

some Labyrinthodonts the head and some other parts of the body were covered with sculptured bony plates.

Numerous remains of smaller Amphibians are found in Nova Scotia, in company with numerous snail shells, in the stump of an old *Sigillaria*. In the same situation were found, also, galley-worms, scorpions, and spiders. These, undoubtedly, all served as food for the Amphibians. Nearly all the forms of insect life are represented among the relics of the coal epoch—myriapods of various groups, scorpions and spiders, cockroaches, dragon-flies and other netted winged insects, and also a few beetles. But we find no remains of the highest insects—flies, butterflies, ants, wasps, and bees. Many insect forms discovered are aquatic, and undoubtedly served as food for fishes and Amphibians.

If we examine the limestones associated with other strata in the Coal Measures, especially from Ohio westward, we find them stocked with a rich and varied fauna of marine remains. Besides numerous tribes and genera of sharks and ganoid fishes, these limestones abound in corals, crinoids and various families of univalve and bivalve molluscs. Oysters, however, are almost or totally wanting; and no fish remains resembling the modern perch and whitefish occur. There is a strikingly antique aspect to these relics. The affinities are with the old forms which we shall next discover, and not with the forms of the modern world. We have here penetrated to the records of the Palæozoic *Æon*.

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## XXXI. TERRIBLE FISHES AND THEIR COMPANIONS.

### REMAINS OF THE DEVONIAN AGE.

WE now descend another stage in our examination of the strata and their contents. We come down to the Devonian System. Do not think these rocks are everywhere covered by all the later ones. In many regions they come to the surface because none of the later ones are there present. But where