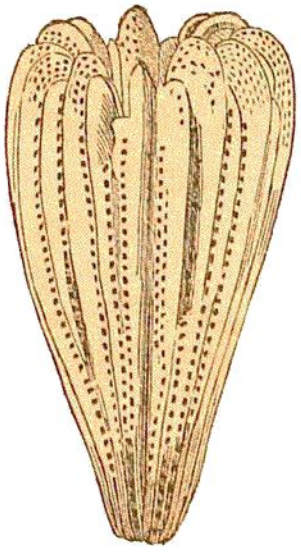
Dixonii. A second, the Astrea semispherica, is given on Fig. 374. On Fig. 375 is given a Bryozoa, the Fasciculipora Marsillii.

Fig. 373.



Turbinolia Dizonii.

Fig. 374.

Fig. 375.

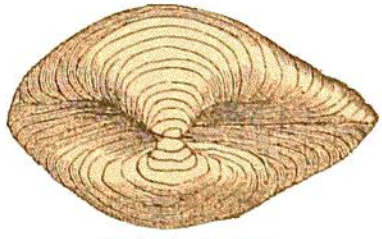
Fasciculipora Marsillii.

Of the conchiferous molluscs, or ordinary bivalves, we give only two, and that mainly to show how nearly they resemble existing species. Fig. 376 shows the Pholadomya Mellevilli, and Fig. 377 the Corbula Gallica.

Fig. 376.

Pholadomya Mellevillei.

Fig. 377.



Corbula Gallica.

The fossil species of ordinary bivalves are nearly 6,000, while the recent species are little more than half that number. Yet as a group it attains its maximum in the present seas. There are seven times more genera in the newer tertiary than in the Silurian, which has yielded less than 100 species, while the chalk contains 500, and the miocene tertiary 800.

The four following figures will give some idea of the Gasteropod Molluscs in the tertiary. Fig. 378 shows the Fulgur canaliculatus from Maryland. Fig. 379 the Murex tricarinoides. Fig. 380 the Terebra fuscata, and Fig. 381 the Cypraea elegans.