

(Fig. 359), the most abundant and widely distributed are forms of *Orthoceras*, *Cytoceras*, *Nautilus*, *Discites*, and *Goniatites*.

The crustacea present a facies very distinct from that of the previous Palæozoic formations. Trilobites now almost



a



b

Fig. 356.

Carboniferous Lamellibranchs.

a, *Conocardium aliforme*, Sow.;
b, *Aviculopecten sublobatus*,
Phill., showing color-
bands.

wholly disappear, only four genera of small forms (*Proetus*, *Griffithides*, *Phillipsia*, *Brachymetopus*) being left.

But other crustacea are abundant, especially ostracods (*Bairdia*, *Cypri-dellina*, *Cythere*, *Kirkbya*, *Leperdi-tia*, *Beyrichia*), which crowd many of the shales and sometimes even form seams of limestone. Some schizo-

pod forms are met with (*Palæocaris*) and a few macrura occur not infrequently, particularly *Anthropalæ-mon* (Fig. 360) and *Palæocrangon*

(*Crangopsis*), also several phyllopods (*Dithyrocaris*, *Ceratio-caris*, *Estheria*, *Leaia*), with the larger merostomatous Eu-



b

Fig. 357.—Carboniferous Gasteropods.

a, *Euomphalus pentangulatus*, Sow.; b, *Pleurotomaria carinata*, Sow., showing color-bands.

rypterus and king-crabs (*Prestwichia*, *Belinurus*). The Carboniferous Limestone of the British Isles has supplied somewhere about 100 genera of fishes, chiefly represented