particularly abundant only in the lower limestones, beneath which it has not been observed. The *Asaphus caudatus* (*Wond.* p. 676.) extends from the Ludlow rock to the base of the Wenlock formation; both these Trilobites are, therefore, generally characteristic of the Upper Silurian rocks. The Wenlock formation also exclusively contains some peculiar forms, as *Calymene macropthalma*, and *C. variolaris*, *Bumastus*, and two species of *Paradoxides*. The Lower Silurian comprises three distinct genera, namely, the *Trinucleus*, (*Lign.* 121, fig. 2.) *Ogygia*, and *Agnostus*.*

In the Caradoc formation the *Trinucleus* is most characteristic. This genus (of which six species are described by Mr. Murchison) pervades the lower Silurian rocks, occurring not only in vast abundance in the Caradoc sandstone, but occasionally also in the underlying flags. In the lowermost group of the Silurian system, the Llandeilo flags, and associated schists, the *Agnostus* and *Ogygia* occur, associated with distinct species of *Asaphus*, and two or three species of *Trinucleus*. Mr. Murchison concludes his admirable summary with the remark, that "no example is yet known of a species of Trilobite, which is common in the Upper Silurian

* This is a small crustaceous body, the precise nature of which (as the name *Agnostus* implies) is unknown; it is supposed to be the young state of some crustacean, or perhaps Annelide. In Norway, it swarms in the Silurian strata.