

trackway of a species of Annelid, called the *Arenicolites didyma*, occurs in what is called the Longmynd rocks, in Wales. The same formation contains also impressions of rain drops.

Fig. 149 is thought to be a plant; the *Palæochorda major*, from the Skiddaw slate, of England.

2. LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM, *Murchison*.

Upper Cambrian, Sedgwick.

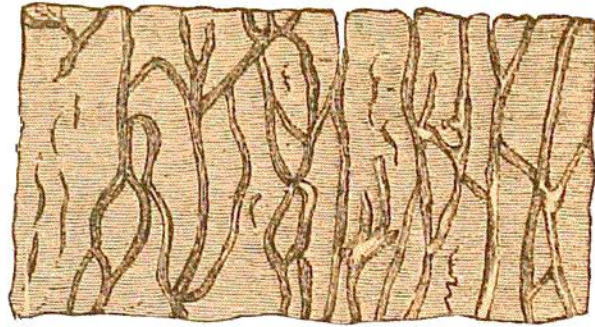
The plants of this vast system (20,000 feet thick,) are only a few, and mostly obscure sea weeds, which often go by the name of Fucoids, from their resemblance to the living genus, *Fucus*. Fig. 150 shows the *Scolithus linearis* which occurs in the Potsdam sandstone, as well as in quartz rock. But it is uncertain whether it is an animal or a plant.

Phytopsis tubulosum from the Black river limestone, of New York, is considered a plant and is shown on Fig. 151.

Fig. 150.



Fig. 151.



Phytopsis tubulosum.

Polypi.—The radiated animals are well represented in this system. Among these are the coral builders. These are minute radiated animals, called *Anthozoa*, that have the power of secreting carbonate of lime, and thus of building up large stony structures, called *Polyparias*, from the bottom to the surface of the ocean. They swarm in immense numbers in the seas of tropical climates, and form coral reefs which sometimes extend hundreds of miles. They seem to have existed in all ages, and to have formed similar deposits, which are now ranked among the limestones. Figs. 152, 153, 154 show several living species of these animals as they are attached to their stony habitations.