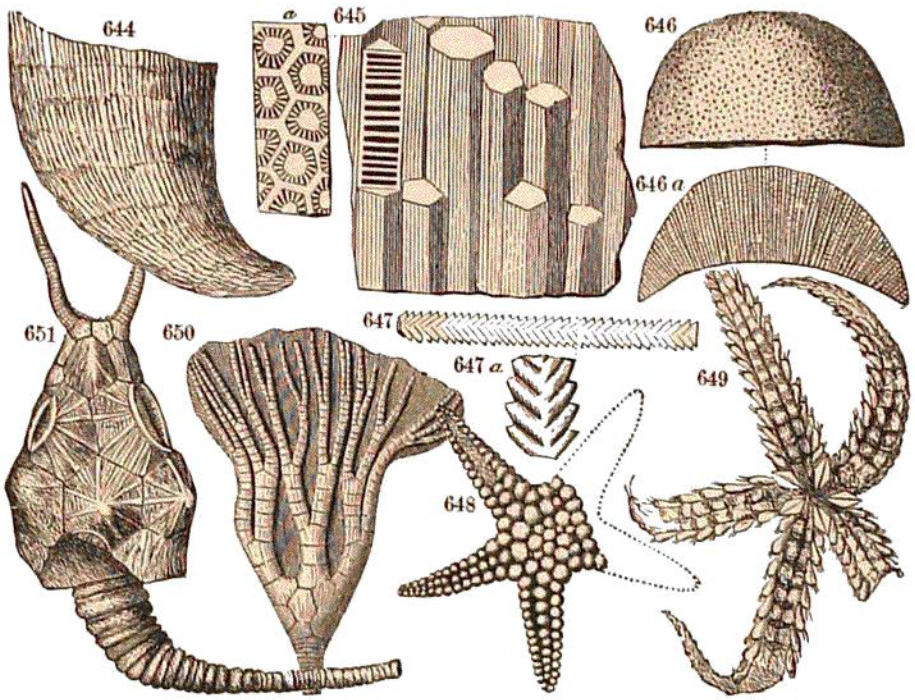
There were also many of the minutely columnar Corals, of the *Monticulipora* family, differing from *Chætetes*, to which genus they were formerly referred in having the columns separable. *Prasopora lycoperdon*, Fig. 646, is a hemispherical species, having the structure shown in Fig. 646 *a*; others are branching and foliaceous forms. The branching Corals which form the crystalline points called "birdseyes" in the Birdseye limestone are

644–651.



RADIATES. — Fig. 644, Streptelasma corniculum; 645, Columnaria alveolata; 645 *a*, surface showing cells; 646, Prasopora lycoperdon; 646 *a*, transverse section of same; 647, portion of Diplograptus amplexicaulis; 647 *a*, same enlarged; 648, Palæaster matutinus; 649, Tæniaster spinosus; 650, Taxocrinus elegans; 651, Pleurocystites filitextus. Figs. 644, 645, Hall; 646, 647, Meek; 648-651, Billings.

referred to the genus *Tetradium*, distinguished by its four-sided cell with four points within it, as in Fig. 707, page 511. These peculiar fossils were first called Fucoids by Conrad, and later named *Phytopsis cellulosa* by Hall, the generic name referring to the resemblance to plants.

4. **Echinoderms** include true Crinoids (Fig. 650), Cystoids (Fig. 651), Asterioids, under which are true Starfishes (Fig. 648), and the Ophiuroids or Serpent-star (Fig. 649).

5. **Molluscoids.** — Three species of the Trenton Bryozoans are represented on the next page from a memoir by Ulrich (1893); Fig. 652, of a *Stictoporella*, represents the retiform frond of natural size, and 653, a portion between two of the spaces much enlarged, showing the cells. Fig. 654 is a jointed branching form from Ottawa, Canada, natural size, and 655 represents three joints much enlarged.

On page 507 are figures of common Trenton Brachiopods of the genera and species named underneath. The figures are mostly from specimens