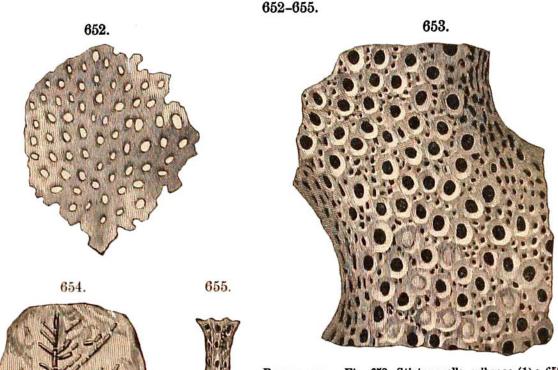
obtained in the beds of Cincinnati of the Hudson period, and in part differ somewhat in habit from those of the Trenton limestone.



BRYOZOANS. — Fig. 652, Stictoporella cribrosa (1); 653, ne (× 18); 654, Arthroclema Billingsi (1); 655, A. cornum (× 7). Ulrich.

6. Mollusks. — Some of the Lamelli-branchs are figured in Nos. 670-672, and also 709-712 (page 511); and Gastropods in Figs. 673-681. Fig. 673 represents a Raphistoma; 674, 675, species of the genus Murchisonia; 677, 678, a Bellerophon in different views; and 679-681, species of the related genus Cyrtolites, symmetrical shells of swimming Mollusks, related to the modern Atlantis (Heteropods).

Pteropods were represented by species of *Pterotheca*, and of *Conularia*; in the

latter, the shell admits of some movement along vertical sutures (Fig. 682).

A few of the shells of Cephalopods are represented on page 508: Fig. 683, Orthoceras junceum H.; the cross-lines representing the partitions or septa, and Fig. a, a transverse section, showing the position and size of the siphuncle. Fig. 685, part of the shell of Actinoceras Bigsbyi of Bronn (1837); the whole length of the shell when entire was over a foot; the view is of a section showing the large beaded siphuncle within; 686, Cyrtoceras subannulatum D'Orb.; and 687, 688, species of Trocholites, T. undatus and T. Ammonius of Conrad. In another genus, Endoceras, from the Black River limestone, some specimens have a diameter exceeding a foot, and a