

of Brachiopoda ; in it they assumed extraordinary forms, and the number of their species was very great. Among the most curious we may instance the enormous *Stringocephalus Burtini*, *Davidsonia Verneuilli*, *Uncites gryphus*, and *Calceola Sandalina*, shells of singular and fantastic shape, differing entirely from all known forms. Amongst the most characteristic of these Mollusca, *Atrypa reticularis* (Fig. 33) holds the first rank, with *Spirifera concentrica*, *Leptaena Murchisoni*, and *Productus subaculeatus*. Among the Cephalopoda we have *Clymenia Sedgwickii* (Fig. 34), including the *Goniatites*, illustrating

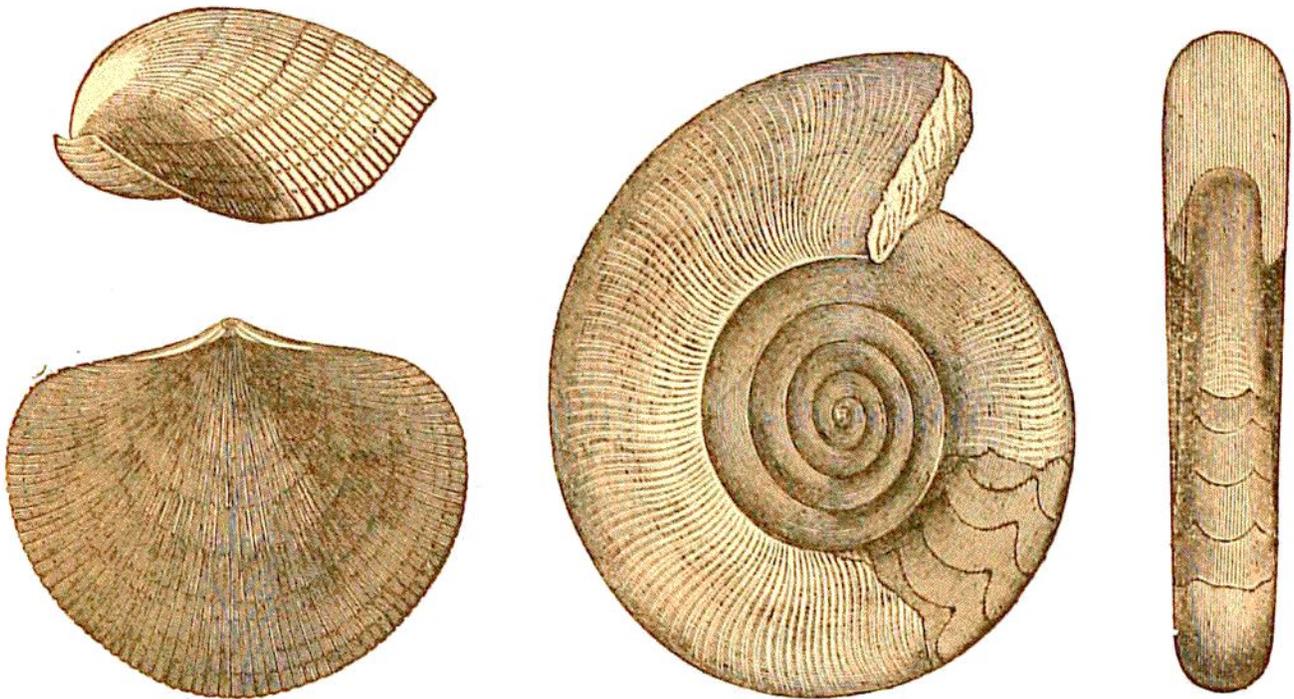


Fig. 33.—*Atrypa reticularis*.

Fig. 34.—*Clymenia Sedgwickii*.

the Ammonites, which so distinctly characterise the Secondary epoch, but which were only foreshadowed in the Devonian period.

Among the Radiata of this epoch, the order Crinoidea are abundantly represented. We give as an example *Cupressocrinus crassus* (Fig. 35). The Encrinites, under which name the whole of these animals are sometimes included, lived attached to rocky places and in deep water, as they now do in the Caribbean sea.

The Encrinites, as we have seen, were represented during the Silurian period in a simple genus, *Hemicosmites*, but they greatly increased in numbers in the seas of the Devonian period. They diminish in numbers, as we retire from that geological age ; until those forms, which were so numerous and varied in the earliest seas, are now only represented by two genera.