

or very nearly resembling, those of the Cretaceous period, and having thus an unexpectedly antique character.¹⁰⁸ 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.