

## PLATE VI.

- Fig. 20. *Clionychia angusta*.  
 Fig. 21. *Modiolopsis* sp. Shortened by pressure.  
 Fig. 22. *Cyrtodonta* cf. *affinis*.  
 Fig. 23. *Cyrtodonta* cf. *persimilis*.  
 Fig. 24. *Clidophorus neglectus*.  
 Fig. 25. *Clidophorus noquettensis*, enlarged.  
 Fig. 26. *Amphilichas cucullus*. Type: A, left side of cephalon; B, anterior view; from Kimmswick limestone, in Alexander County, Illinois.  
 Fig. 27. *Amphilichas cucullus*. A, left side of cephalon; B, viewed from above; from Richmond section on east side of Little Bay de Noquette.  
 Fig. 28. *Amphilichas* sp. A, left side of glabella; B, viewed from above, magnified; from near top of Liberty member of Richmond, Clinton county, Ohio.  
 Fig. 29. *Synhomalonotus christyi*, magnified; Waynesville member of Richmond, at Oxford, Ohio.  
 Fig. 30. *Pterygomotopus carleyi*, magnified; Fairmount member of Maysville, at Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Fig. 31. *Chasmops breviceps*, magnified. A, cephalon of enrolled specimen; B, imperfect cephalon; C, pygidium of enrolled specimen. From Liberty member of Richmond, at Richmond, Indiana.  
 Fig. 32. *Chasmops* sp. middle part of cephalon, with indications of missing parts. From Richmond strata on east side of Little Bay de Noquette.  
 Fig. 33. *Bollia permarginata*, magnified. A, left valve; B, right valve; C, posterior view of left valve.

## BOOK NOTICE.

OUTLINES OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF VERTEBRATES. By J. S. Kingsley, Professor of Zoology in the University of Illinois, Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. Second Edition, Revised, 1917; pp. 449; price \$2.50.

Students of comparative anatomy will welcome the second edition of Professor Kingsley's text-book which has already proved itself a valuable acquisition to the English-speaking zoological and medical schools. As compared to the first edition, the number of pages of reading matter, as well as text-figures, has been considerably augmented, and a very thorough revision made of the whole work. A knowledge of the derivations of the terms used in anatomy and embryology is undoubtedly of great assistance to the student's memory, and a useful reference list of the most frequently occurring Latin and Greek roots and their meanings has been appended.

It has been the author's endeavour not to treat of anatomical facts only in so far as they affect isolated representatives of several classes, but to correlate and compare these facts with each other and with the conditions in other animals. Thus a more intelligent representation of the subject is made, answering the needs and satisfying the conceptions of modern science. To the zoologist who must necessarily found his knowledge on the dissection of types, Professor Kingsley's book will supply a deeper comprehension of the "analogies and homologies" of vertebrate structure.