

The diprionidian forms, or those with two rows of cells, are equally characteristic of the lower subdivision of the Silurian system, and are richest in genera, of which some of the commonest are *Dicellograptus*, *Didymograptus*, and *Tetragraptus*. Graptolites were formerly supposed to belong exclusively to Silurian rocks; but it has already been pointed out that they descend into the Cambrian system. Nevertheless it was in Silurian time that they reached their maximum development. A few genera (*Diplograptus*, *Climacograptus*, *Retiolites*) occur both in the Lower and Upper Silurian strata, though the species are not persistent. Through the researches chiefly of Prof. Lapworth it has been ascertained that the vertical range of the species of graptolites is comparatively limited, and hence that these fossils may be used to mark definite palæontological horizons. He enumerates twenty recognizable graptolite zones, one in the Upper Cambrian, eight in the Lower Silurian, and eleven in the Upper Silurian formations.⁶⁰ The peculiar form *Stromatopora* and several allied genera are now referred to the Hydrozoa.

Corals must have swarmed on those parts of the Silurian sea-floor on which calcareous accumulations gathered, for their remains are abundant among the limestones, particularly in the upper division of the system. Among the tabulate forms are the genera *Favosites*, so characteristic in the Upper Silurian limestones of Europe and America, *Chætetes*, *Thecia*, *Halysites* or chain coral, *Syringopora*, and *Tetradium*. The rugose corals are likewise abundant,

⁶⁰ *Op. cit.* v. 1880, p. 197. O. Jaekel (*Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.* 1889, p. 653) has recently proposed to distinguish the monograptidæ in two groups, *Pristiograptus* characterizing the older and *Pomatograptus* the later parts of the Upper Silurian series.