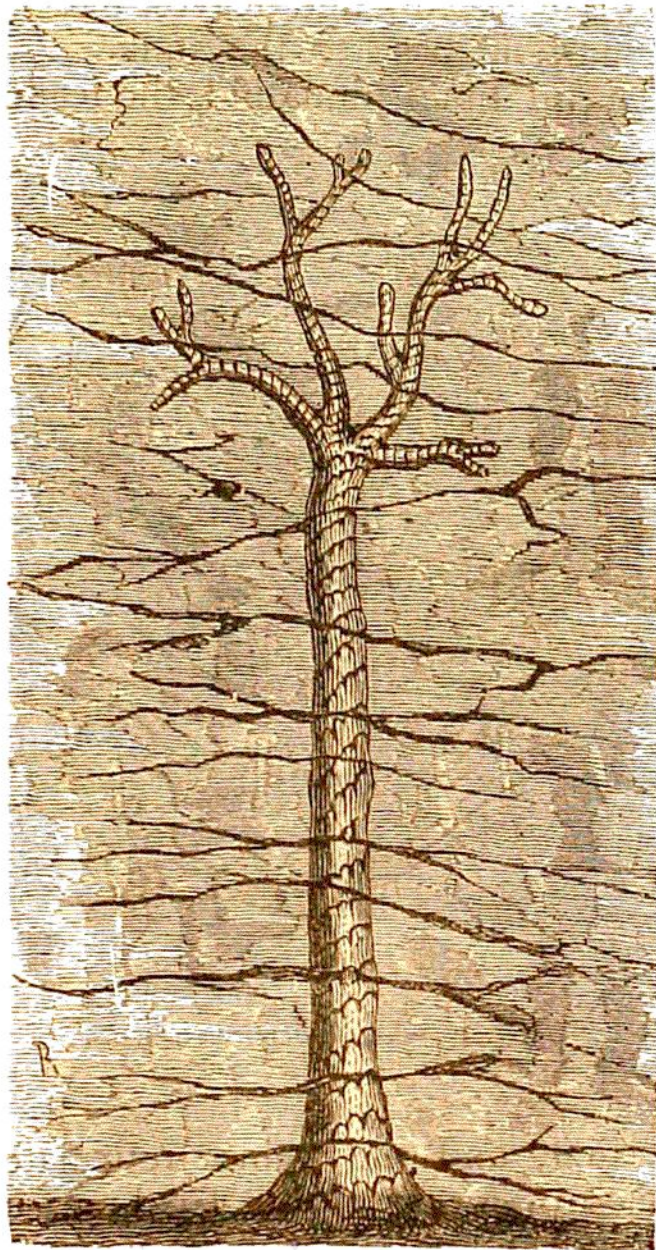


Fig. 47.--Lepidodendron Sternbergii.

Mollusca are chiefly Brachiopods of great size. The Productæ attained here exceptional development, *Producta Martini* (Fig. 53), *P. semi-reticulata* and *P. gigantea*, being the most remarkable. Spirifers, also, were equally abundant, as *Spirifera trigonalis* and *S. glabra*. In *Terebratula hastata* the coloured bands, which adorned the shell of the living animal, have been preserved to us. The *Bellerophon*, whose convoluted shell in some respects resembles the Nautilus of our present seas, but without its chambered shell, were then represented by many species, among others by *Bellerophon costatus* (Fig. 54), and *B. hiulcus* (Fig. 56). Again, among the Cephalopods, we find the *Orthoceras* (Fig. 57), which resembled a straight Nautilus; and *Goniatites* (*Goniatites evolutus*, Fig. 55), a chambered shell allied to the Ammonite, which appeared in great numbers during the Secondary epoch.

Crustaceans are rare in the Carboniferous Limestone strata; the genus *Phillipsia* is the last of the Trilobites, all of which became extinct at the close of this period. As to the Zoophytes, they consist chiefly of Crinoids and Corals. The Crinoids were represented by the genera *Platycrinus* and *Cyathocrinus*. We also have in these rocks many Polyzoa.

Among the corals of the period, we may include the genera