

York, the coasts of Barrow Straits within the Arctic Circle, Britain, and the Baltic basin: *Stromatopora concentrica*, *Halysites catenularia*, *Favosites gotlandica*, *Orthis elegantula*, *Atrypa reticularis*. The genera of graptolites appear to have followed the same order of appearance and to have reached their full development and final decline at corresponding stages of the Silurian period on each side of the Atlantic. Among the crustacea, trilobites were the dominant order, represented in each region by a similar succession of genera, and even to some extent of species. And as these earlier forms of articulates waned, there appeared among them about the same epoch in the geological series, the eurypterids of the Water-lime of New York and of the Ludlow rocks of Shropshire and Lanarkshire.

Asia.—Silurian rocks have been recognized over a large part of the surface of the globe. They have been found, for example, running through the Cordilleras of South America on the one hand, and among the older rocks of the Himalaya chain on the other. The Salt Range of the Punjab contains thick masses of bright red marl, with beds of rock-salt, gypsum and dolomite, over which lie purple sandstones and shales. These saliferous rocks have been already (p. 1230) referred to as containing Cambrian fossils, but it is not yet known whether they include any representatives of the Silurian system.¹²⁴ In the regions of the Northern Punjab and Kashmir traces of Silurian organic remains have been discovered; while in the north of Kumaun such fossils have been found in considerable quantities.

From the province of Sze Chuen, in Western China, Richthofen has obtained numerous fossils which show the presence there of Middle and Upper Silurian rocks. Among the species, some are the same as those that occur in Western Europe, such as *Orthis calligramma*, *Laptæna sericea*, *Spirifer radiatus*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Favosites fibrosa*, *Heliolites interstinctus*, *Halysites catenularia*, and others.¹²⁵

Australasia.—In Australia the existence of the Silurian system has been proved by the discovery of a considerable number of characteristic fossils, among which are numerous

¹²⁴ A. B. Wynne, Mem. Geol. Surv. India, xiv. See also Palæont. Indica. ser. 13, vol. i. 1887, p. 750; Medlicott and Blandford, "Manual of the Geology of India," 1879.

¹²⁵ Richthofen's "China," vol. iv. pp. 37, 50, where descriptions of the fossils are given by Kayser and Lindström.