The corals belonged to the genera Isastræa, Thamnastræa, Thecosmilia, Calamophyllia, Montlivaltia, etc. (Fig. 384). In the Jurassic seas generally echinoderms were abundant, particularly crinoids of the genera Pentacrinus, Extracrinus (Fig. 385), and Apiocrinus. Among these the multiplication of identical or nearly identical parts reaches a climax in the Extracrinus briareus, which is estimated to have possessed no fewer than 600,000 distinct ossicles. There were likewise several forms of star-fishes, but it is in the great profusion of echinoids that the echinoderms now begin to be distinguished. Among these the genera Acrosalenia, Cidaris (Fig. 386), Hemicidaris, Echinobrissus, Hemi



Fig. 386.—Jurassic Urchin.—Cidaris florigemma, Phill. (1) Corallian.

Fig. 287.—Oolitic Brachiopods. a, Rhynchonella spinosa, Schloth. (½), Lower Oolite; b, Terebratula Phillipsii, Mor. (½), Lower Oolite; c, Rhynchonella pinguis, Rœm. Middle Oolite.

pedina, Pseudodiadema, Clypeus, Pygaster, and Pygurus were conspicuous. Polyzoa of creeping, foliaceous and dendroid types abound on many horizons in the Jurassic system. They include some extinct forms, but also some (Diastopora, Alecto) which have survived to the present time. They occur plentifully in the Pea-grit beds of the Inferior Oolite near Cheltenham, and Forest Marble near Bath, and still more abundantly near Metz and near Caen.⁴⁰ The brachiopods continue to decrease in importance compared to the prominence they enjoyed in Palæozoic time. So far as

⁴⁵ F. D. Longe, Geol. Mag. 1881, p. 23. The genus Alecto seems to range back to Lower Silurian times.