http://geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1902-Geikie-Geology/README.htm

are restricted entirely to the genus Monograptus, of which M. Nilssoni, M. colonus, M. leintwardinensis, M. Salweyi, M. bohemicus, M. scanicus, M. priodon (var. ludensis), and M. Roemeri are especially characteristic. The distinctive graptolitic zone of this part of the Silurian series has been named that of Monograptus Nilssoni, and is the last of the long series.

A few corals occur in the Lower Ludlow rock, all of species that had already appeared in the Wenlock limestone, but the conditions of deposit were evidently unfavorable for their growth. The trilobites are less numerous than in older groups; they include the venerable Calymene Blumenbachii; also Phacops caudatus, P. constrictus, P. Downingiæ, Acidaspis coronatus, Cheirurus bimucronatus, Encrinurus punctatis, Lichas anglicus, Homalonotus delphinocephalus, H. Knightii, and Cyphaspis megalops. But other forms of crustacean life occur in some number. As the trilobites began to wane, numerous phyllopods appeared, the genus Ceratiocaris being represented by nine or more species. Still more remarkable, however, was the increasing importance of the merostomatous crustaceans (Eurypterus, Hemiaspis, Pterygotus). Though brachiopods are not scarce, hardly any seem to be peculiar to the Lower Ludlow rock, nearly all of the known species occurring in the Wenlock group. Rhynchonella Wilsoni, Spirifer exporrectus, S. crispus, S. bijugosus, Strophomena euglypha, S. rhomboidulis, Atrypa reticularis, Discina Morrisii, Lingula lata, and L. Lewisii are not infrequent. Among the more frequently recurring species of lamellibranchs the following may be named—Cardiola interrupta, C. striata, Ctenodonta sulcata, Grammysia cingulata, Modiolopsis gradata, M. Nilssoni, Orthonota amygdalina, O. rigida, O. semisulcata, and a number of species of Pterinea. Among the gasteropods not uncommon species are Cyclonema corallii, Euomphalus alatus, Holopella gregaria, Loxonema sinuosa, and Murchisonia Lloydii. The old heteropod genus Bellerophon is still represented (B. expansus). The cephalopods abound, the genus Orthoceras being the prevalent type (O. angulatum, O. annulatum, O. bullatum, O. ludense, O. subundulatum, O. tracheale), but with species of Exosiphonites, Lituites, and Phragmoceras. The numbers of straight and curved cephalopods form one of the distinguishing features of the zone. At one locality, near Leintwardine in Shropshire, which has been prolific in Lower Ludlow fossils, particularly in star-fishes and eurypterid crustaceans, a fragment of the fish Scaphaspis (Pteras-