some conspicuous genera being Stauria, Cyathaxonia, Cyathophyllum, Zaphrentis, Petraia, Omphyma, Strombodes, Ptychophyllum, and Acervularia (Fig. 345). The echinoderms were represented by star-fishes (Palæaster, Palæasterina, Palæocoma, Lepidaster), brittle-stars (Protaster, Eucladia), many forms of crinoids (Actinocrinus, Cyathocrinus, Glyptocrinus, Eucalyptocrinus, Taxocrinus, etc.), and particularly by species of cystideans (Echinosphærites, Sphæronites, Pleurocystites, Hemicosmites). The annelids of the Silurian sea-bottom comprised representatives of both the tubicolar and errant orders. To the former belong the genera Cornulites, Ortonia, Conchicolites, Serpulites, and also the still living genus Spirorbis. The errant forms are known chiefly by their burrows or trails, which appear in immense profusion on the surfaces of shales and sandstones (Arenicolites, Nereites, Scolithus, etc.), but also by their jaws, which occur in great numbers in the Wenlock and Ludlow rocks.[61]

The crustacea of the period have been abundantly preserved and form some of the most familiar and distinctive fossils of the system. Undoubted cirripeds have been found in the Silurian rocks of Britain, Bohemia, and North America (Turrilepas, Anatifopsis). Small ostracods abound in certain shales, some of the most frequent genera being Entomis, Beyrichia, Primitia, Leperditia, Aristozoe, Orozoe, Callizoe. The phyllopods, which, as we have seen, made their appearance in Cambrian times, continue to occur on scattered horizons, and generally not in great numbers, throughout the Lower and Upper Silurian rocks; characteristic genera are Caryocaris, Peltocaris, Dis-

[61] G. J. Hinde, Q. J. Geol. Soc. 1880, p. 368; Bihang. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl. vi. 1882.