

UPPER SILURIAN PERIOD.

UPPER SILURIAN GROUP.

	Lithological Characters.	Thickness.	Fossils.
Ludlow Rocks	Passage Beds, Tile-stones, and Downton sandstones, at the base of the bone-bed . . .	80	Sea-weeds, Lingulæ, Mollusca.
	Micaceous, yellowish and grey, sandy mudstone . . .		
	Argillaceous (Aymestry) limestone	50	Crinoids.
	Argillaceous Shale with impure limestones	1000	Mollusca of many genera.
Wenlock Rocks	Argillaceous or semi-crystalline limestone	3000	Mollusca of many genera. Echinodermata ; Actinozoa ; Trilobites. Graptolites.
	Argillaceous shales, in places slaty		
	Woolhope Limestone and occasional bands of argillaceous nodules		
Upper Llandovery Rocks .	Grey and yellowish sandstones (occasionally conglomerates) with bands of limestone	800	Pentamerus oblongus, Rhynchonella, Orthides, &c.

Among the fossils of this period may be remarked a number of Trilobites, which then attained their greatest development. Among others, *Calymene Blumenbachii* (Fig. 23), some *Cephalopoda*, and *Brachiopoda*, among which last may be named *Pentamerus Knightii*, *Orthis*, &c., and some Corals, as *Halysites catenularius* (Fig. 26), or the chain coral.

The Trilobites, we have already said, were able to coil themselves into a ball, like the wood-lice, doubtless as a means of defence. In

Fig. 23, one of these creatures, *Calymene Blumenbachii*, is represented in that form, coiled upon itself. (See also *Illænus Barriensis*, Fig. 25.)



Fig. 23.—*Calymene Blumenbachii* partially rolled up.

Crustaceans of a very strange form, and in no respects resembling the Trilobites, have been met with in the Silurian rocks of England and America—the *Pterygotus* (Fig. 27) and the *Eurypterus*, (Fig. 24). They are supposed to have been the inhabitants of fresh water. They were called “Seraphim” by the Scotch quarrymen, from the winged form and

feather-like ornamentation upon the thoracic appendage, the part most usually met with. Agassiz figured them in his work on the ‘Fossil