

that appear to range over the whole world, such as *Productus semireticulatus*, *costatus*, *longispinus*, *pustulosus*, *cora*, *aculeatus*, *undatus*; *Streptorhynchus crenistria*; *Spirifer lineatus*, *glaber*; *Athyris globularis*; and *Terebratula hastata*. The higher mollusks now begin to preponderate over the brachiopods. The lamellibranchs (Fig. 356) include forms of *Aviculopecten*, *Posidonomya*, *Leda*, *Nucula*, *Sanguinolites*, *Lep-*

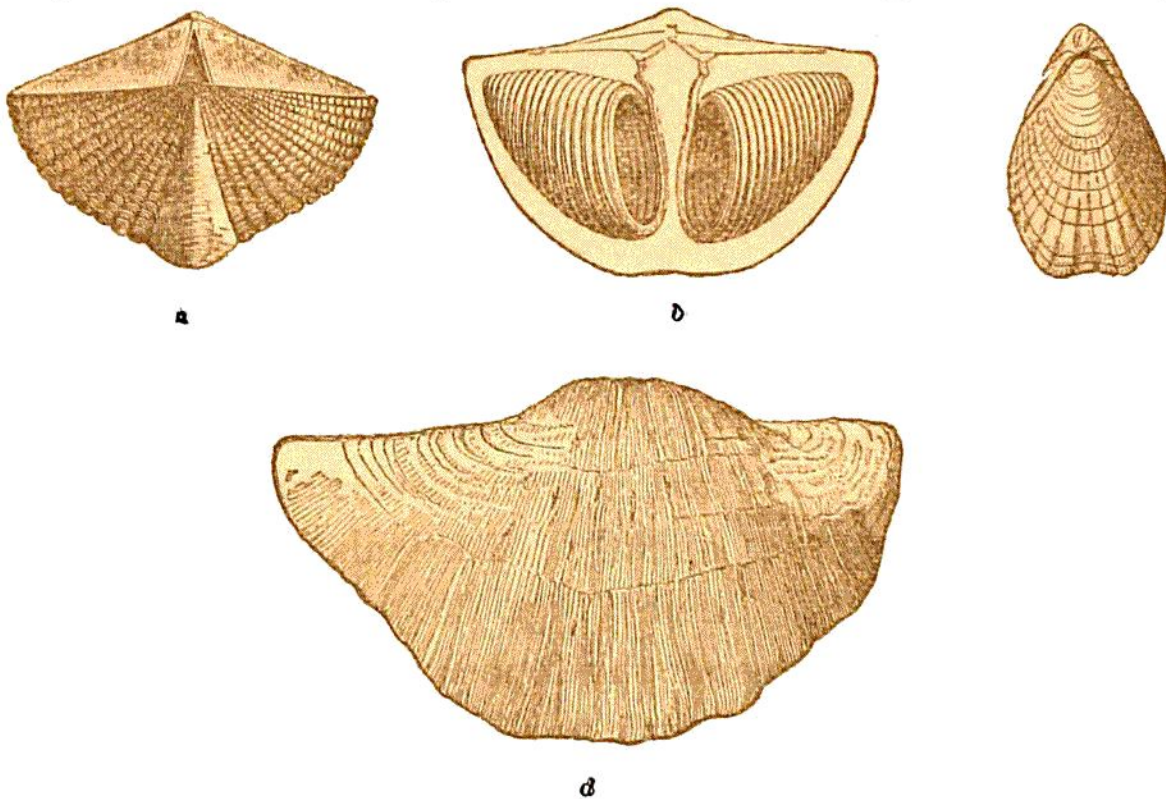


Fig. 355.—Carboniferous Brachiopods.

*a*, *Spirifer hystericus*, Schloth.; *b*, Do. interior of dorsal valve, showing spiral calcareous supports for the arms; *c*, *Terebratula hastata*, Sow.; *d*, *Productus giganteus*, Martin.

*todomus*, *Schizodus*, *Edmondia*, *Anthracosia*, *Modiola*, and *Conocardium*. The gasteropods (Fig. 357) are represented by numerous genera, among which *Euomphalus*, *Natica*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Macrocheilus*, and *Loxonema* are frequent. The genus *Bellerophon* is represented by many species, among which *B. Urei* and *B. decussatus* are frequent. The most abundant pteropod genus is *Conularia* (Fig. 358), which often attains a length of several inches. Of the cephalopods