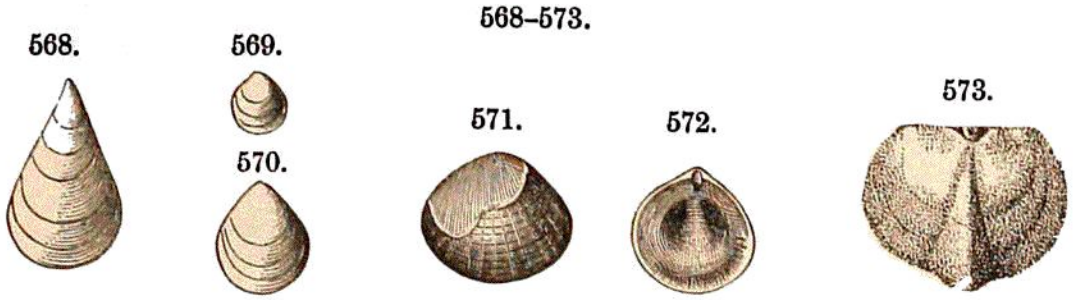
The peculiar markings, obliquely furrowed from a medial line named *Cruziana similis*, by Billings, have been supposed to be plants, but are now regarded as the tracks of worms or some other animal (Fig. 567).

3. **Brachiopods.** — The following are figures of a few species: —

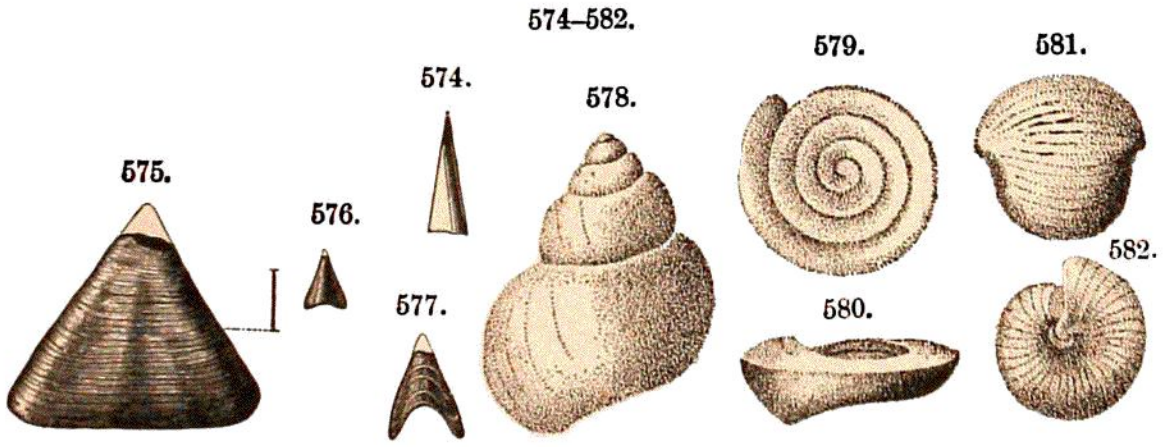


BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 568, Lingulepis antiqua (1); 569, 570, Lingulella prima (1); 571, 572, Obolella polita (1); 573, Triplesia (Camarella ?) primordialis. Fig. 568–570, Hall; 571, 572, Meek; 573, Walcott.

The Lingulids are so abundant in some places that they give the beds a shaly structure.

4. **Pteropods.** — Fig. 574 is a *Hyolithes*, from the Big Horn Mountains. Fig. 575 is a peculiar, rather thick, conical shell, doubtfully referred by Walcott to the Pteropods. It is oval below in outline, and has an operculum like that of Hyolithes.

5. **Gastropods.** — The Gastropods here figured (Figs. 578–582) pertain to genera that, like Platyceras of the Lower Cambrian, are characteristic eminently of more or less of later Paleozoic time. *Bellerophon* has the shell



PTEROPODS. — Fig. 574, Hyolithes gregarius (1); 575, Matheria variabilis, lateral view (3); 576, 577, same, end views of different specimens (1). GASTROPODS. — Fig. 578, Holopea Sweeti; 579, 580, Ophileta primordialis; 581, 582, Bellerophon antiquatus. Fig. 574, from Meek; 575–577, Walcott; 578–582, Whitfield, *Wisconsin G. Rep.*

coiled in a plane; it has also (but not shown here) a narrow slit in the lip of the shell at its middle. *B. antiquatus* Whitf., first described from Wisconsin beds (**Fig. 581**), occurs also in Eureka, Nev.

6. **Trilobites.** — Fig. 583 represents, reduced, one of the large species of Dicellocephalus of Owen, from Minnesota, — the real length being six inches. Figs. 585 and 585 *a* are head and pygidium of one of the small species