

na (Fig. 346), and *Triplesia*. Some of these are particularly distinctive of certain zones. Thus, from the abundance of *Pentameri* in them, certain strata received the name of the "Pentamerus beds" (Fig. 344). *Orthis* is most abundant in species in the lower part of the Silurian system: *Pentamerus*, *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifer*, *Chonetes* and *Terebratula* occur in the upper. The lamellibranchs have been less abundantly preserved; some of their most frequent genera are the monomyarian *Ambonychia* (Fig. 343) and *Pterinea* and the dimyarian *Ctenodonta*, *Modiolopsis*, *Goniophora*, *Orthonota* (Fig. 346), *Cleidophorus* (Fig. 343), *Palæarca*, and *Redonia* (Fig. 342). *Cardiola interrupta* (Fig. 346) is a characteristic shell of the highest Upper Silurian rocks.

Of the gasteropods of the Silurian seas upward of 1300 species have been named; some of the more frequent genera are *Acroculia*, *Cyclonema*, *Euomphalus* (Fig. 346), *Helicotoma*, *Holopæa*, *Holopella*, *Murchisonia*, *Ophileta*, *Platyschisma*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Raphistoma*, *Trochus* (Fig. 346), and *Subulites*. Some heteropod forms occur, *e.g.* *Bellerophon* and *Maclurea*; but pteropods are more frequent, being represented sometimes abundantly by the genera *Tentaculites* (regarded by some as an annelid), *Hyolithes* (or *Theca*), *Conularia*, and *Pterotheca*. That the salt waters of the Silurian era swarmed with cephalopods may be inferred from the fact that according to Barrande's census no fewer than 1622 species had then been described. They are all tetrabranchiate. Some of the most abundant forms are straight shells, of which *Orthoceras* (Figs. 342, 346) is the type. This characteristically Palæozoic genus abounded in the Silurian period, when many of its individuals attained a great size. Barrande has described upward of 550 species from the basin of Bohemia. Of *Cyrtoceras*, in which