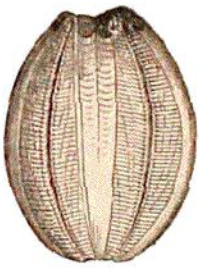
of a common species of *Favosites* (honey-comb Coral, named from *favus, honey-comb*), which is sometimes in hemispheres five feet across; 860, part of the surface of a *Phillipsastrea*, a common massive Coral, and 861, a fragment of a species of *Cyathophyllum ;* 863, a group of clustered tubes scarcely radiated within, of the genus *Syringopora*, broken from what was once a convex hemispherical mass of branching tubes; 864, a creeping tube, having cells at intervals.

865.

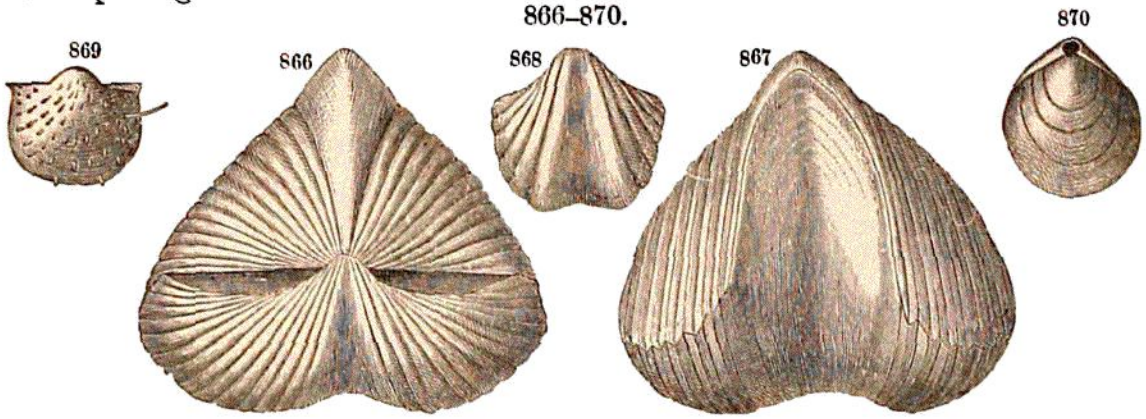


Nucleocrinus Verneuili. Meek.

3. **Echinoderms.** — Besides true Crinoids of several species, some of them of very large size, there were the *Blastoids* one of which is represented in Fig. 865. Though ovoidal in form, it is related to the pentagonal *Pentremites* of the Lower Carboniferous.

4. **Molluscoids.** — Brachiopods were very numerous; and Figs. 866 to 870 represent common species. The Terebratula family, the most abundant in species in existing seas, has its species; Fig. 870 is one of them: it shows the opening at the beak.

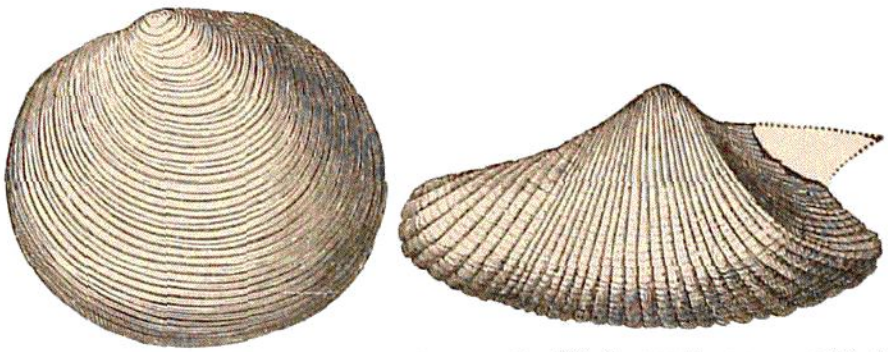
866–870.



Brachiopods. — Figs. 866, 867, Spirifer acuminatus; 868, S. gregarius; 869, Productella subaculeata; 870, Cryptonella lens. Figs. 866 to 868 by Meek; 869, 870, Hall.

5. **Mollusks.** — The few *Lamellibranchs* described include the following kinds, with species of the Avicula family and others.

871. 872.



Lamellibranchs. — Fig. 871, Paracyclas proavia; 872, Conocardium cuneus, Meek.

Among *Gastropods* occur many species of the genus *Platyceras*, one of