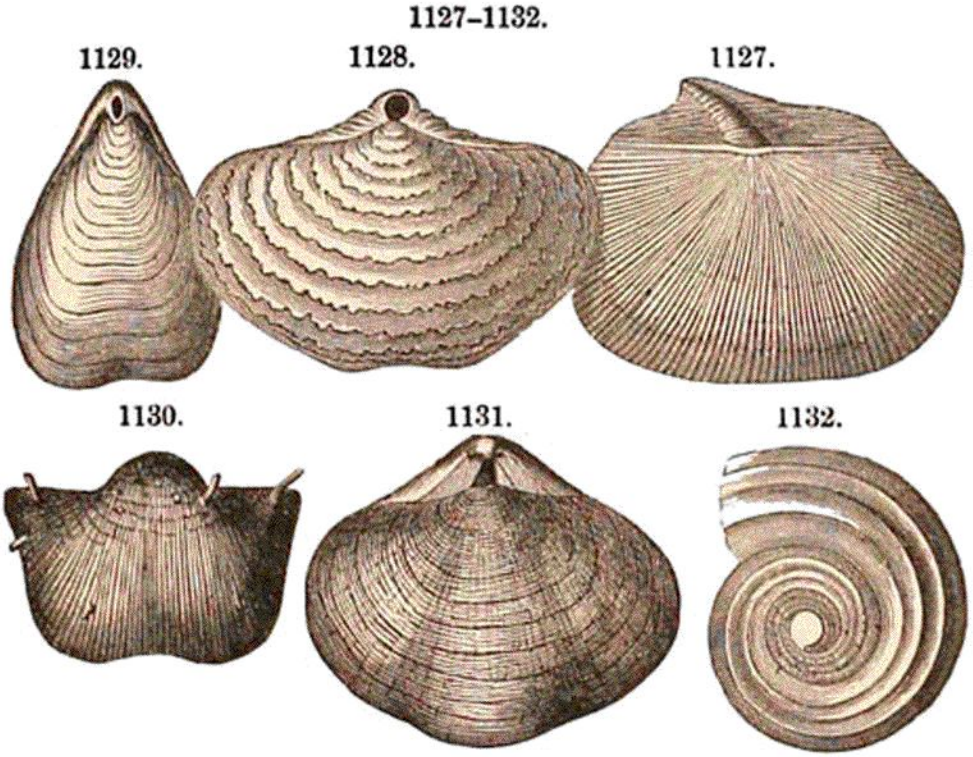
ANIMALS. — Rhizopods are of many kinds. *Fusulina cylindrica* (Fig. 1069) occurs in the beds from the Subcarboniferous to the Permian in Europe and Asia; and *F. Japonica* is a species from Japan described by Gümbel. The Subcarboniferous limestone in northern England contains abundantly the arenaceous form, *Saccammina Carteri* Brady, occurring as groups of single isolated spheroids, or occasionally of strings of them, averag-



BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 1127, Orthothetes (Streptorhynchus) crenistria; 1128, Athyris lamellosa; 1129, Terebratula (Dielasma) hastata; 1130, Productus longispinus; 1131, Spirifer glaber; 1132, Nautilus (Trematodiscus) Koninckı. Figs. 1127-1130, de Koninck; 1131, Davidson; 1132, D'Orbigny.

ing one eighth of an inch, though rarely one fifth of an inch, and making the rock to look as if oölitic. It is very abundant in the "four-fathom" limestone of the English Subcarboniferous.

1133.

Phillipsia seminifera. De Koninck.

The Subcarboniferous limestone, like the American, is noted for its Crinoids; its many Brachiopods of the genera *Productus*, *Chonetes*, and *Rhynchonella;* its Corals of the genus *Lithostrotion*, *Cyathophyllum*, *Zaphrentis*, of which only the first is found in the Coal-measures; its many Gastropods of the genera *Loxonema*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Euomphalus*, *Murchisonia*, *Bellerophon*, *Macrocheilus*, etc.; its many *Goniatites*, *Nautili*, *Orthocerata*, and *Discites;* the limited variety of *Trilobites;* for Ganoids, Selachians, and Amphibians among Vertebrates.

Some of the common Subcarboniferous Brachiopods are represented in Figs. 1127 to 1132.

Trilobites occur only of the three Carboniferous genera, *Phillipsia*, *Griffithides*, and *Brachymetopus*. A species of Phillipsia is represented in Fig. 1133, *P. seminifera* Morr.