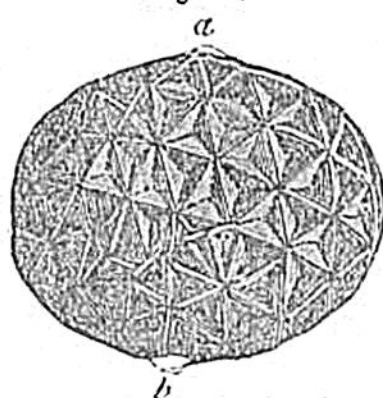


beds. Brachiopod shells are in the greatest abundance, chiefly of the genera *Orthis*, *Leptaena*, and *Strophomena* (fig. 591). Of the *Orthides*, those species with broad simple ribs (fig. 592) are particularly characteristic. Such shells as *Atrypa* and *Spirifer*, so frequent in the Upper and Middle Silurian, are rare or confined to the superior part of the Lower Silurian, while *Chonetes* and *Productus* are wholly absent. It is remarkable, however, that *Rhynchonella* and *Lingula*, genera of which there are living representatives in the present seas, were common in the Silurian ocean.

Fig. 591.



Echinospheerites balliicus, Eichwald, sp. (Of the family *Cystidae*.)
a. Mouth.
b. Point of attachment of stem.
Lower Silurian, S. and N. Wales.

Fig. 592.



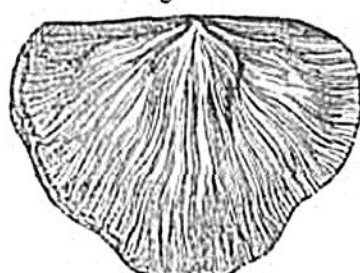
Orthis tricenaria, Hall.
New York. Canada.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

Fig. 593.



Orthis vespertilio, Sow.
Shropshire; N. and S. Wales.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

Fig. 594.



Strophomena (Orthis) grandis, Sowerby.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.
Horderly, Shropshire; also Coniston, Lancashire.

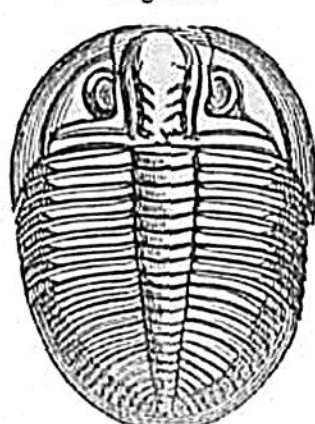
Among the Cephalopoda are *Orthoceratites*, with the siphuncle of large dimensions and placed on one side; also *Lituities* (see fig. 577), *Bellerophon* (see p. 407), and some of the floating tribes of mollusca (Pteropods). The Crustaceans were plentifully represented by the Trilobites, which appear to have swarmed in the Silurian seas just as crabs and shrimps do in our own. The genera *Asaphus* (fig. 595), *Ogygia* (fig. 596), and *Trinucleus* (figs. 597 and 598) are especially characteristic

Fig. 595.



Asaphus tyrannus, Murch.
Llandello; Bishop's Castle, &c.

Fig. 596.



Ogygia Ruchti, Burm. (*Asaphus Ruchti*, Brongn.)
Builth, Radnorshire; Llandello, Caernarthenshire.