

opinion, that the Devonian strata are in the main *the marine equivalents* of the Old Red Sandstone, continues to be generally held. Till a new survey of Devonshire helps to settle the question I give the usual reading of the history of the *Devonian strata*, though I think it probable that Jukes will turn out to be correct in questioning the right of the Devonian strata to the conventional name of an independent series.

In Devonshire the strata have been divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper Devonian. The Lower chiefly consists of slaty beds and green and purple sandstones, with many Brachiopoda of the genera *Chonetes*, *Orthis*, *Spirifera*, &c. The Middle group, which includes the Plymouth limestone, contains numerous corals, the most common genera of which are *Acervularia*, *Alveolites*, *Cyathophyllum*, *Favosites*, *Petraia*, *Strephodes*, and the sponge *Stromatopora*. With these are found *Encrinites*, *Spirifers*, *Atrypæ*, *Leptaenæ*, *Productæ*, *Rhynchonellæ*, *Stringocephali*, and *Calceola* (*C. sandalina*)—the last a genus peculiar to the Devonian rocks. Many Lamellibranchiate molluscs also occur, together with Gasteropoda of the genera *Euomphalus*, *Loxonema*, *Machrocheilus*, *Murchisonia*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Turbo*, &c. Also many Cephalopoda of the genera *Clymenia*, *Cyrtoceras*, *Orthoceras*, *Goniatites* and *Nautilus*. The last two are unknown in the British Silurian series, though *Nautilus* occurs in the Upper Silurian rocks of North America. The *Goniatite* may be roughly said to be intermediate in structure between the *Nautilus* and *Ammonite*. The latter does not occur in Palæozoic strata. A few Trilobites are found in the British Devonian rocks, and various Crinoids. The Upper Devonian group contains land plants and many shells, some of which are