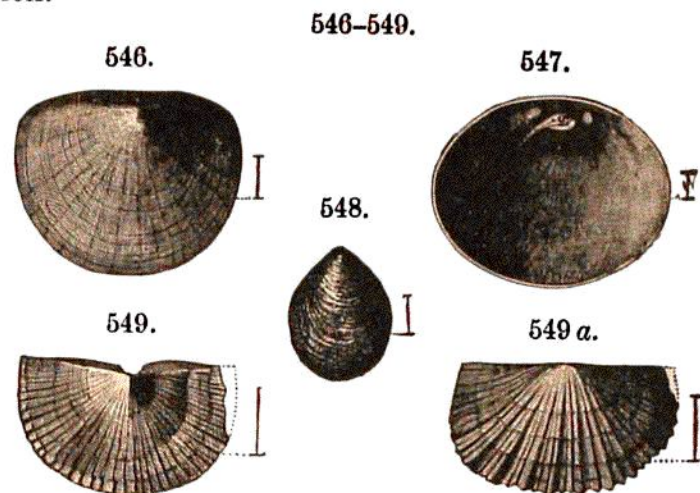


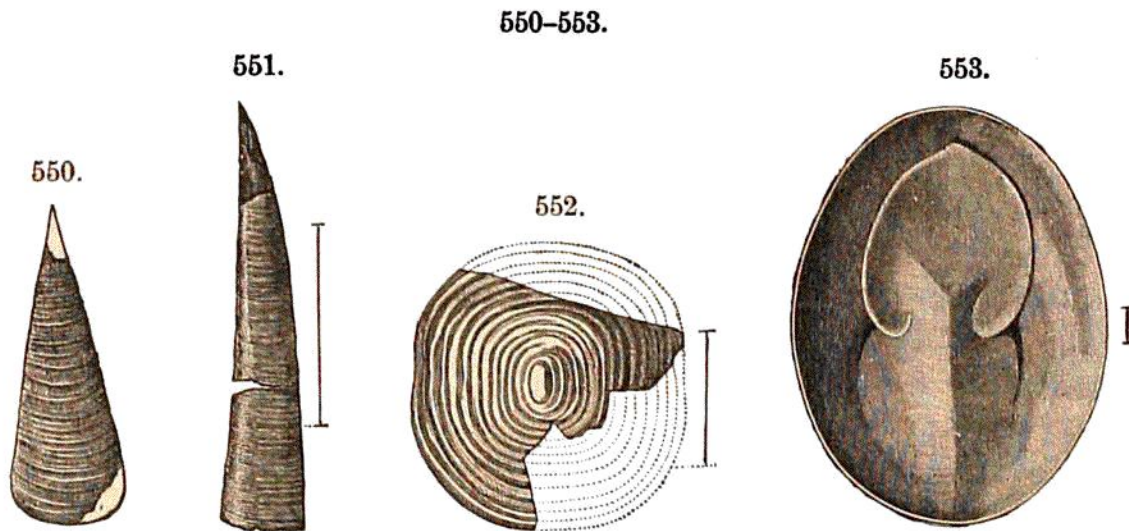
2. **Brachiopods.** — The following are enlarged figures of some of the forms found in New Brunswick.

3. **Mollusks.** — Pteropods are still very common (Figs. 527–531). Two supposed Gastropods are from New Brunswick. Fig. 552 represents *Stenotheca Acadica*, originally supposed to be a Brachiopod of the genus *Discina*, but now placed among the Gastropods. Fig. 553 is a greatly enlarged view of *Harttia Matthewi* Walcott, referred to the Calyptræa family, the cap-like shell having a smaller cap within.



BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 546, *Acrothele Matthewi* (2); 547, *Linnarsonia transversa* (8); 548, *Lingulella Dawsoni* (1); 549, 549 a, *Orthis (Protorthis) Billingsi*. Figs. 546, 547, 549, from Walcott; 548, from Hartt.

4. **Crustaceans.** — Some of the Paradoxides are the largest of Trilobites. *P. Harlani* (Fig. 556), the first known of American species, from Braintree, near Boston, has a length of 10 inches, and a breadth two-thirds as great, in some specimens; and the spines at the posterior angle of the cheek-piece of



PTEROPODS and GASTROPODS. — Fig. 550, *Hyolithes Acadicus* (1); 551, *H. Danianus* (1); 552, *Stenotheca Acadica* (2); 553, *Harttia Matthewi* (12). Figs. from Walcott.

the head (the piece bounded by a suture passing by the eye) are nearly half as long as the animal. (In Fig. 556 they are shorter than usual.) *P. Bennettii* Salter, from Newfoundland, was 11 inches long and $9\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and *P. Regina* Matthew (Fig. 557) from New Brunswick, 15 inches long and 11 broad. Fig. 554 shows the form of an *Agnostus*. In Fig. 555 the free segments are absent.