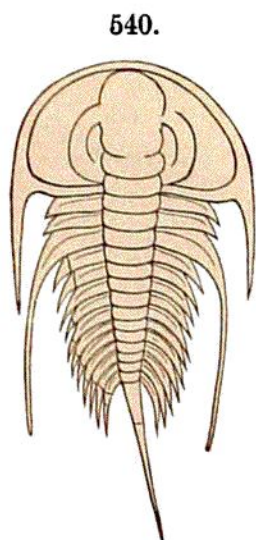


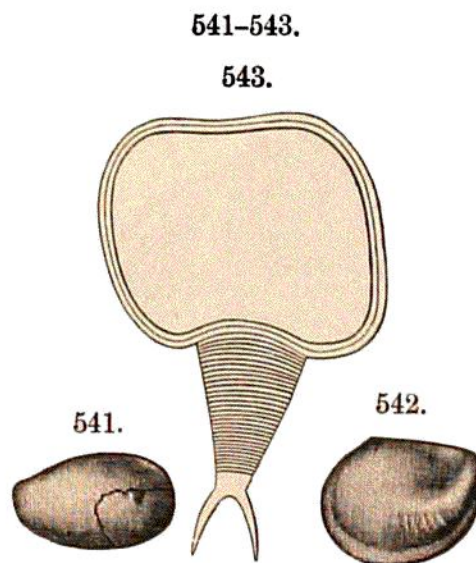
The other Crustaceans pertain to two still existing tribes of Entomostracans, the Ostracoids and the Phyllopod. Figs. 541 and 542 represent



Olenellus Gilberti Meek.

Ostracoids from Washington County, N.Y.; the dot in Fig. 541 shows the position of the eye. Fig. 543 is the Phyllopod, *Protocaris Marshi* Walcott, from Georgia, Vt. The shell may owe its flattened form to pressure.

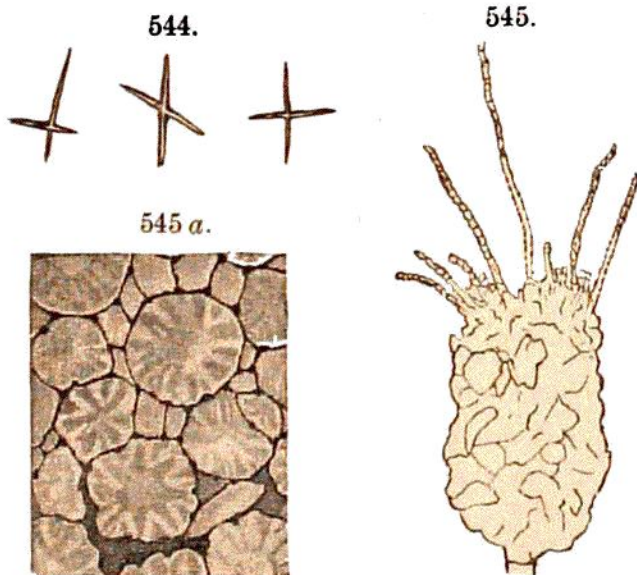
*Doubtful tracks.* — The slender impressions of rounded surface that have been referred to seaweeds (Fucoids) may be those of Worms or Mollusks. Another kind, having a longitudinal impression along the middle, called *Cruziana* (D'Orbigny) and *Bilobites* (De Kay), are regarded as the tracks of Annelids, Mollusks, or some other Invertebrate. Fine Lower Cambrian examples are figured by Walcott.



CRUSTACEANS.—Fig. 541, *Leperditia dermatoides*; 542, *Aristozoe rotundata*; 543, *Protocaris Marshi* (½). Figs. from Walcott.

## 2. MIDDLE CAMBRIAN.

The range of life in the Middle Cambrian is the same nearly as in the Lower, but the species are mostly different, and in place of the genus *Olenellus* among Trilobites, *Paradoxides* has special prominence.



SPONGE.—Fig. 544, Spicules; *Protospongia fenestrata*(?); 545, *Eocystites* (?) *longidactylus*; 545 a, plates of portion of body enlarged. Figs. from Walcott.

### 1. Sponges, Echinoderms.—

Remains of Sponges occur in Nevada and New Brunswick. The spicules, Fig. 544, are from Nevada and are referred doubtfully to the *Protospongia fenestrata* of Salter. Some simple forms of *Graptolites* have been found in New Brunswick.

Cystoids are the prevailing Echinoderms. A Nevada specimen (Fig. 545) has the usual box-like body (whence the name *cystoid*, from the Greek), with unsymmetrically arranged arms (mutilated in the specimen), and the body-plates of irregular forms

(Fig. 545 a). Plates of *Eocystites* were first reported from New Brunswick.