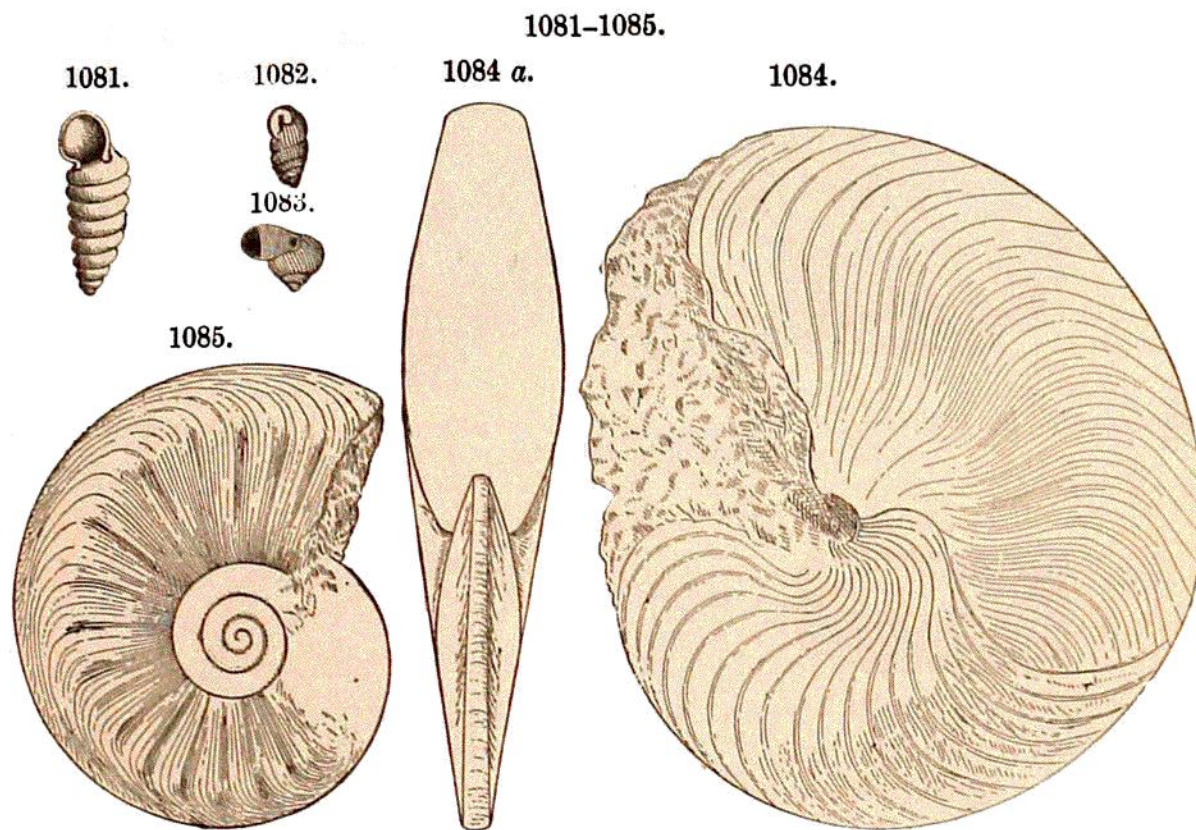


the leaves and stems of submerged plants. The specimen figured is from Nova Scotia (Dawson). They are reported also from the Pennsylvania Coal-measures.



PULMONATE GASTROPODS. — Fig. 1081, *Pupa vetusta* ($\times \frac{2}{3}$); 1082, *P. Vermilionensis*; 1083, *Dawsonella* Meekl.
 NAUTILOID CEPHALOPODS. — Figs. 1084, *a*, *Phacoceras Dumbli* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1085, *Temnochilus crassum*. Fig. 1081, Dawson; 1082, 1083, F. H. Bradley; 1084, 1085, Hyatt, '90.

5. **Limuloids.** — Species of the group of Eurypterids were common. Specimens of one of them, four to ten inches long, the *Eurypterus Mansfieldi* of C. E. Hall, are found in the shale below the Darlington cannel coal, near Cannelton, Pa., laid out among Ferns and Calamites, as represented in Fig. 1087. The species probably lived in fresh-water marshes and ponds. In addition, the modern tribe of Limulids had its species: one from Morris, Ill., is represented in Fig. 1088. Another species, *Cyclus Americanus* of Packard, had an even, nearly circular outline, without a telson, and closely resembled an embryonic Limulus.



6. **Crustaceans.** — Trilobites were rare, and of the genera *Phillipsia*, *Griffithides* and *Brachymetopus*.

Under Crustaceans there were also various species of modern aspect, represented in Figs. 1089 to 1091, the latter two, if not all three, true Decapods. The Myriapods were mostly related to the inferior Iulus tribe — nearly cylindrical species (as Figs. 1092, 1093) having often two pairs of legs to a body segment. But in one species, the *Palæocampa anthrax* of Meek and Worthen, from Illinois, the body had but 10 segments; and on its