

to determine whether the surface of the ridges were quite smooth or granulated; though it is apparent that they could not have been regularly erenulate.

85. *CONULARIA LEVIGATA* (*Morris*).—Plate 10, fig. 9, specimen compressed together, natural size; 9 *a*, enlarged view of articulation.

Harper's Hill, where it is abundant.

The form of this species in the specimen before us is but slightly convergent, except at the summit. The adjoining sides are subequal; in one individual, the larger side is $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch; and the smaller $\frac{5.6}{10.6}$. There are 14 to 16 plications in half an inch; and the plicæ are smooth, without markings of any kind. No *Conulariæ* were observed in Illawarra, to which region this species is accredited by Strzelecki.

Conularia levigata, *Morris*, loc. cit., p. 290, pl. 18, figs. 9 *a*, *b*.

86. *CONULARIA TENUSTRIATA* [?] (*M'Coy*).—A fragment from Harper's Hill contains 25 to 27 striations in half an inch, and appears to belong to this species.

C. tenuistriata, *M'Coy*, loc. cit., p. 307, pl. 17, figs. 7, 8. Muree, New South Wales, is given as the locality. *M'Coy* describes also another species of *Conularia* from Muree, (*C. torta*,) having, as he states, but two longitudinal furrows (articulating sutures).

3. RADIATA.

87. *FENESTELLA INTERNATA* (*Lonsdale*).—Plate 10, fig. 13, part of frond, natural size; 13 *a*, east of upper side of same, enlarged; *b*, branchlet enlarged, seen from below after the removal of the exterior coat.

Glendon.

Lonsdale, in Darwin's Volcanic Islands, p. 165; in Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 269, pl. 9, figs. 2, 2 *a*, 2 *b*.

88. *FENESTELLA MEDIA* (*Dana*).—Near *internata*, but spaces less rectangular, more oval and unequal; nearly half a line long. Under surface finely striate, and bearing a small tubercle at intervals.—Plate 10, fig. 14, part of a frond, natural size; 14 *a*, under surface enlarged. Fig. 15, east of a frond; (is this last the *internata*?)

Glendon.

89. *FENESTELLA AMPLA* (*Lonsdale*).—Plate 11, fig. 1, part of frond, natural size; 1 *a*, inner inferior surface enlarged. Figure 2, 2 *a*, represents a cast of the frond of what appears to be another species, with much longer and more rectangular interstices, and at the same time more slender branchlets.

Glendon.

Lonsdale, in Darwin's Volcanic Islands, p. 163; in Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 261, pl. 9, figs. 3 to 3 *d*.

90. *FENESTELLA FOSSULA* (*Lonsdale*).—Plate 11, fig. 3, part of frond, natural size; 3 *a*, cast of upper surface, enlarged; *b*, internal inferior surface, enlarged.

Glendon.

This very delicate species is quite common at Glendon, and forms fronds several inches in extent.

Lonsdale, in Darwin's Volcanic Islands, p. 166; in Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 269, pl. 9, figs. 1, 1 *a*.

91. *FENESTELLA GRACILIS* (*Dana*).—Lax, branchlets extremely slender, dichotomous with arcuate axils; reticulation somewhat irregular; spaces large, and usually not rectangular, three or four times as wide as the branchlets. Under surface of branchlets smooth or slightly striate.—Plate 11, fig. 4, part of frond, natural size.

Glendon.

This species is near the *F. formosa* of M'Coy, (Carb. Foss. Ireland, pl. 29, fig. 2,) but the spaces are larger.

NOTE.—Plate 11, figs. 5, 5 *a*, represent another *Fenestella*; but we forbear describing from our imperfect specimen. The spaces and branchlets are minute as in the *F. fossula*, but the under surface is marked irregularly by a few undulating lines, and the branchlets diverge more frequently through the intercalation of new branchlets.

92. *CHETETES CRINITA* (*Lonsdale*) *Dana*.—Plate 11, fig. 6, much reduced, showing the form and direction of the columns; 6 *a*, size and closeness of columns; *b*, outer surface, natural size; *c*, outline of cells of same enlarged.

Wollongong Point, District of Illawarra.

The specimens of this species from Illawarra are occasionally six inches in diameter, and have a spheroidal form. They usually occur as the interior of spherical concretions, like most of the fossils of Wollongong Point. The size of the columns is about a fourth of a line; or, as they lie in the specimen, there are 30 in the breadth of half an inch; they separate rather easily, and are singularly regular in form, with few constrictions from irregular growth, and these commonly very slight and in concentric lines, which sometimes give a specimen the appearance of being made of successive tiers of columns.

Stenopora crinita, *Lonsdale*, in Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 265, pl. 8, fig. 5.

93. *CHETETES TASMANIENSIS* (*Lonsdale*) *Dana*.—Plate 11, fig. 7, natural size; 7 *a*, surface enlarged. Fig. 8, a flattened specimen; 8 *a*, surface of same enlarged.

Harper's Hill.

Lonsdale's specimens are cited as from Mount Wellington, Mount Dromedary, Norfolk Plains, Van Diemen's Land. Those of Harper's Hill have a pearly white exterior, and are imbedded in the dark greenish argillaceous sandstone of that place. The branches are few, about half an inch in diameter. The columns are of uneven diameter, and are very slender, there being 35 or 38 to a breadth of half an inch. The apertures of the cells are oval; the interstices are either broad, or are quite narrow; the granules of the surface are irregularly placed, and often wanting between some of the cells. One specimen, (fig. 8,) is much flattened out by compression, as was the case with one mentioned by *Lonsdale*.

Stenopora tasmaniensis, *Lonsdale*, in Darwin's Volc. Islands, p. 161; in Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 262, pl. 8, fig. 2.

94. *CHETETES OVATA* (Lonsdale) Dana.—Plate 11, fig. 9, natural size; 9 *a*, *b*, enlarged views of columns.

Harper's Hill.

The columns are rather irregular in outline, and number about 30 in a breadth of half an inch. The branches in our specimens are half an inch in diameter, and have rounded terminations. The mode of divergence and interpolation mentioned by Lonsdale as characterizing this and other species, belongs to all corals growing, like these, from a budding cluster, and is well seen in the Pocilloporæ, many Porites, and in other genera. Lonsdale's specimens are quoted from the same localities as the *tasmaniensis*. The figure in Strzelecki represents well the character of our specimens, except that the constrictions of the columns are not quite as numerous.

Stenopora ovata, Lonsdale, Darwin's Volc. Islands, p. 163; Strzelecki's New South Wales, p. 263, pl. 8, fig. 3.

95. *CHETETES GRACILIS* (Dana).—Ramosæ, branches slender, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines thick; cells subelliptical, and having the border a little prominent. Columns of the size in the *ovata*, (about 6 to a line in breadth,) even, with few constrictions.—Plate 11, fig. 10, natural size; 10 *a*, columns enlarged; *b*, *c*, surface of different parts enlarged.

Wollongong Point and Black Head, Illawarra.

Fig. 15, plate 10, represents another small coral; but the specimen is so imperfect that we refer it very doubtfully to the genus *Hemitrypa*.

96. ENCRINITAL REMAINS. Fragments of one or more species of Encrinital remains occur in the Glendon rock, with the *Fenestellæ* and other species of that locality. But no good specimens have been seen by the writer.—Plate 11, figures 12 *a*, *b*, represent portions of one from that place.

Plate 11, figures 13, 14, represent portions of Encrinital remains in limestone, probably from the limestone region towards Yass Plains. Figure 15 is a fragment from the sandstone of Wollongong.

97. GENUS PENTADIA.—This genus is formed for three singular fossils, or portions of fossils, from Illawarra. Two of them have been seen only as casts, presenting finely the minute markings of the surface. The other is solid calcareous, and has been recrystallized since fossilization, so as to have an oblique transverse cleavage. There is evidence that they must have been hard, and not mere animal tissue, in their solid structure and the perfect symmetry of form which is retained by the specimens, for they are not at all distorted by pressure. That they were not each an Echinoderm is also apparent from their being quite solid calcareous throughout, whence it is obvious that they must have been calcareous or subcalcareous plates, when in their original condition. They must either be an internal secretion of some animal, or portions of an external shell or coverings. Mr. James Hall, to whom I submitted the specimens, pronounces them portions of a Crinoid, and offers reasons that seem to place it beyond doubt. The symmetrical radiate form of one specimen, precludes the idea of its having come from the interior of any mollusc, while, at the same time, it corresponds in this respect with the Radiata.

On this ground, and moreover, an actual resemblance to the plates of certain encrinites, particularly the echino-encrinites and some others, he feels assured that they are crinoidal. The three specimens observed, although so unlike in form, may therefore have belonged to a single species, as the dissimilarity is not greater than is common. The markings of the three are identical in character, and the specimens were all found at the same locality. The only objection I know to their being parts of a single species is the fact that the triangular specimen is much thicker than either of the other two. The following are the characters of each. We retain the generic name proposed in the American Journal of Science, and call the species to which the pentagonal plate, and one or both of the others belonged,

PENTADIA CORONA.—Plate 10, Figure 10, 10 *a*, *b*, *c*.

Figure 10, plate 10.—Discoid, five-sided, (or approaching ten-sided,) angles and edges rounded. Upper and under surfaces correspondingly radiato-undulate, consisting of five triangular areas and five intermediate concave depressions. Above, delicately marked concentrically with fine crenulate ridges, constituting a series of concentric pentagons (about thirty in all), the ridges of the inner seven or eight, coarser than the following. Diameter 2 inches; thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.—Figure 10 is a view of the sculptured surface, and 10 *a*, a section across from *a* to *b*, showing the thickness; 10 *a*, opposite surface; *b*, enlarged view of inner ridges.

The angles of the concentric pentagons are situated in the medial line of each pentagonal area, and in four of the intermediate depressions there is at middle a re-entering angle (Λ -like) to each pentagon. One of the depressions, in which there are not these re-entering angles, differs from the others in being broader and less abrupt, the triangular areas either side almost sloping into it and thus forming it. The outer two-thirds of the upper surface have the delicate ridges crossed at right angles by very fine parallel lines, and this produces the appearance of crenulation.

Figure 11, plate 10.—Reniform, thin, arcuately flexed; resembling a single segment of the preceding, enlarged by a wing-like dilatation of one side, the projection nearly as large as the segment, and thus producing the reniform shape. Breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; length $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; thickness at middle 1 line, much less so at the margin.

The minute ridges meet in an angle (that of a pentagon) along the middle of one lobe, and on either side of this lobe are flexed Λ -shape, though not regularly so except towards the posterior margin. The other lobe (the wing-like enlargement alluded to) has the same parallel ridges on the surface, but they do not meet in an angle.

Figure 12, plate 10.—Trigonal, rather thick, margin rounded, not alate. Breadth 1 inch; thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

The surface, like that of the last, is marked with two sets of lines meeting in the angle of a pentagon, as in one segment of the pentagonal specimen. The line in which the angles lie is to one side of the middle of the triangle, so that the surface on one side is twice as broad as that on the other; and on each side the parallel ridges have each a re-entering angle (Λ -shape).

Pentadia.—Amer. Jour. Sci., ii. Ser., iv. 152.

Fig. 3. *MÆONIA ELONGATA*, natural size; *a, b, c*, different views.—p. 695.

Fig. 4. *MÆONIA VALIDA*, cast, natural size; *a, b*, anterior muscular impressions, different sides.—p. 695.

Fig. 5. *MÆONIA AXINIA*; *a, b*, interior cast, natural size; *c*, smaller anterior muscular impressions from cast, much enlarged; two anterior muscular impressions, natural size; *d*, probably same species, exterior cast.—p. 696.

P L A T E 6.

Fig. 1. *a, b*, *MÆONIA CARINATA*, different views of one valve, natural size.—p. 696.

Fig. 2. *MÆONIA FRAGILIS*, broken specimen, natural size. Fig. 3, same, smaller specimen.—p. 696.

Fig. 4. *a*, *MÆONIA MYIFORMIS*, interior cast, natural size; *b*, front view; *c*, hinge surface.—p. 697.

Fig. 5. *a*, *MÆONIA ELLIPTICA*, natural size; *b, c*, other views.—p. 697.

Fig. 6. *6 a*, *MÆONIA ELLIPTICA*, interior cast of a large specimen.

Fig. 7. *MÆONIA GRANDIS*, natural size; *7 a*, outline of one valve, front view.—p. 697.

Fig. 8. *MÆONIA GRANDIS*, smaller specimen; *8 a*, end view, valves dislocated.

P L A T E 7.

Fig. 1. *MÆONIA GRACILIS*, natural size; *a*, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, end view.—p. 698.

Fig. 2. *MÆONIA? RECTA*, lateral view, natural size, shell broken in front.—p. 698.

Fig. 3. *NUCULA ABRUPTA*, side view of cast; *a*, cast of posterior muscular impression.—p. 698.

Fig. 4. *NUCULA CONCINNA*, imperfect, natural size.—p. 699.

Fig. 5. *NUCULA GLENDONENSIS*, natural size.—p. 699.

Fig. 6. *EURYDESMA ELLIPTICA*, *a, b, c, d*, different views, natural size.—p. 700.

Fig. 7. *EURYDESMA GLOBOSA*, side view, natural size; *7 a*, end view.—p. 700.

Fig. 8. *EURYDESMA SACCULUS*, natural size; *a*, cast, imperfect; *b*, end view of same; *c*, dorsal part of valve, showing back view of beak portion; *d*, profile of vertical section of valve; *e*, under view of hinge portion of shell.—p. 700.

P L A T E 8.

Fig. 1. *EURYDESMA CORDATA*, natural size; *a*, dorsal view.—p. 700.

Fig. 2. *CARDIUM AUSTRALE*, natural size.—p. 701.

Fig. 3. *CARDIUM? FEROX*, part of shell, and external cast of a portion of same, natural size; *a, b*, internal cast of corresponding portion.—p. 701.

Fig. 4. *CYPRICARDIA ACUTIFRONS*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 702.

Fig. 5. *CYPRICARDIA IMBRICATA*, enlarged one-sixth.—p. 702.

Figs. 6, 7. *CYPRICARDIA IMBRICATA?* natural size.—p. 702.

Fig. 8. *CYPRICARDIA ARCODES*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 702.

Fig. 9. *CYPRICARDIA* —, internal cast, imperfect, natural size.—p. 703.

Fig. 10. *CYPRICARDIA PRÆRUPTA*, natural size.—p. 703.

P L A T E 9.

Fig. 1. *CYPRICARDIA SILIQUA*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 703.

Fig. 2. *CYPRICARDIA SIMPLEX*, natural size.—p. 703.

Fig. 3. *CYPRICARDIA (AVICULA?) VENERIS*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 704.

Fig. 4. *AVICULA VOLGENSIS*, imperfect, natural size.—p. 704.

Fig. 5. *PECTEN COMPTUS*, natural size.—p. 704.

Fig. 6. *PECTEN LENIUSCULUS*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 704.

Fig. 7. *PECTEN TENUICOLLIS*; *a*, section of surface.—p. 705.

Fig. 8. *PECTEN MITIS*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 705.

Fig. 9. *PECTEN ILLAWARRENSIS*, natural size; *a*, section of surface.—p. 705.

Figs. 10, 11, 12. —. —p. 705.

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Fig. 14. *PILEOPSIS ALTA*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 706.

Fig. 15. *PLEUROTOMARIA MORRISIANA*, natural size, from Harper's Hill; *15 a*, enlarged view of surface. 16. Illawarra specimen.—p. 706.

Fig. 17. *PLEUROTOMARIA NUDA*; *a, b, c*, natural size.—p. 706.

P L A T E 10.

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Fig. 2. *PLATYSCHISMA DEPRESSUM*; *a, b*, casts, natural size.—p. 707.

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Fig. 6. *BELLEROPHON MICROMPHALUS*; *a, b*, natural size.—p. 708.

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Fig. 8. *CONULARIA INORNATA*, natural size.—p. 709.

Fig. 9. *CONULARIA LEVIGATA*, specimen flattened out, natural size; *a*, enlarged view of articulation.—p. 710.

Fig. 10. *PENTADIA (TRIBRACHYOCRINUS? of M' Coy.) CORONA*, external cast, ornate side; *a*, opposite or naked side; *b*, enlarged view of ridges; *c*, transverse section, showing thickness of the original fossil; fig. 11, another plate; fig. 12, another plate, probably of a different species.—pp. 712, 713.

Fig. 13. *FENESTELLA INTERNATA*, part of frond, natural size; *a*, cast of frond, much enlarged; *b*, under surface of branchlet much enlarged, exterior removed.—p. 710.

Fig. 14. *FENESTELLA MEDIA*, natural size; *a*, under surface enlarged.—p. 710.

Fig. 15. *FENESTELLA INTERNATA?* a cast, natural size.—p. 710.

P L A T E 11.

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Fig. 2. FENESTELLA AMPLA? cast, natural size; 2 *a*, same, enlarged.—p. 710.

Fig. 3. FENESTELLA FOSSULA, part of a frond, natural size; 3 *a*, cast of upper surface, enlarged; *b*, inner inferior surface, enlarged.—p. 710.

Fig. 4. FENESTELLA GRACILIS, part of a frond, natural size.—p. 711.

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Fig. 6. CHETETES CRINITA, form of corallum, size much diminished; 6 *a*, size and closeness of columns; 6 *b*, outer surface of corallum, natural size; 6 *c*, same, enlarged.—p. 711.

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Fig. 8. CHETETES TASMANIENSIS, flattened, natural size; 8 *a*, surface, enlarged.

Fig. 9. CHETETES OVATA, part of a corallum, natural size; 9 *a*, *b*, columns, enlarged.—p. 712.

Fig. 10. CHETETES GRACILIS; 10 *a*, columns, enlarged; 10 *b*, *c*, surface, enlarged.—p. 712.

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Figs. 12–15. Encrinital remains.—p. 712.

PLATE 12.

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Fig. 10. NOEGGERATHIA MEDIA, natural size.—p. 715.

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Fig. 12. SPHENOPTERIS LOBIFOLIA, natural size.—p. 715.

Fig. 13. GLOSSOPTERIS BROWNIANA, natural size; *a*, part of a frond magnified 2 diameters; *b*, cast of under (?) surface of a small part, magnified 6 diameters; *c*, a clump of fronds, as they grew together.—p. 716.

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PLATE 13.

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PLATE 14.

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Fig. 3. Remains of a fish, natural size.—p. 722.

Fig. 4. Calcareous spines, in a concretion of limestone.

PLATE 17.

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Figs. 10, 10 *a*. VENUS BISECTA, natural size.—p. 724.

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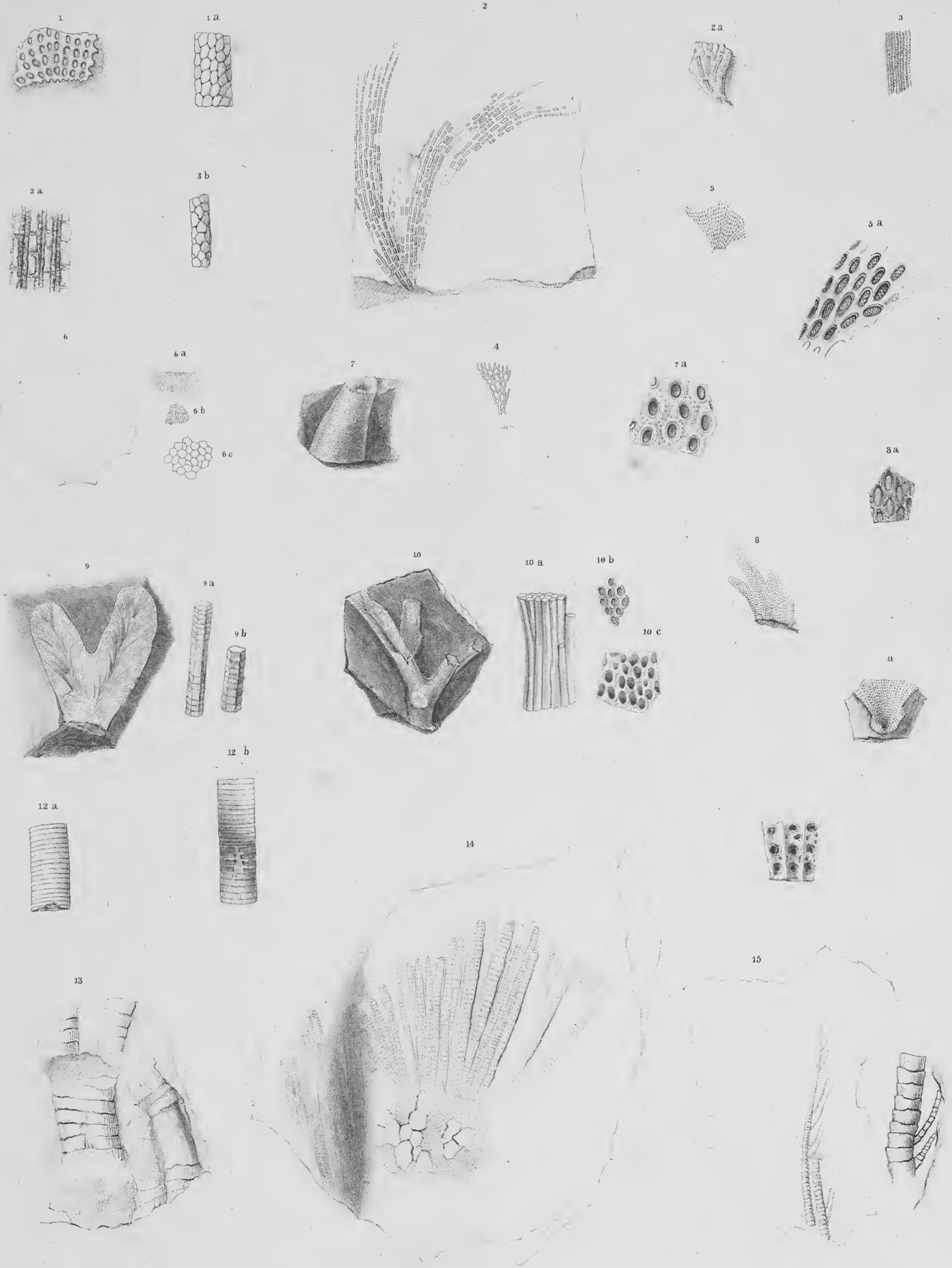
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Fig. 10. ARCA DEVINCTA, several specimens in rock, natural size; *a*, portion of exterior shell unworn.—p. 726.

Fig. 11. PECTUNCULUS —? *a*, *b*, cast, different views.—p. 726.



Drawn by J. D. Dana.

Lith. of Sarony & Major-Palton St. N.Y.

Fig. 1, 1a. Fenestella ampla. — 2, 2a. F. ampla? — 3, 3a, b. F. fossula. — 4. F. gracilis. — 5, 5a. F. —? — 6, 6a, b, c. Chetetes crinita. — 7, 7a, 8, 8a. C. tasmaniensis. — 9, 9a, b, C. ovata. — 10, 10a, b, c. C. gracilis. — 11. —?, 12—15 Encrinural Remains.