

perishable their bodies are. The presence of well defined impressions of Medusæ in the lithographic limestone of Solenhofen, specimens of which are preserved in the Museum of Carlsruhe, confirms the assumption that they occur everywhere, where Polypi and Echinoderms are found together. Among Mollusks, Acephala, Gasteropoda, and Cephalopoda are always found in close association. Among Articulata, this is also the case with Worms and Crustacea; Insects only appear at a somewhat later period. Whilst among Vertebrata, we find only Fishes, Selachians, and Ganoids in the lowest formations; next Amphibians, next Reptiles, next Birds, and last, Mammalia.

T A B L E,

SHOWING THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE TESTUDINATA COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE OTHER ANIMALS.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.	RADIATA.			MOLLUSCA.			ARTICULATA.			VERTEBRATA.							
	Polypi.	Acalephs.	Echinoderms.	Acephala.	Gasteropoda.	Cephalopoda.	Worms.	Crustacea.	Insects.	Myzontes.	Fishes.	Selachians.	Ganoids.	Amphibians.	Reptiles.	Birds.	Mammalia.
Present.																	
Pliocene.																	
Miocene.																	
Eocene.																	
Cretaceous.																	
Jurassic.											²						⁶
Triassic.																	
Permian.																	
Carboniferous.																	
Devonian.																	
Silurian.																	
Cambrian, or Azoic. ¹																	

¹ The most natural limit between the Cambrian and Silurian periods seems to me to be the horizon at which animals and plants make their first appearance.

The Table renders it unavoidable to refer notes 2, 3, 4, and 5 to the opposite page.