or very nearly resembling, those of the Cretaceous period, and having thus an unexpectedly antique character. Some of the most abundant and typical Cretaceous genera (Fig. 413) are Ananchytes (Echinocorys), Holaster, Toxaster, Micraster, Hemiaster, Hemipneustes, Cardiaster, Pygurus, Echinobrissus (Nucleolites), Echinoconus (Galerites), Discoidea, Cyphosoma, Pseudodiadema, Salenia, Cidaris. A few crinoids have been met with, of which Bourgueticrinus and Marsupites of the Upper Chalk are characteristic.

Polyzoa abound in some parts of the system, especially

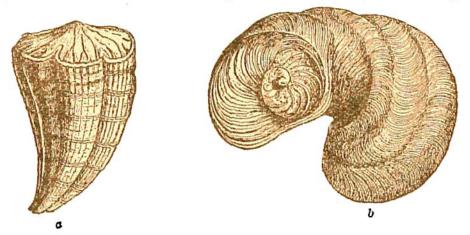


Fig. 416.—Cretaceous Lamellibranchs (Hippuritids).

a, Hippurites organisans, Desm. (nat. size); b, Caprotina (Requienia) ammonia, D'Orb. (1-3).

in the upper formations (Cellaria, Vincularia, Membranipora, Micropora, Retepora). The brachiopods (Fig. 414) are abundantly represented by species of Terebratula and Rhynchonella, which approach in form to still living species. Other contemporaneous genera were Crania (numerous species), Thecidium, Magas, Terebratella, Lyra (Terebrirostra), Trigonosemus, Terebratulina, and Argiope. Among the most abundant genera of lamellibranchs (Fig. 415) are Inoceramus, Exogyra, Ostrea, Spondylus, Lima,

¹⁰⁸ A. Agassiz, "Report on Echinoidea," "Challenger" Expedition, vol. iii. p. 25.