

Silurian rocks. Several of the species are also identical (*Sphænopteris dissecta*, *Pecopteris aspera*) with plants of the carboniferous deposit of St. George Chatellaisson and Montrelais. The plants found in the culm series of Devon appear identical with those of the ordinary coal measures.

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| Polyparia, 87 species, viz. | } These are all, or nearly all, distinct from the corals of the carboniferous system. |
| <i>Fibrosa</i> - - 7        |   |
| <i>Corticifera</i> - 2      |   |
| <i>Cellulifera</i> - 44     |   |
| <i>Lamellifera</i> - 34     |   |

Crinoidea, 34 species, which are mostly distinct from those of later date.

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| Conchifera, 206 species, viz. | } Mostly (or all?) distinct from the shells of the carboniferous rocks. The Plymouth and South Devon shells, supposed to be identical with species of mountain limestone, are in general, excepting, perhaps, some from Newton Bushel, quite distinct, as I learn from a sight of Mr. Hennah's and other specimens. |
| <i>Plagimyona</i> - 55        |   |
| <i>Mesomyona</i> - 23         |   |
| <i>Brachiopoda</i> - 128      |   |
| Gasteropoda, 64 species, viz. | }   |
| <i>Holostomata</i> - 58       |   |
| <i>Solenostomata</i> 6        |   |
| Cephalopoda, 79 species, viz. | }   |
| <i>Monothalamia</i> 11        |   |
| <i>Polythalamia</i> - 68      |   |

Annulosa, 4.

Crustacea, 65, mostly distinct from those of the carboniferous system even generically.

Fishes.—A bed of fragments of fish-bones and teeth occurs in the Ludlow formation.

The distinctness of the organic fossils of the Silurian rocks from those of the carboniferous formation, as far as regards the marine races, is an important truth which has received further and exact confirmation from Mr. Murchison's researches. To what extent the few fossils of the slate system are analogous to the Silurian reliquiæ is not accurately known; but there appears a sufficient resemblance between them to justify a belief that the physical conditions of the ocean were not greatly changed, though evidently rendered more favourable to the development of a varied system of organic life. Mr. Murchison believes that each of the four formations of the Silurian system contains distinct suites and characteristic species of fossils. The following are among the most common or remarkable:—

*Homonolotus Knightii*, *fig. 1.* *Leptæna lata*. *Pentamerus Knightii*, *fig. 2.* *Terebratula Wilsoni*. *Terebratula risca*, *fig. 9.* *Asaphus caudatus*, *fig. 3.* *Euomphalus rugosus* & *discors*,