

Climactichnites, from the same beds which afford *Protichnites*. The principal difference between *Protichnites* and their modern representatives is that the latter have two lateral furrows produced by the sides of the carapace, which are wanting in the former.

I subsequently applied the same explanation to several other ancient forms now known under the general name *Bilobites* (Figs. 6 and 7).*

The tuberculated impressions known as *Phymatoderma* and *Caulerpites* may, as Zeiller has shown, be made by the burrowing of the mole-

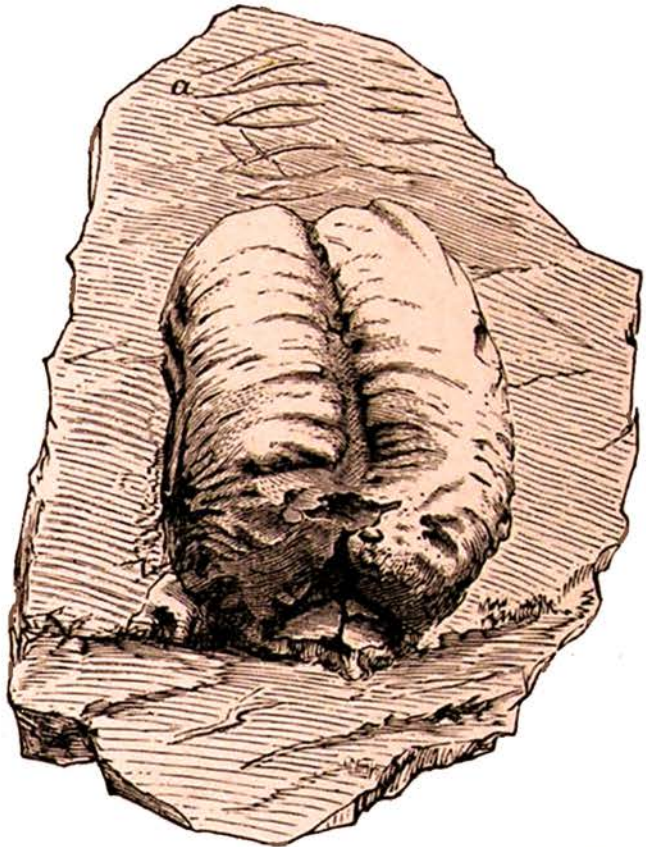


FIG. 7.—*Rusophycus* (*Rusichnites*) *Grenvillensis*, an animal burrow of the Siluro-Cambrian, probably of a crustacean. *a*, Track connected with it.

cricket, and fine examples occurring in the Clinton formation of Canada are probably the work of Crustacea. It is probable, however, that some of the later forms referred to these genera are really Algæ related to *Caulerpa*, or even branches of Conifers of the genus *Brachyphyllum*.

Nereites and *Planulites* are tracks and burrows of worms, with or without marks of setæ, and some of the

* The name *Bilobites* was originally proposed by De Kay for a bivalve shell (*Conocardium*). Its application to supposed Algæ was an error, but this is of the less consequence, as these are not true plants but only animal trails.