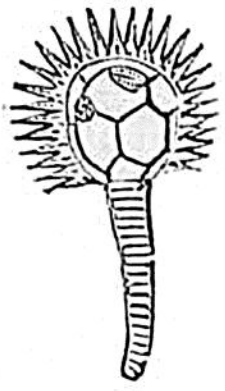
tioned (p. 403), exhibiting the quadripartite arrangement of the lamellæ within the cup.

Among the numerous Crinoids, several peculiar species of *Cyathocrinus* (for genus, see figs. p. 405) contribute their calcareous stems, arms, and cups towards the composition of the Wenlock limestone. Of Cystideans there are a few very remarkable forms, some of them peculiar to the Upper Silurian formation, as for example the *Pseudocrinites*, which was furnished with pinnated fixed arms,* as represented in the annexed figure (fig. 582).

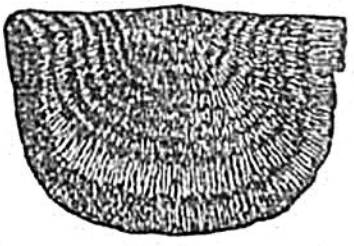
The Brachiopoda are for the most part of the same species as those of the Aymestry limestone; as, for example, *Atrypa reticularis* (fig. 575, p. 434), and *Strophomena depressa*, Sow. sp. (fig. 583); but these species range also through the Ludlow rocks, Wenlock shale, and Caradoc Sandstone.

Fig. 582.



Pseudocrinites bifasciatus, Pearce.
Wenlock limestone, Dudley.

Fig. 583.



Strophomena (*Leptæna*) *depressa*, Sow.
Wenlock and Ludlow Rocks.

The Crustaceans are represented almost exclusively by Trilobites, which are very conspicuous. The *Calymene Blumenbachii*, called the "Dudley Trilobite," was known to collectors long before its true place in the animal kingdom was ascertained. It is often found coiled up like the common *Oniscus* or wood-louse, and this is so common a circumstance among the trilobites as to lead us to conclude that they must have habitually resorted to this mode of protecting themselves when alarmed. *Sphærexochus*

Fig. 585.

Fig. 584.

Calymene Blumenbachii, Brong.
Wenlock, Ludlow, and Aymestry limestones.

Phacops caudatus, Brong.
Wenlock, Aymestry, and Ludlow Rocks.

Fig. 586.

Sphærexochus mirus, Beyrich. Coiled up.
Dudley; also in Ohio, N. America.

* E. Forbes, Mem. Geol. Survey, vol. ii. p. 496.