

formed of Corals, Encrinites, Mollusca, and Trilobites, Corals often predominating. The most characteristic shell of the Aymestry limestone is *Pentamerus Knightii*.

The grouping of fossils in the Upper Silurian rocks is in general terms much the same as in the Lower series, although new genera appear, but a very large proportion of more than 700 Llandeilo and Caradoc species were extinct in our area, only about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being common to the Lower and Upper series. The Corals, which are in general not very numerous in British Lower Silurian rocks, have increased to 82 species of 27 genera, of which 15 genera and about 65 species are new. The Echinodermata (stone lilies) increase to 55 species, only 1 species of which, an *Actinocrinus*, is common to Lower and Upper Silurian rocks. Several new starfish appear, especially in the Upper Ludlow rocks. There is one true Echinus (sea-urchin), *Palæchinus*. In Britain the Trilobites decrease to 30 genera and about 130 species. Among the Hydrozoa the Graptolites decrease to 3 species in Britain; and there are about 20 known species of Polyzoa. There are 21 genera and 126 species of Brachiopoda. Among these, of the genus *Atrypa* there are 8 species. *Athyris* and *Obolus* appear for the first time in lists of fossils. *Leptaena* from 10, decreases to 6 species; *Orthis* from 58 to 21; while *Rhynchonella* increases from 12 to 16, and *Strophomena* decreases from 27 to 15. Of the genus *Spirifera* there are 3 species in the Lower Silurian rocks, and 8 in the Upper. In all, 21 genera and about 126 species of Brachiopoda are known in the British Upper Silurian strata, and 22 genera and 171 species in the Lower. The Lamellibranchiate mollusca increase from 17 to 18 genera, and from 71 to 87 species,