

Of the higher mollusca, thin-shelled forms of *Orthoceras* are specially abundant. Among the trilobites, *Encrinurus punctatus*, *E. variolaris*, *Calymene Blumenbachii*, *C. tuberculosa*, *Phacops caudatus*, *P. longicaudatus* are common. Distinctive species of graptolites characterize the shales of this group. At the base lies the zone of *Cyrtograptus Murchisoni*, with *Monograptus priodon*, *M. Halli*, *M. vomerinus*, *M. colonus* and *Retiolites geinitzianus*. Higher up comes the zone of *Cyrtograptus Linnarssoni* and still higher that of *Monograptus testis*. The most abundant Wenlock species in Britain are *M. vomerinus*, *M. riccartonensis*, and *M. priodon*, which last does not appear to reach the Lower Ludlow rocks.⁸⁶

(c) *Wenlock Limestone*.—This is a thick-bedded, sometimes flaggy, usually more or less concretionary limestone, gray or pale pink, often highly crystalline, occurring in some places as a single massive bed, in others as two or more bands separated by gray shales, the whole forming a thickness of rock ranging from 100 to 300 feet. As its name denotes, it is typically developed along Wenlock Edge in Shropshire, where it runs as a prominent ridge for fully 20 miles; also between Aymestry and Ludlow. It likewise appears at the detached areas of Upper Silurian strata above referred to, being specially well seen near Dudley (whence it is often spoken of as the Dudley limestone), Woolhope, Malvern, May Hill, and Usk in Monmouthshire.

A distinguishing characteristic of the Wenlock limestone is the abundance and variety of its corals, of which no fewer than 24 genera and upward of 80 species have been described. The rock seems, indeed, to have been formed in part by massive sheets and bunches of coral. Characteristic species are *Halysites catenularia*, *Heliolites interstinctus*, *H. tubulatus*, *Alveolites Labechei*, *Favosites aspera*, *F. fibrosa*, *F. gotlandica*, *Cœnites juniperinus*, *Syringopora fascicularis*, *Omphyma subturbinatum*. The crinoids are also specially abundant, and often beautifully preserved, *Periechocrinus moniliformis* being one of the most frequent; others are *Crotalocrinus rugosus*, *Cyathocrinus goniodyctylus*, and *Marsupiocrinus cœlatus*. Several cystideans occur, of which one

other brachiopods, amounting together to 10,000 specimens at least; while from seven tons weight of the shale at least 25,000 specimens of *Orthis biloba* were obtained.—Davidson and Maw, *Geol. Mag.* 1881, p. 101.

⁸⁶ Lapworth, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* v. 1880, p. 369.