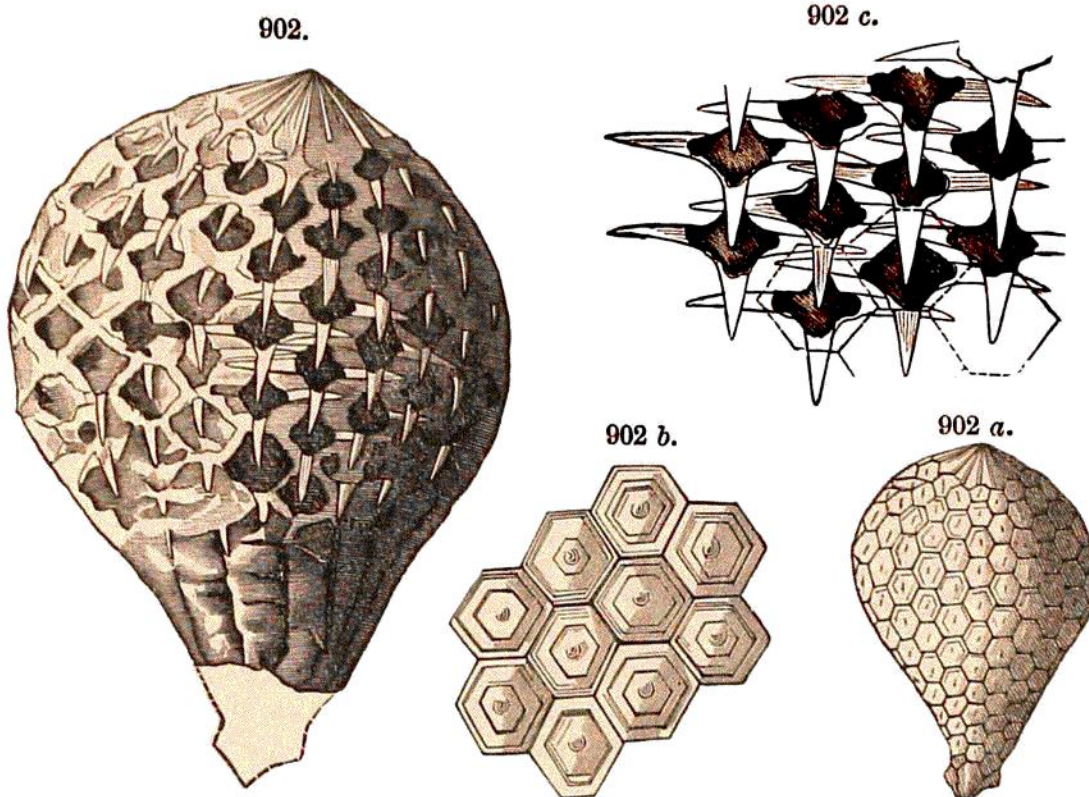


from Manitoba specimens described by Whiteaves; the latter figure shows the natural outer surface, consisting of hexagonal plates, and the former, the interior; Fig. 902 c, is from a portion of the exterior enlarged, and 902 d

902-902 c.



SPONGIOZOAN. — Fig. 902, a, *Sphaerospongia tessellata*; b, enlarged view of exterior hexagonal plates; c, enlarged view of spicules. Whiteaves, '92.

represents the cruciform spicules. The genus is put in the same group with *Receptaculites*, by Rauff, who doubts, as in the case of that genus, the supposed relation to Sponges, and states that the spicules were originally calcareous. The rock is dolomite.

2. **Polyp-corals.** — Corals are found chiefly in connection with the few beds of limestone; and near Canandaigua, N.Y., and to the westward, the Hamilton contains large numbers in coral-reef style. Fig. 903 represents a common species of *Heliophyllum*; and among the other genera there are *Cyathophyllum*, *Cystiphyllum*, *Zaphrentis*, *Favosites*, and *Michelinia*.

3. **Crinoids.** — Crinoids occur sparingly, in New York, but more abundantly at the Falls of the Ohio. They include species of *Platycrinus*, *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, *Rhodocrinus*; also *Nucleocrinus*, *Pentremites*, etc.

4. **Molluscoids.** — Brachiopods continue to be common fossils. Figs.



Heliophyllum Hall. Edw. and Halme.