

Tracks, probably of a Sea-worm, are represented by Fig. 744. These tracks cover large surfaces of the Medina sandstone, and are occasionally found in the Oneida conglomerate. They are simply impressions, the material being

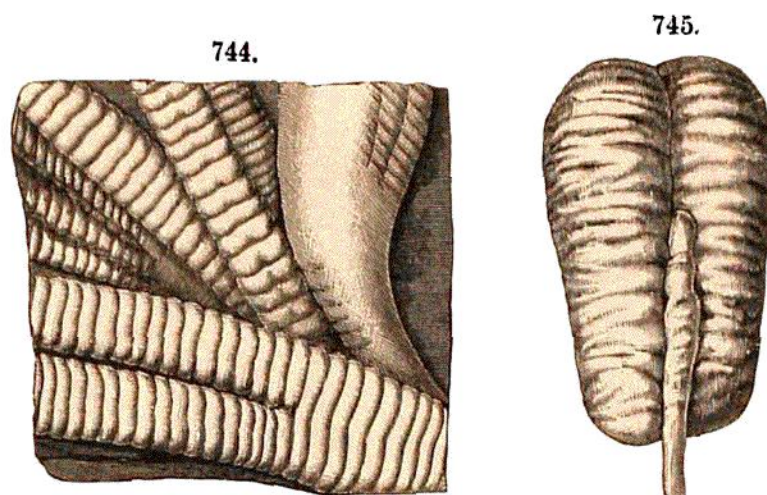
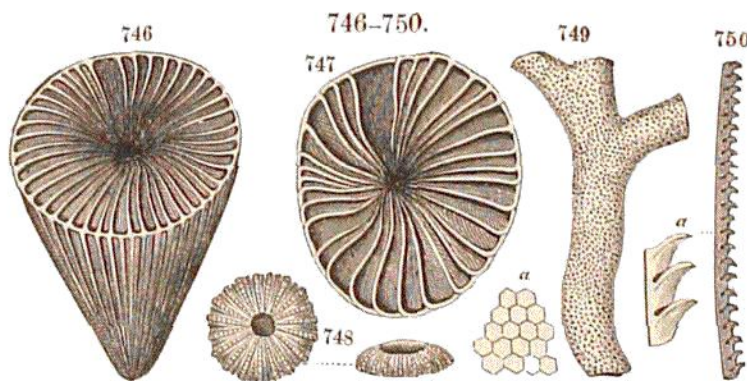


Fig. 744, *Harlania* Hall; 745, *Cruziana* (*Rusophycus*) *bilobata* ($\times 2$). Hall.

sandstone, and without structure internally, except the occasional occurrence of parallel or concentric layers, due to deposition in the depressions. Fig. 745 represents another form of track supposed to be of Molluscan origin.

The following figures represent Corals, a Bryozoan, and a Graptolite of the *Clinton* group: — Figs. 746, 747, one of the common Cyathophylloid Corals



CORALS, GRAPTOLITE, BRYOZOAN. — Figs. 746, 747, *Zaphrentis* *bilateralis*; 748, *a*, *Palaecyclus* *rotuloides*; 749, *a*, *Monticulipora*; 750, *a*, *Graptolithus* *Clintonensis*. Hall.

of the genus *Zaphrentis*, the latter a view from above; 748, a small disk-shaped Coral; 749, a minutely columnar coral-shaped Bryozoan of the genus *Monticulipora*; 750, a Graptolite; 750 *a*, an enlarged view of the same.

Other Clinton fossils are shown in Figs. 751–760. A finely reticulate Bryozoan of the genus *Fenestella* (Fig. 751) is represented enlarged in 751 *a*. Fig. 752 is that of the characteristic Brachiopod, *Pentamerus oblongus*, and opposite views of the hinge end of the cast of the interior are given in Figs. 753, 753 *a*. Figs. 754, *a* represent the Brachiopod,