Ludlow.

H. Cephalopoda and Stromatopora-Limestone (20–30 feet) with Phragmoceras, Ascoceras, Glossoceras.

G. Megalomus-Limestone (8–12 feet), with Megalomus Gotlandicus, Trimerella.

F. Crinoidal and Coral conglomerate (20 feet), a limestone made up of stems of crinoids, corals and other fossils. Among the crinoids are species of Crotalocrinus, Enallocrinus, Barrandeocrinus, Cyathocrinus; there occur also Spirifer Schmidti, Pentamerus conchidium. This band lies somewhere about the horizon of the Aymestry Limestone.

E. Pterygotus-clay or marl (1–2 feet) with abundant fragments of Pterygotus osiliensis, also Phasganocaris, Strophomena, Eatonia, Conularia, etc.

Wenlock.

D. Limestone, oolite and marly bands (50 feet) with numerous lamellibranchs; species of Pterinea, Aviculopecten and Grammysia, also Orthis basalis, O. biforata and Atrypa Angelini, Lichas, Cyclonema delicatulum, etc.

C. Younger marly shales and sandstone (100 feet), with a large and varied assemblage of fossils like those of the Wenlock Shale (Phacops Downingiæ, P. vulgaris, Homalonotus Knighti, Strophomena euglypha, Orthis biloba, Strophomena Walmstedti, Rhynchonella Wilsoni, Orthoceras annulatum, O. gregarium, Monograptus ludensis, M. colonus, Retiolites geinitzianus, etc.

Llandovery.

B. Stricklandinia-marl (8 feet) with Heliolites, Plasmopora, Halysites, Brouteus platyactin, Calymene papillosa, C. frontosa, Orthis Davidsoni, O. Lovéni, and especially the abundant Stricklandinia lyrata.

A. Older red marly shales (thickness unknown and not seen in place) with some 40 species of fossils, among which are Favosites gotlandica, F. Forbesi, Halysites, Plasmopora, Arachnophyllum diffluens, etc.

In the Christiania district, according to Kjerulf, the following subdivisions can be established:

Upper.

Stage 8.

γ. Compact gray, often bituminous limestone, with abundant Orthocerus cochleatum and Chonetes striatella.

β. Gray, somewhat bituminous limestone, with shales and clays.

α. Fissile green or gray marly shales containing the last graptolites. This and the two overlying members have a united depth of 835 Norwegian feet at Ringerige.

Stages 6 & 7. Coral limestone and Pentamerus limestone.

Lower.

Stage 5. Calcareous sandstone, with Rhynchonella diodonta and shales, 150 to 370 feet.

" 4. Shales and marls, with nodules and short beds of cement-stone (Trinucleus, Chasmops), 700 feet.

" 3. Graptolite shales, Limestone in two or more bands (Orthoceras-, Asaphus-, Megalaspis-limestone), 250 feet in places, resting upon the alum-shales of the Primordial zone.[99]

[99] Prof. Brögger has further subdivided Stage 3 as follows, in ascending order: 3*a*, (α) Shales and limestones with Symphysurus incipiens, (β) Ceratopyge shales, (γ) Ceratopyge limestone; 3*b*, Phyllograptus shales; 3*c*, (α) Megalaspis limestone, (β) Expansus-shales, (γ) Orthoceras limestone, the whole stage having a thickness of about 47 metres in the Christiania district.—"Die Sil. Etagen."