http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1901-Zittel-HistGeol/README.htm

forward little of any scientific value in elucidation of the phylogeny of this diversified group of forms. Fossil Annelid types have been frequently identified and described, and there are impressions or cavities of problematical origin which occur widely distributed in certain Palæozoic deposits, chiefly in Cambrian strata and in the Flysch (Cretaceous-Oligocene) deposits of the Alps, which have been explained by many authors as the paths of worms. Nathorst, however, is of opinion that these cannot be identified with any certainty, but may with equal right be regarded as traces of Crustacea, Mollusca, Annelids, or other organisms. More reliable evidences of fossil Annelids are supplied by the occurrence of fossil Eunicites in the Tertiary deposits at Monte Bolca and in the lithographic shales of Solenhofen. These fossil Nereids are fully described in the works of Massalonga and Ehlers. G. J. Hinde has described numerous jaw parts of Annelids from Palæozoic formations; Hinde points out that, as Zittel and Rohon had shown, these Annelid remains are partly identical with the Conodonts which were regarded by Charles Pander as fish-teeth.

Molluscoidea.—In 1830 Vaughan Thomson discerned the colonial habit of certain small marine organisms which by repeated budding gave origin to the growths popularly termed Sea-mats or Sea-moss. Thomson proposed the name of Polyzoa for the group and compared it with acephalous Mollusca. Ehrenberg in 1834 substituted the name of Bryozoa for the same group. Much later, in 1850, Milne-Edwards united the Bryozoa, Brachiopoda, and Tunicata as one group under the name of Molluscoidea, and assigned to it a rank equal with that of the group of Mollusca. Since then the Tunicates have been recognised as an aberrant branch of Vertebrates, but further researches have only corroborated the probable consanguinity of Bryozoa and the Brachiopoda, while also removing these allies from their supposed connection with the group Mollusca. Fossil Bryozoa were described by Lamouroux, Goldfuss, Lonsdale, and Michelin. In 1850 D'Orbigny, in reviewing the group, tried to separate the fossil and living forms and to make a systematic sub-division accordingly into two orders (Bryozoaires cellulinés et centrifuginés). D'Orbigny's classification is quite artificial; features of subordinate significance are applied as the basis of genera and