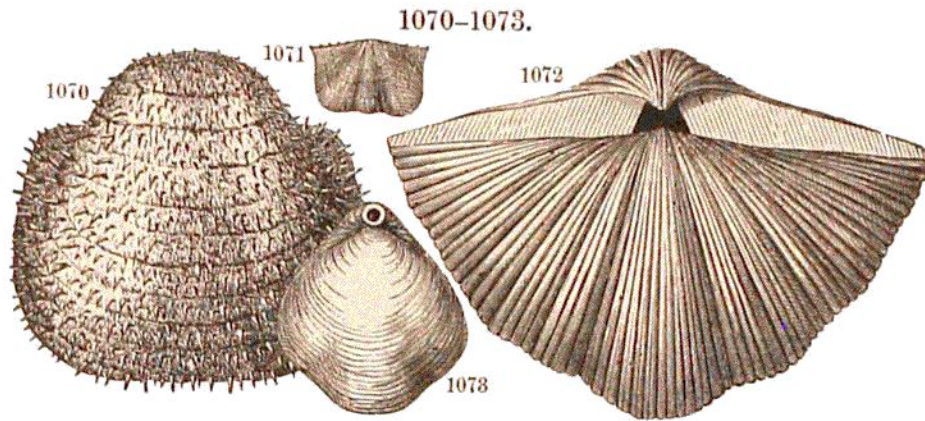
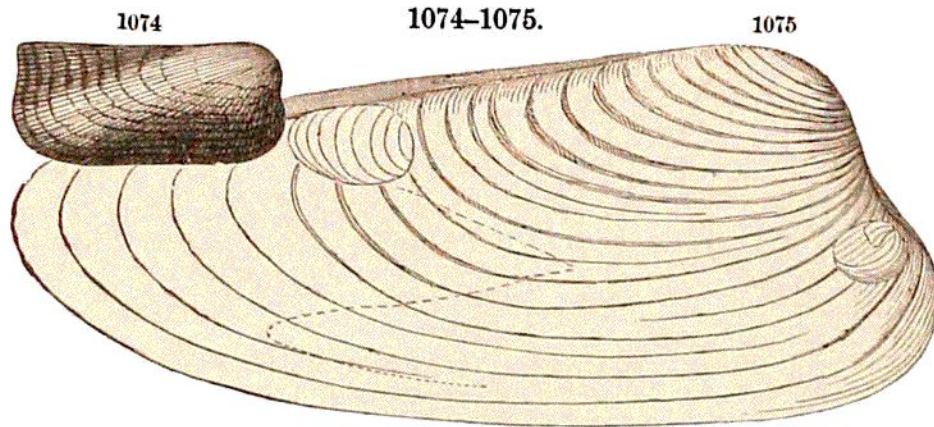


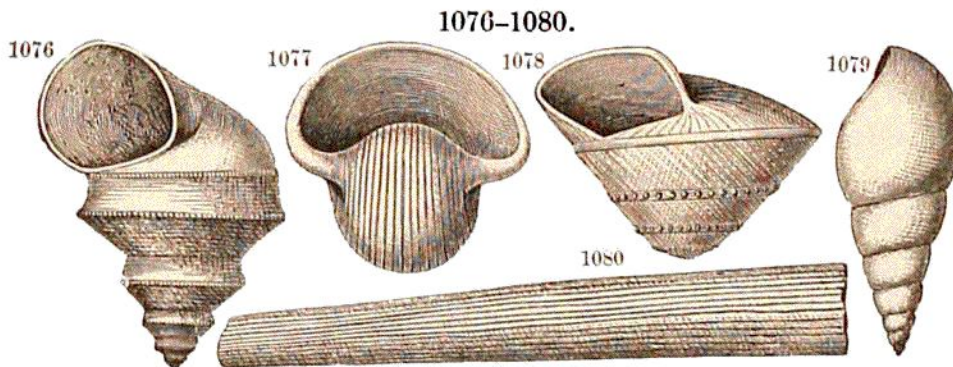
Among the Cephalopods, the Nautiloids, as Hyatt observes, reach their greatest expansion in the Carboniferous period. They include species of



BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 1070, *Productus Nebrascensis*; 1071, *Chonetes mesolobus*; 1072, *Spirifer cameratus*; 1073, *Seminula (Athyris) subtilita*. Fig. 1070, Hall; 1071-1073, Meek.



LAMELLIBRANCHS. — Fig. 1074, *Macrodon carbonarius*; 1075, *Allorisma subeunenta*. Fig. 1074, Cox; 1075, Meek.



GASTROPODS. — Fig. 1076, *Pleurotomaria tabulata*; 1077, *Bellerophon carbonarius*; 1078, *Pleurotomaria sphaerulata*; 1079, *Macrocheilus (?) fusiformis*; 1080, *Dentallium sublaeve*. Figs. 1076, 1077, de Koninck; 1078-1080, Hall.

Orthoceras, *Cycloceras*, *Phacoceras* (*P. Dumbli* Hyatt — Figs. 1084, *a*, reduced one half), *Temnochilus* (*T. crassum* Hyatt, Fig. 1085), and a number of genera with longitudinal ridges and keels, as in the *Trigonoceratidae*. There are also species of the *Goniatites* group.

4. **Worms.** — *Sea-worms* or Annelids have been supposed to be represented by a small coiled shell, referred to the genus *Spirorbis*, found attached to