Upper Silurian.	3d Fauna.	Stage H.[109]	Shales with coaly layers and beds of quartzite (Phacops fecundus, Tentaculites elegans), with species of Leptæna, Orthoceras, Lituites, Goniatites, etc.	850 ft.
		" G.	Argillaceous limestones with chert, shales and calcareous nodules	1000 "
			Numerous trilobites of the genera Dalmanites, Bronteus, Phacops, Proëtus, Harpes and Calymene; Atrypa reticularis, Pentamerus linguifer.	
		" F.	Pale and dark limestone with chert. Harpes, Lichas, Phacops, Atrypa reticularis, Pentamerus galeatus, Favosites gotlandica, F. fibrosa, Tentaculites.	
		" E.	Shales with calcareous nodules and shales resting on sheets of igneous rock (300 ft.), lying with a slight unconformability on the group below	450–900 "
			A very rich Upper Silurian fauna, abundant cephalopods, trilobites, etc.; Halysites catenularia, graptolites in many species, such as are found in the Birkhill group of Britain.	
Lower Silurian.	2d Fauna.	" D.	Yellow, gray and black shales, with quartzite and conglomerate at base, divided by Barrande into five bands numbered Dd1 to Dd5, the first being further separated into three members Dd1 α, β and γ. Dd1 α and β may perhaps be paralleled with the Welsh Tremadoc group, Dd1 γ with the Arenig rocks, Dd 2, 3, 4 and 5 with the Bala-Caradoc rocks	3000 "
			Abundant trilobites of genera Trinucleus, Ogygia, Asaphus, Illænus, Remopleurides, etc.	
Cambrian.	Primordial Fauna.	" C.	Shales, sometimes with porphyries and conglomerates	300 "
			Paradoxides, Ellipsocephalus, Agnostus, Arionellus, and other genera of trilobites referred to above (ante, p. 1207).	
		" B.	Grits, shales and conglomerates.	
Pre-Cambrian.		" A.	Green schists, grits, breccias, tuffs and hornstones resting on gneiss.	

Small though the area of the Silurian basin of Bohemia is (for it measures only 100 miles in extreme length by 44 miles in its greatest breadth) it has proved extraordinarily

[109] Stages F, G, H are classed as Devonian by Kayser and other German geologists. (Kayser, Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. xxix. 1877, pp. 207, 629, notices the occurrence of Bohemian Upper Silurian fossils in the Rhenish Lower Devonian rocks.) Barrande defended his classification: Verh. K. Geol. Reichs. 1878, p. 200.