

cinocaris, Ceratiocaris, Dictyocaris, Cryptocaris, and Aptychopsis. But by far the most prolific order is that of the trilobites (Figs. 341, 345), which, beginning in the Cambrian, attained its maximum development in the Silurian, waned in the Devonian, and became extinct in the Carboniferous period. According to the census of Barrande in 1872 there were then 1579 known species, but this number has since been greatly increased. With a few exceptions the Cam-

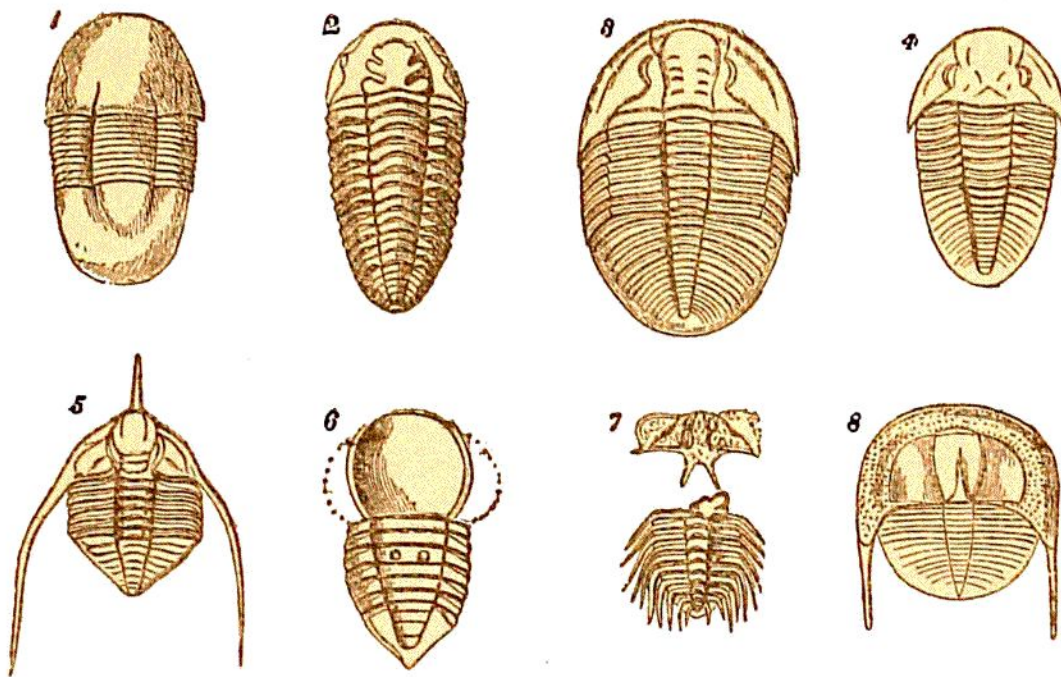


Fig. 341.—Group of Lower Silurian Trilobites.

1, *Illænus Davisii*, Salt. (♂); 2, *Calymene brevicapitata*, Portl.; 3, *Ogygia Buchii*, Brongn. (♂); 4, *Asaphus tyrannus*, Murch. (♂); 5, *Ampyx nudus*, Murch. (♂); 6, *Æglina binodosa*, Salt.; 7, *Acidaspis Jamesii*, Salt.; 8, *Trinucleus Lloylii*, Murch.

brian genera did not survive into Silurian time (p. 1218.) They were succeeded by many new genera which continued to live through most of the Silurian period. In the lower division of the system, characteristic genera are *Æglina*, *Asaphus*, *Amphion*, *Ampyx*, *Barrandia*, *Chasmops*, *Cybele*, *Harpes*, *Ogygia*, *Placoparia*, *Remopleurides*, and *Trinucleus*; some genera are common to both the lower and upper divisions (but usually with specific distinctions), such as *Acidaspis*,* *Bronteus*,* *Calymene*, *Cheirurus*, *Cyphaspis*,