identical with those found in the Lower Carboniferous Limestone shales.

There is in England a considerable diminution in the number of Devonian fossils when compared with those of the Silurian rocks. Thus about 1,500 species of Silurian fossils are named, while of *marine* Devonian we have under 400 species, and adding those of all kinds in the *freshwater strata* of the Old Red Sandstone, 535 species. Of corals, 11 of the genera only are also Silurian. Of Echinodermata, there are 10 genera and 21 species, only 3 of the genera being also Silurian; Crustacea, 13 genera, 35 species, 5 of the genera being also Silurian, including those found both in the Devonian rocks and the Old Red Sandstone. In the latter no Trilobites occur, but only Crustacea of the genera *Eurypterus* (6), *Pterygotus* (4) (fig. 26), *Stylonurus* (7), while in the Devonian formations of Devonshire we find 5 genera of Trilobites:—*Bronteus* (*B. flabellifer*) *Cheirurus* 2, *Phacops* 6, *Homalonotus* 2, and *Harpes* 1, all being genera common in the Silurian strata, though the species are distinct. Twelve of the Devonian genera of Brachiopoda occur in Silurian rocks, but of 96 Devonian *species* few pass downwards, and these are doubtful. The most prevalent genera of Brachiopoda are *Athyris*, *Atrypa*, *Cyrtina*, *Orthis*, *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifera*, *Streptorhynchus*, and *Terebratula*. Species of the genera *Leptæna* and *Pentamerus* decline in numbers, while *Orthis*, *Rhynchonella*, and *Spirifera* are much increased. Of 21 genera and 60 species of Lamellibranchiate molluscs, the species are all, or almost all, distinct from those of Siluria, while only 6 of the genera are the same. The most prevalent forms are *Aviculopecten* (10), *Pterinea* (9), *Cucullæa* (7), and *Ctenodonta* (7).