

("Cypridinen-schiefer"). The phyllopods, eurypterids, and myriapods appear chiefly in the Old Red Sandstone, and are noticed on p. 1318 (Fig. 348, *a*, *c*, *d*).

Among the mollusca of the Devonian rocks remains of the pteropod *Tentaculites* are not uncommon. The brachiopods (Fig. 349) now reached perhaps their maximum development, whether as regards individual abundance or number of specific and generic forms; more than 60 genera and 1100 species having been described. They compose three-fourths of the known Devonian fauna. While all the families of the class are represented, the most abundant are the *Spiriferidæ*, including the genera *Spirifer* (especially broad-winged species), *Cyrtia*, *Athyris* (*Spirigera*), *Uncites* and *Atrypa* (*A. reticularis* ranging from the Upper Silurian through the Devonian system), and the *Rhynchonellidæ* (*Rhynchonella*, *Camarophoria*, *Pentamerus*). The *Strophomenids* or *Orthis*, so abundant in the Silurian rocks, are now represented by a waning number of forms, including the genera *Orthis*, *Strophomena*, *Streptorhynchus* and *Leptaena*. The *Productids* made their appearance in Silurian times, but were more abundant in the Devonian seas, where their most frequent genera were *Chonetes* and *Productus*, both of which attained their maximum development in the Carboniferous period. One of the most characteristic and largest Devonian brachiopods is *Stringocephalus*—a genus allied to *Terebratula*, but entirely confined to this geological system (Fig. 349, *a*). Another characteristic terebratula-like form is *Rensseleria*.

The known Devonian lamellibranchs belong chiefly to the genera *Pterinea*, *Cardiola*, *Megalodon*, *Grammysia*, *Cucullæa*, *Curtonotus*, *Lucina*, and *Aviculopecten*; *Pterinea* being specially abundant in the lower, *Cucullæa* and *Curto-*