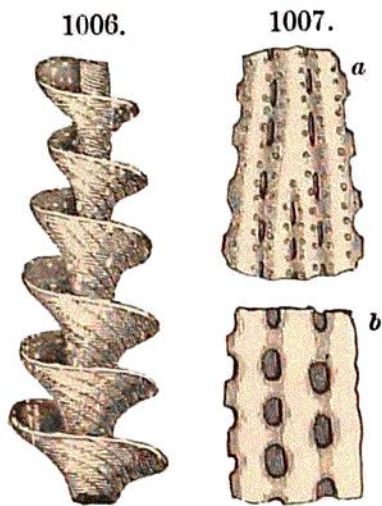


part of the blade, the part that carries, on its under surface, the cells occupied by the animals, as illustrated in Figs. 1007 *a* and 1007 *b*.



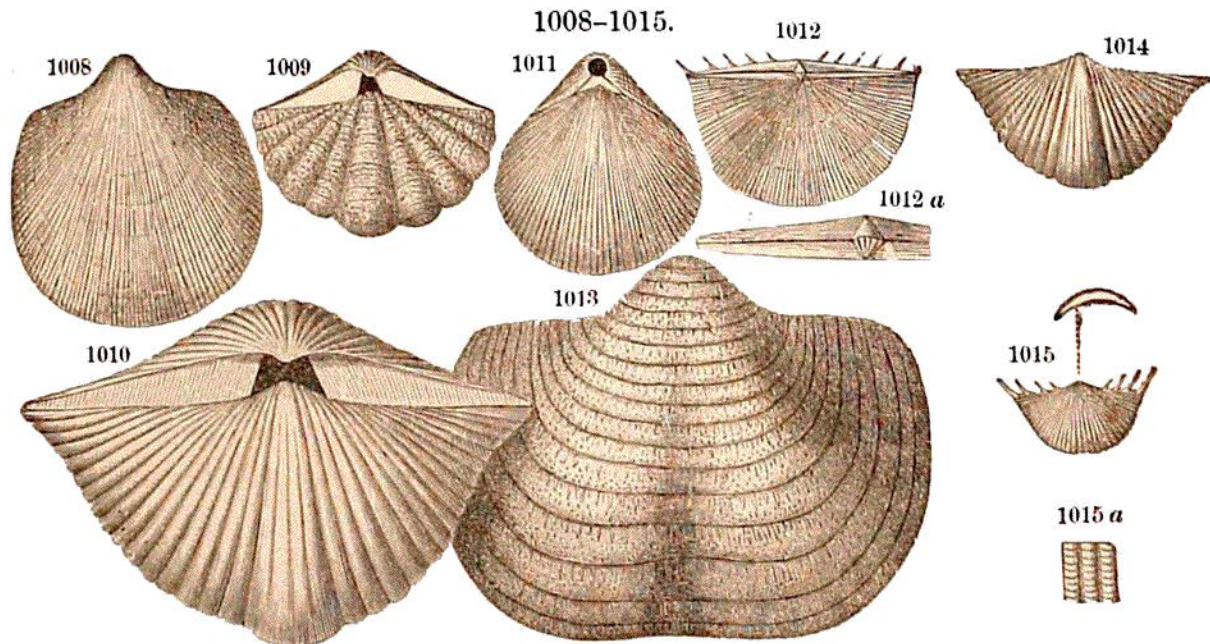
BRYOZOANS. — Figs. 1006, 1007 *a*, *b*,
Archimedes Wortheni (1007 *a* and
1007 *b*, × ♀). Hall.

Brachiopods were numerous, especially of the genera *Productus* (Fig. 1013), *Chonetes* (Figs. 1012, 1015), *Spirifer* (1010, 1014), *Athyris*, *Dielasma* and *Rhynchonella*. There were also species of the Lower Silurian genus *Orthis* (Fig. 1008), but none of *Stropheodonta*, *Merista*, *Meristella*, so well represented in the Devonian.

4. Mollusks. — Among Mollusks, Lamelli-branches were common. Under Gastropods, the genus *Bellerophon*, which first appears in the Cambrian; the Lower Silurian genera, *Euomphalus*, *Murchisonia*, *Pleurotomaria*, and the Upper Silurian *Platyceras*, *Loxonema*, and *Macrocheilus*, which had many Devonian species, were still well represented. The shells of *Platyceras* are often

attached to a Crinoid, like those of a modern *Crepidula* to an oyster.

Cephalopods were of many kinds under the old genus *Orthoceras*; and *Discites*, *Goniatites*, *Gyroceras*, had their species. *Nautilus* (*Endolobus* of Hyatt) *spectabilis* M. and W., from the Chester limestone, was two feet in



BRACHIOPODS. — 1008, *Orthis Michelini* var. *Burlingtonensis*; 1009, *Spiriferina spinosa*; 1010, *Spirifer increbescens*; 1011, *Eumetria Verneulliana*; 1012, *Chonetes Illinoisensis*; 1013, *Productus punctatus*; 1014, *Spirifer biplicatus*; 1015, 1015 *a*, *Chonetes ornatus*. Figs. 1008-1011, Hall; 1012, Koninek; 1013, Meek; 1014, 1015, Swallow.

diameter; *Orthoceras nobile* M. and W., of Illinois, was five to six feet long, and a foot in diameter; and *Gyroceras Burlingtonense* Owen, five inches in diameter. The species represented in Figs. 1016, 1017 are from the Goniatite bed of Rockford, Ind.