

from the whole extent of the typical region of the Potsdam sandstone. These have been named *Lingula prima*



Fig. 23. *Lingula prima*.



Fig. 24. *Lingula antiqua*.

and *Lingula antiqua*. They are little bivalve shells belonging at the bottom of the class Brachiopoda, which is nearly the lowest class among molluscs. As destitute of the senses as an oyster, they were equally incapable of

locomotion, being anchored to the bottom by a fleshy stem or peduncle which issued through the hinder part of the shell, and had an internal organization which was even more rudimentary and homogeneous than that of the "bivalve," which has become the type of insensibility and stupidity. The same little shells have been observed in Northern Michigan, in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in Alabama, and even in the Old World, every where occupying a position in strata which were accumulated at the same time as the Potsdam sandstone. In many instances the extent to which the number of individuals was multiplied is truly amazing, while the whole catalogue of species of molluscs in this sandstone scarcely reaches half a dozen.

With these bivalves, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, are associated incredible numbers of *trilobites*. As might be expected in deposits formed under such conditions as gave rise to sands, the trilobites are found generally in a greatly damaged condition. These Northwestern cemeteries have been mainly explored by Dr. D. D. Owen, Professor James Hall, and Dr. B. F. Shumard. The writer has also had the opportunity to bring



Fig. 25. Modern *Lingulas* anchored to a support.