



function such as brood chambers to the tubes in the dorsal parts of the valves, but, again, close analogies in living bivalves seem absent. Some of the grooves in the shell suggest ciliated tracts, but there is no certainty about this.

CONCLUSIONS

C. langenheimi is a member of the Conocardidoida, which is externally like the Bivalvia, has a world wide distribution, and ranges from Ordovician through Permian (Triassic?) rocks. The degree of complexity shown by the shell microstructure definitely appears to be molluscan. The paired valves suggest that the Order belongs in the Class Bivalvia, however the internal morphology and shell microstructure is unlike others in that class. If typical of the order, these suggest need for a reconsideration of the systematic position at the class or higher level.

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