

Fossil insects has been found as low as the coal measures. Of the Arachnida (spiders, scorpions, etc.), 131 species are described in the rocks. Of these, the most interesting is the scorpion, found in Bohemia, and shown on Fig. 250, the *Cyclophthalmus Bucklandi*.

Fig. 250.



*Cyclophthalmus Bucklandi.*

According to Bronn, in 1848, eleven species of insects had been found in the carboniferous strata, thirty-one in the lias; forty-six in the oolite; fifty-seven in the wealden; two in the cretaceous, 1545 in the tertiary, and one in the alluvium, making 1699 in all. This embraces the Myriapods, the Arachnida, and Hexapods.

Not less than 70 genera and over 150 species of fishes have been described in the carboniferous formation. They begin to have a much nearer resemblance to living fishes than those of Devonian age, as the sketch of *Palæoniscus Duvernoi* (Fig. 251), and of *Amblypterus macropterus* (Fig. 252), will show.

All the fishes below the Trias, however, have one remarkable peculiarity. The vertebral column, or backbone, is prolonged far