

Dalmanites, Encrinurus,* Homalonotus,* Illænus, Lichas, Phacops,*⁶² and Sphærexochus. Proetus is confined to the upper division. Toward the top of the system eurypterids make their appearance, and continue to occupy a prominent place until the Carboniferous period. The Silurian genera are Pterygotus, Eurypterus, Slimonia, Stylonurus, and Hemiaspis.

The polyzoa of Silurian times have been tolerably well preserved, and present many peculiarities of structure. One

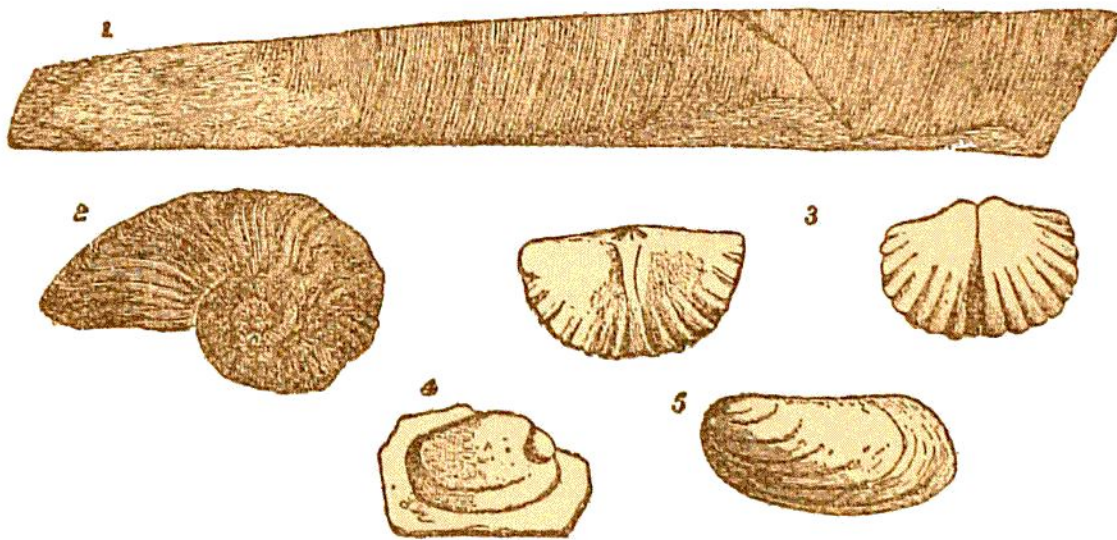


Fig. 342.—Group of Arenig Fossils.

1, *Orthoceras cæreesiense*, Hicks; 2, *Bellerophon Ilanvirnensis*, Hicks; 3, *Orthis calligrama*, Dalm. (enlarged); 4, *Redonia anglica*, Salt.; 5, *Palæarca amygdalus*, Salt.

of the most abundant genera is *Fenestella*, which ranges from Lower Silurian to Permian rocks; another, *Ptilodictya*, ascends into the Carboniferous system. Other genera are *Retepora*, *Paleschara*, and *Hippothoa*. So abundant are the brachiopods (many hundreds of species being known), and so characteristic on the whole are the species of them occurring in certain Silurian zones or bands, that these fossils must be regarded as of special value for purposes of stratigraphical comparison.⁶³ The old and still living

⁶² Those genera marked with * are more characteristic of the Upper than of the Lower Silurian strata.

⁶³ For an account of the internal arrangements of some Silurian brachiopods