

*Agraulos*, *Ptychoparia*, *Solenopleura*, *Dikelocephalus*, *Olenus*, *Olenoides* and *Anopolenus*. Phyllopod crustaceans likewise occur (*Hymenocaris*, Fig. 339, *Aristozoe*), and there are likewise representatives of the living order of ostracods (*Leperditia*).

In striking contrast to the thoroughly Palæozoic and long extinct order of trilobites, the brachiopods appear in genera of the simple non-articulated group which are still familiar in the living world; but the more highly organized articulate division is also represented. *Lingula* and *Discina* (Fig. 338), which appear among these ancient rocks, have persisted with but little change, at least in external form, through the whole of geological time and are alive still. Other genera are *Lingulella* (Fig. 339), *Acrotreta*, *Obolella* (Fig. 338), *Kutorgina*, *Linnarssonina*, *Orthis* (Fig. 339), and *Orthisina*. Every class of the true mollusca had its representatives in the Cambrian seas. The lamellibranchs occurred in the genera *Ctenodonta* (Fig. 339), *Palæarca* (Fig. 339), *Davidia*, *Modiolopsis*, and *Fordilla*. The gasteropods were present in the heteropod genus *Bellerophon* (Fig. 339), so characteristic of Palæozoic time, also in *Senella*, *Stenotheca*, *Platyceras*, and *Pleurotomaria*. The pteropods were represented by the genera *Hyolithes* or *Theca* (Fig. 338), *Hyolithellus*, *Salterella* and *Conularia* (Fig. 339), the cephalopods by *Orthoceras* (Fig. 339).

Taking palæontological characters as a guide in classification, and especially the distribution of the trilobites, geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.