

Under the division of Magnidorsati are the following divisions:

1. *Aequati*. The ventral side rounded without a sharp keel in the middle.—Vaginatus to Lituite limestone.

2. *Carinati*. The ventral side sharply keeled, with the lip and lines of growth of the middle field, forming either a single strongly projecting obtuse angle, or two side arches, separated by an inward curvature. The channel bordered outward by a single strongly developed longitudinal raised line.—Olenus Zone to Vaginatus limestone.

These are the main divisions of Dr. Holm's classification, but each is sub-divided into one or more sections and sub-sections, and the Swedish type species of each section mentioned, so that the scheme forms a complete key to the classification of the Swedish species, and a most valuable reference for the Hyolithoid form of all countries.

This classification, based as it is on so large an amount of material, will be of great service in the future study of this group of fossils. As it is largely based on external ornamentation it is more readily available than if it turned entirely on internal structure. It has accomplished for Hyolithes what de Verneuil's classical work did for Orthis nearly fifty years ago,¹ but in a much more complete and systematic way. By treating the genus in its relations to time and space it brings out the genetic relations of the different sections of Hyolithes, and shows the simpler forms to have been the earlier.

The tendency of opinion in modern times, however, is to the breaking up of large and unwieldy groups such as Hyolithes and Orthis, and so we think that future writers will, by using lines of descent, endeavour to perform this service for Hyolithes, as it has been done recently for Orthis by Messrs. Hall and Clarke. Whatever may be attempted in this way in future years it is certain that Holm's classification of Hyolithus will be found exceedingly useful.

There are other features in this work well worthy of study. Following the example of Barrande in his work on the Pteropoda of Bohemia,² Dr. Holm devotes considerable space to the geographical distribution and vertical range of the different species of Hyolithes. Systematic and complete tables are given of the occurrence of species in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Great Britain, Bohemia, Canada, United States and other countries. Also a

¹ Russia and the Ural Mtns, 1845.

² Système Silurien de la Bohême, Vol. III.

³ Genera of Palæozoic Brachiopoda, Part I, 1892.