

carries down this class of animals 1,000 or 2,000 feet. These few fishes seem to be only an anticipation of the great development of this class of animals in the Devonian group, and as none of those in the Silurian are of any special interest, we defer a description of this important class of animals to the next group.

Lithichnozoa.—Professor James Hall in the second volume of the Palæontology of New York, has described as many at least as six species of tracks on the Clinton group of the Upper Silurian, in that State. He suggests that these were made by Molluces (Gasteropods), Annelids and Fishes, as shown on figures 206, 207, and 208.

Fig. 206.

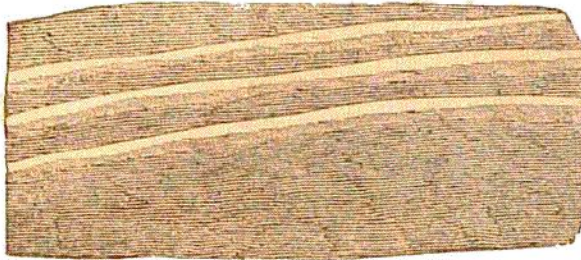
*Annelid Track.*

Fig. 207.

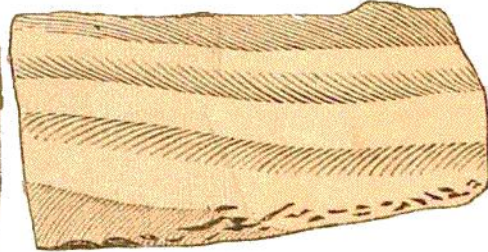
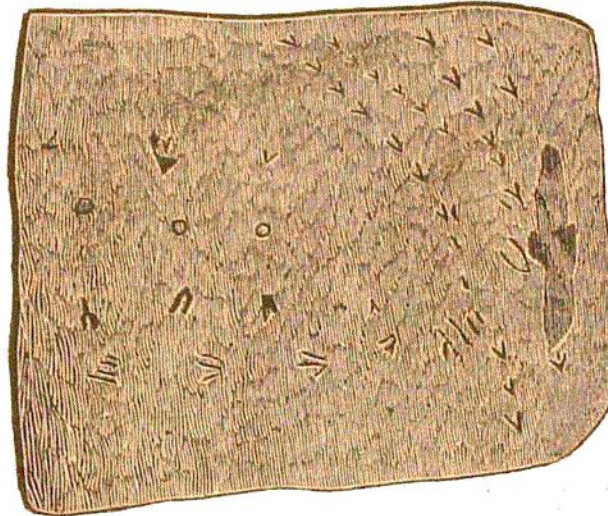
*Annelid Track.*

Fig. 208.

*Fish Tracks.*

4. DEVONIAN PERIOD.

Plants.—These are few and badly preserved, so that great uncertainty still exists as to their character. Some of them, however, were sea weeds, and some land plants of as high organization as the coniferous or pine tribe. A few years ago, quite a number of plants were referred to the Devonian Period. In 1849, Bronn enumerates nearly fifty species of monocotyledons, as well as half a dozen less perfect flowerless plants. But these proba-