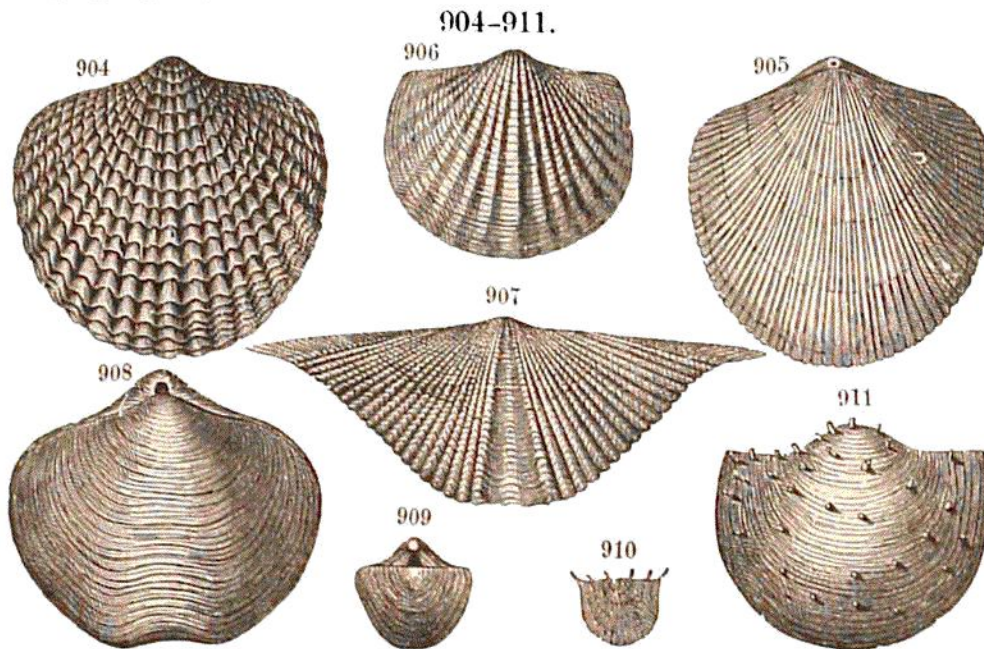
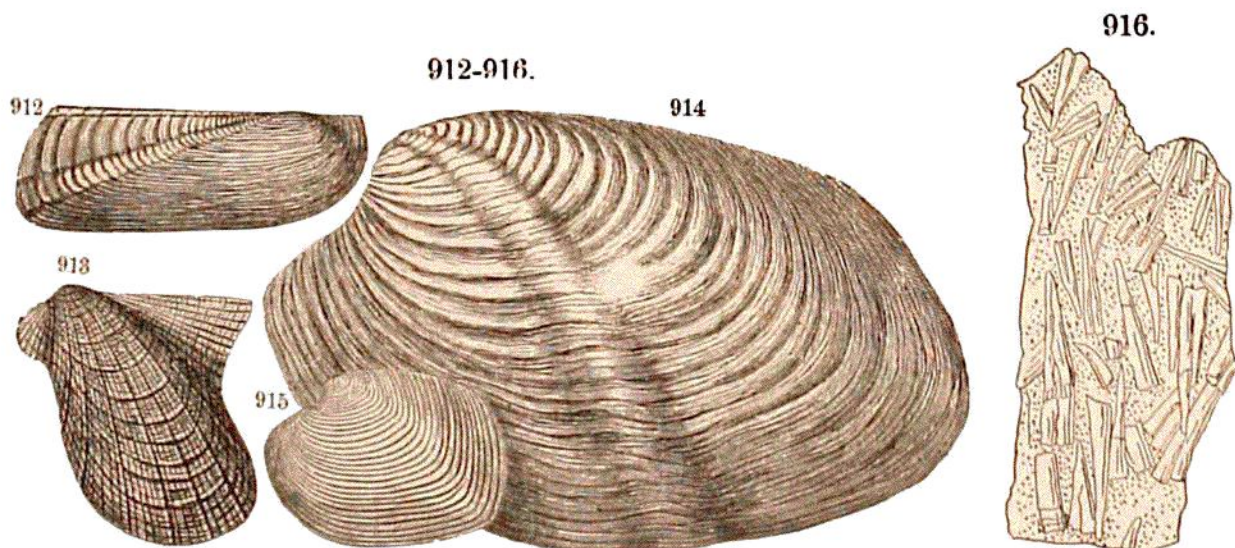


904 to 911 represent the most common kinds. The broad-winged species, Fig. 907, *Spirifer pennatus*, was one of the most abundant.



BRACHIOPODS.— Fig. 904, *Atrypa aspera*; 905, *A. reticularis*; 906, *Tropidoleptus carinatus*; 907, *Spirifer pennatus*; 908, *Athyris spiriferoides*; 909, *Ambocoëlia umbonata*; 910, *Chonetes setigerus*; 911, *Productella subulata*. Figs. 904, 906-908, Meek; 905, 909-911, Hall.

5. Mollusks.—In the shaly sandstones of this period Lamellibranchs abound. 21 species have been described by Hall from the Marcellus beds, and 174 from the Hamilton, only one being common to the two. But in Ohio and farther west, where the beds are calcareous, they are few in number. Only 10 New York species occur at the Falls of the Ohio. The following figures, 912-916, show some of the characteristic species. The Gastro-



CONCHIFERS.— Fig. 912, *Orthonota undulata* ($\times \frac{3}{4}$); 913, *Pterinea flabella* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 914, *Grammysia bisulcata*; 915, *Microdon* (*Cypricardella*) *bellistriatus*; 916, *Styliolina fissurella*. Fig. 912, 916, Hall; 913, 915, Conrad; 914, deVerneull.

pod were mostly of the same genera as in the earlier Devonian: *Platyceras* (many species), *Platystoma*, *Trochonema*, *Pleurotomaria* (many), *Euom-*