

indicates a striking diminution in number both of individuals and of species of trilobites (Fig. 348). Most of the genera so abundant and characteristic among the Silurian rocks are now absent, the most frequent Devonian forms being species of *Phacops*, *Cryphæus*, *Dalmanites*, *Homalo-*

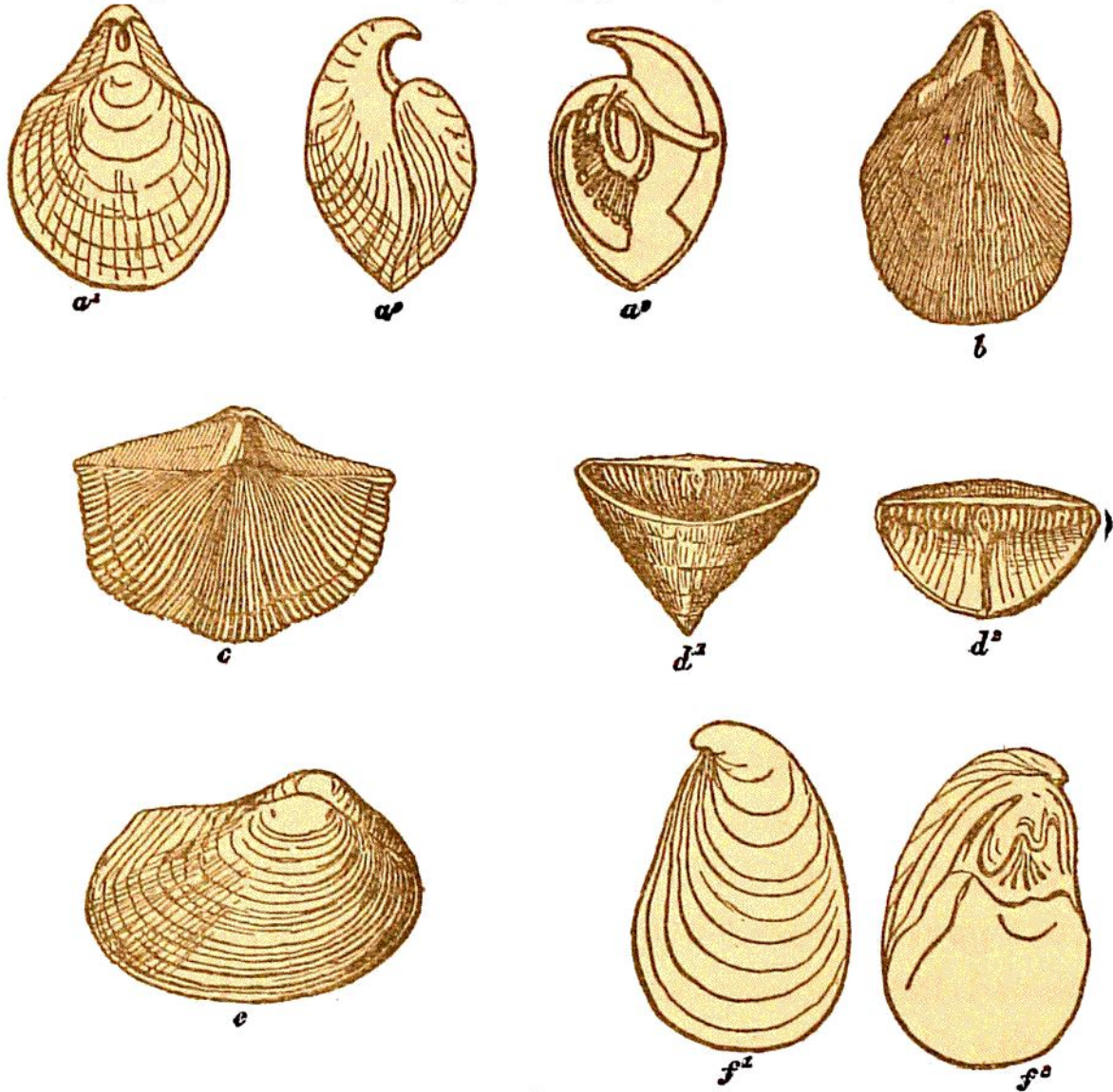


Fig. 349.—Devonian Fossils.

a1, *Stringocephalus Burtini*, Def.; a2, Do. lateral, and a3, Do. internal view; b, *Uncites gryphus*, Def.; c, *Spirifer Verneuili* (*disjunctus*), Sow.; d1, *Calceola sandalina*, Linn.; d2, Opercular lid of do.; e, *Cucullæa Hardingii* Sow.; f1, f2, *Megalodon cucullatus*, Sow.

notus, and *Bronteus*. But some other Silurian genera still survived, especially *Acidaspis*, *Calymene*, *Cheirurus*, *Harpes*, *Lichas*, and *Proëtus*. The ostracods are chiefly represented by the genus *Entomis* (*Cypridina*), which occurs in enormous numbers in some Upper Devonian shales