

6. ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE SILURIAN AND CAMBRIAN SYSTEMS.—The seas, which deposited the upper division of the Silurian system, appear, as I have previously stated, to have swarmed with zoophytes, crinoidea, brachiopodous mollusca, and trilobites; of the latter, between fifty and sixty species have been discovered: some of the limestone beds and schists are almost wholly composed of their remains. The Dudley limestone, so celebrated for its fossils, is a rich storehouse of the relics of the inhabitants of the ocean which deposited the Silurian rocks. Its corals and crinoidea have been cursorily noticed in a previous lecture; they are distinct from those of the carboniferous limestone, and occur in great perfection. Its trilobites, commonly termed *Dudley locusts*, are familiar to every collector (see Tab. 131); and the chain-coral (Tab. 112), is equally well known. The remains of zoophytes analogous to the recent *sea-pen*, are figured by Mr. Murchison under the name of *graptolites*;\* and impressions of some convoluted marine animal, supposed to have been a species of sea-worm (*nereis*, belonging to the *annelida*), have been found in the Cambrian rocks of Llampeter.†

Mr. Murchison observes, that no vegetables, except imperfect traces of fuci, have been observed by him or Professor Sedgwick in any of the deposits below the old red sandstone; nor any coaly matter,

\* Silurian System, pl. 26.      † Silurian System, pl. 27.