Upper Silurian.

Stage K. Upper Oesel Zone (50 or 60 ft. = Ludlow Group)—gray limestones and marls, yellow limestones: Spirifer elevatus, Chonetes striatella, Beyrichia tuberculata, Pterinea retroflexa; an abundant eurypterid fauna and fish remains (Onchus, Pachylepis).

" I. Lower Oesel Zone (60 ft. = Wenlock)—chiefly dolomites with marls: Orthoceras annulatum, Euomphalus funatus, Spirifer crispus, Orthis elegantula, Leptæna transversalis.

" H. Pentamerus-esthonus Zone—in the east, dolomites; in the west, gray coral limestone, with Pentamerus esthonus (oblongus), Syringopora bifurcata, Favosites gotlandica, Halysites (5 sp.)

" G.
3. Raiküll Beds (100 ft.)—coral-reefs and flagstones: Leperditia Keyserlingii, Phacops elegans.
2. Borealis Bank (40 ft.)—consisting almost entirely of agglomerated shells of Pentamerus borealis.
1. Jörden Beds (20–30 ft.)—thin calcareous flagstones and marls: Leperditia Hisingeri, Orthis Davidsoni, Strophomena pecten, Rhynchonella affinis.

" F. (1) Lyckholm and (2) Borkholm Zones (100 ft. = Middle Bala or Caradoc), contain the most abundant fauna of all the stages: Phacops (Chasmops) macroura, Cheirurus octolobatus, Encrinurus multisegmentatus, Bellerophon bilobatus, Strophomena expansa, Orthis vespertilio, O. Actoniæ, O. insularis.

Lower Silurian.

" E. Wesenberg Zone (30 ft. = Bala or Caradoc)—hard yellowish limestone, with marly partings: Leptæna sericea, Strophomena deltoidea, Orthis testudinaria, Phacops Nieszkowskii, P. wesenbergensis, Encrinurus Seebachi, Cybele brevicauda.

" D. Jewe Zone (100 ft.), consisting of a lower or Jewe band and an upper or Kegel band: Cheirurus pseudohemicranium, Hemicosmites extraneus, Lichas deflexa, L. illænoides, Chasmops bucculenta, Strophomena Asmusii.

" C.
3. Itfer Beds (20–30 ft.)—hard limestone with siliceous concretions; fauna nearly same as in C. 2, but with some peculiar trilobites, and some forms belonging to Stage D.
2. Kuckers Shale (Brandschiefer) consisting of bituminous marls and limestones (30–50 ft.): Phacops exilis, P. (Chasmops) Odini, Cheirurus spinulosus, Pleurotomaria elliptica, Porambonites teretior, Orthis lynx, Echinosphærites aurantium.
1. Echinosphærite Limestone, etc. (20–50 ft. = uppermost Orthoceratite Limestone of Sweden)—Echinosphærites aurantium, and Orthoceras regulare are the most characteristic fossils, with numerous trilobites.

" B.
3. Orthoceratite (Vaginaten-) Limestone (3–20 ft. = Orthoceras limestone of Scandinavia)—hard gray limestone crowded with Orthoceras commune and O. vaginatum; also Phacops sclerops, Cheirurus ornatus, Asaphus heros, Ampyx nasutus, etc.
2. Glauconite Limestone (12–40 ft.)—Megalaspis planilimbata, Cheirurus clavifrons, Asaphus expansus, Porambonites reticulatus, Orthis parva.
1. Glauconite Sand (Greensand), lying directly on the Cambrian Dictyonema shale (1–10 ft. = Ceratopyge Stage of Scandinavia)—Obolus siluricus, Siphonotreta, Lingula; "conodonts" of Pander.