

been suggested by some eminent naturalists, that the originals were more nearly related to *Sertularia*, but they appear to me to present close affinity to the family of *Pennatulidæ*. If two specimens of the *Graptolithus Ludensis* be placed together, so that the elongated smooth edges be in apposition, the united stems will be seen to offer a general resemblance to the axis of *Virgularia mirabilis*.

The species fig. 2, occurs in the lower Silurian rocks, and volcanic grits.* Graptolites have been found in strata of the same age in Norway, Sweden (*Ly.* II. p. 173.), and Scotland. I have received slates literally covered with them, from the Cambrian rocks of the United States, by Benjamin Silliman, jun. Esq.

The distinguished author of the *Silurian System* remarks, that the nature of the strata in which these remains occur in Radnorshire, indicates a condition of the sea well suited to the habits of the family of Sea-pens; for the recent species live in mud and slimy sediment, and the fossils are imbedded in a finely levigated *mud-stone*, which, from its structure, must have been tranquilly deposited. There are six or seven species of Graptolites, all belonging to the most ancient fossiliferous deposits.

I shall next describe some of the single lamellated corals, and then notice those which consist of an

* Murch. Sil. Syst. p. 694.