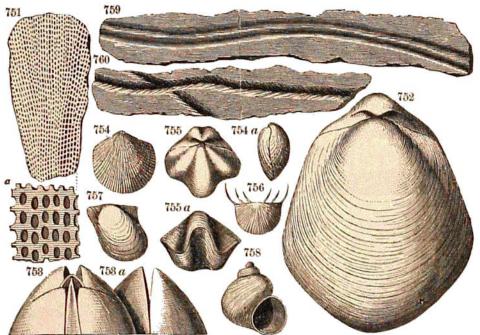
Atrypa reticularis, which continues on through the Devonian; Fig. 756, a Chonetes — a genus of the Productus family. There were also species of Orthoceras.

Besides these, Figs. 759, 760 represent tracks probably of Mollusks. The Cruziana (Rusophychus), called also *Bilobites* (Fig. 745), is a large



751-760.

MOLLUSKS. — Figs. 751, a, Fenestella prisca; 752, Pentamerus oblongus; 753, a, part of casts of the interior; 754, a, Atrypa reticularis; 755, a. Hyattella congesta; 756, Chonetes cornutus; 757, Avicula rhomboidea; 758, Cyclonema cancellatum; 759, track of a Lamellibranch (×½); 760, track of an Annelid? (×½). Hall.

species, the figure being reduced one half; other related kinds from the Clinton are narrower, and six to eight inches long.

The Cephalopods include Orthoceras desideratum; also species of the genus Discosorus of Hall, near Actinoceras in its broad beaded siphuncle, but having a shorter shell, more rapidly tapering and slightly curved; the species D. conoideus extends into the Niagara epoch.

Trilobites occur of the genera Calymene, Dalmanites, Ceraurus, Illænus, Homalonotus and others, and some kinds are identical with Niagara species.

The remains of Fishes, reported from the Clinton beds of Pennsylvania, are a small portion of a spine referred to a Shark, named by Claypole Onchus Clintoni, together with fragments of what appear to be fish scales and plates. The spines from British Upper Silurian beds, on which the genus Onchus was established, are now regarded as portions of the telsons of species of Cerativearis; and the American may be of similar relations, but this is not deemed probable. See under the Onondaga period, page 556.

Remains of a Fish, *Diplaspis Acadica* Matthew (1888), are found at Westfield, in southern New Brunswick, in Silurian shales that underlie Niagara beds, and are supposed to be of the Clinton group. The same beds contain "myriads" of the *Ceratiocaris pusilla* of Matthew.