

Sandstone or Bala beds. 19 genera and 34 species of corals have been described in these lower Silurian strata, among which *Heliolites* and *Petraia* are perhaps the most common.

Fragments of Echinodermata are common, including Cystideans, common in the Bala Limestone, and one star-fish, *Palæaster Caractaci*. In all, more than 40 genera and 200 species of Trilobites have been described from the whole series of Lower Silurian British rocks, among the chief of which are species of *Olenus*, *Agnostus*, *Ampyx*, *Lichas*, *Ogygia*, *Acidaspis*, *Asaphus*, *Harpes*, *Illænus*, *Phacops*, and *Trinucleus* (*T. Caractaci*). In the Caradoc beds alone, 23 genera and 111 species are known. Of bivalve shells there are 22 genera and 171 species of Brachiopoda, the most common of which belong to the genera *Strophomena*, *Leptaena*, *Lingula*, *Orthis*, and *Rhynchonella*.

Of the Lamellibranchiate molluscs there are 17 genera and 87 species known at present, prominent among which are *Ctenodonta*, *Modiolopsis*, *Pterinea*, *Palæarca*, and *Ambonychia*. Of Pteropoda there are known 6 genera and 31 species, of which *Theca* is most abundant; 16 genera and 66 species of Gasteropoda, the most characteristic of which in point of numbers are *Euomphalus* (10), *Murchisonia* (15), *Pleurotomaria*, *Cyclonema*, and *Holopæa*. Of Nucleobranchiata, *Bellerophon* (14). Of the Cephalopoda there are 10 genera and 62 species—*Cyrtoceras* (5), *Lituities* (6), *Orthoceras* (42), *Phragmoceras* (1), and others. No fishes nor any other vertebrate animals have yet been found in the Lower Silurian rocks of Wales or elsewhere.

In Cumberland the Coniston Limestone is believed to be the equivalent of the Bala Limestone of North