

clustered stems, Fig. 706, with the cells above stellate. A species of *Tetradium*, *T. fibratum* of Tennessee, is represented in Fig. 707.

Minutely columnar Bryozoan corals of the Monticulipora tribe were very numerous, 70 or 75 species having been described from the Cincinnati beds.

704-708.

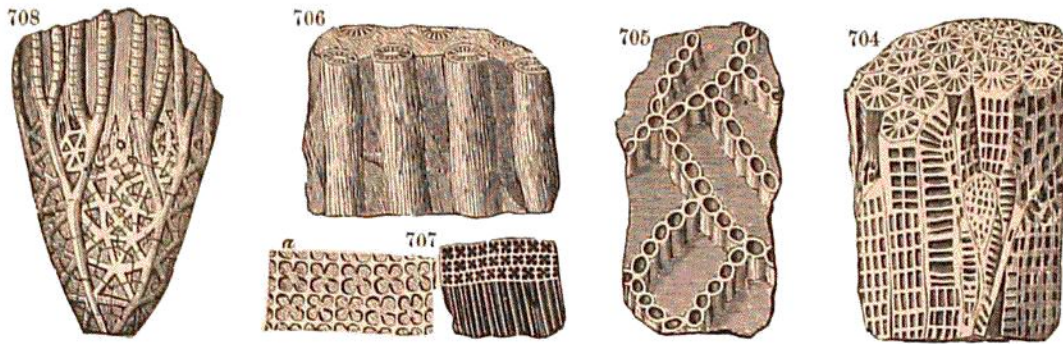
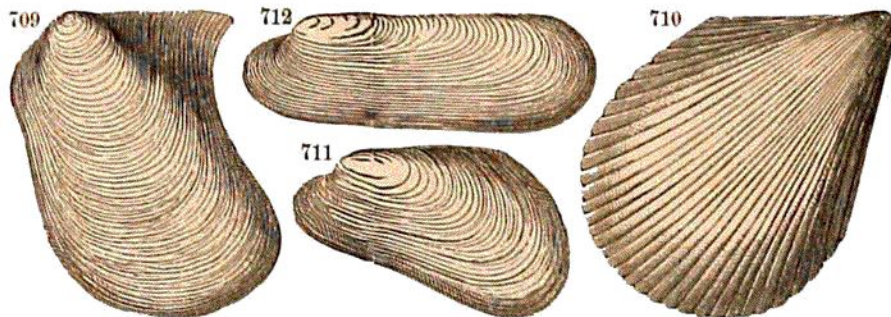


Fig. 704, *Favistella stellata*; 705, *Halysites gracilis*; 706, *Sarcinula* (?) *obsoleta*; 707, *a*, *Tetradium fibratum*; 708, *Glyptocrinus decadactylus*. Hall.

The Echinoderms included Crinoids and Cystoids of several kinds. Fig. 708 represents a fine *Glyptocrinus*, one of the most common; and Fig. 703, a remarkable Star-fish from the Cincinnati beds, *Palaeaster Jamesi* D. Two other fine Star-fishes from the same locality (*P. Dyeri* Meek and *P. magnificus*

709-712.



LAMELLIBRANCHS. — Fig. 709, *Avicula demissa*; 710, *Ambonychia radiata*; 711, *Modiolopsis modiolaris* ($\times \frac{2}{3}$); 712, *Orthodesma parallelum*. Hall.

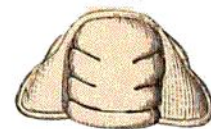
Miller) have a diameter of about six inches. Bryozoan corals also are common in the Cincinnati beds.

The Brachiopods are nearly the same as in the Trenton.

Lamellibranchs are rather common, they being usually more abundant in shales and shaly sandstones than in limestones. Some of the kinds are shown in Figs. 709-712.

Of the Gastropods represented on page 507, Figs. 673-675 are also Hudson group species; and the same is true of the *Lituites* (*Trocholites*) *Ammonius*, Fig. 688. Of Cephalopods, the Cincinnati beds have afforded 13 species of *Orthoceras*, 5 of *Endoceras*, 4 of *Lituites*, and 10 of other genera.

713.



Head-shield of *Triarthrus Beckii*.