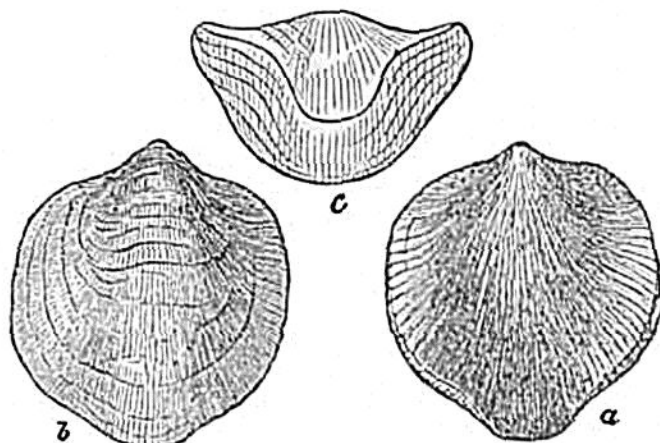


Fig. 575.



*Atrypa reticularis*, Linn. (*Terebratula affinis*, Min. Con.) Aymestry.  
 a. Upper valve. b. Lower valve.  
 c. Anterior margin of the valves.

The Aymestry Limestone contains so many shells, corals, and trilobites agreeing specifically with those of the subjacent Wenlock limestone, that it is scarcely distinguishable from it by its fossils alone. Nevertheless, many of the organic remains are common to the Aymestry limestone and the Upper Ludlow, and several of these are not found in the Wenlock.\*

Fig. 576.



*Phragmoceras ventricosum*, J. Sow.  
 (*Orthoceras ventricosum*, Steln.)  
 Aymestry;  $\frac{1}{4}$  nat. size.

3. *Lower Ludlow shale*.—This mass is a dark gray argillaceous deposit, containing, among other fossils, many large chambered shells of genera scarcely known in newer rocks, as the *Phragmoceras* of Broderip, and the *Lituities* of Breyn (see figs. 576, 577). The latter is partly straight and partly convoluted, nearly as in *Spirula*.

The *Orthoceras Ludense* (fig. 578), as well as the cephalopod last mentioned, is peculiar to this member of the series.

Fig. 577.



*Lituities giganteus*, J. Sow.  
 Near Ludlow; also in the Aymestry  
 and Wenlock limestones;  $\frac{1}{4}$  nat. size.

Fig. 578.



Fragment of *Orthoceras Ludense*, J. Sow.  
 Leintwardine, Shropshire.

A species of Graptolite, *G. Ludensis*, Murch. (fig. 588, p. 437), a form of zoophyte which has not yet been met with in strata above the Silurian, occurs plentifully in the Lower Ludlow.

\* Murchison's *Siluria*, p. 138.