

markings referred to *Palæochorda*, *Palæophycus*, and *Scolithus* have their places here. Many examples highly illustrative of the manner of formation of the impressions are afforded by Canadian rocks (Fig. 8).

Branching forms referred to *Licrophycus* of Billings, and some of those referred to *Buthotrephis*, Hall, as well

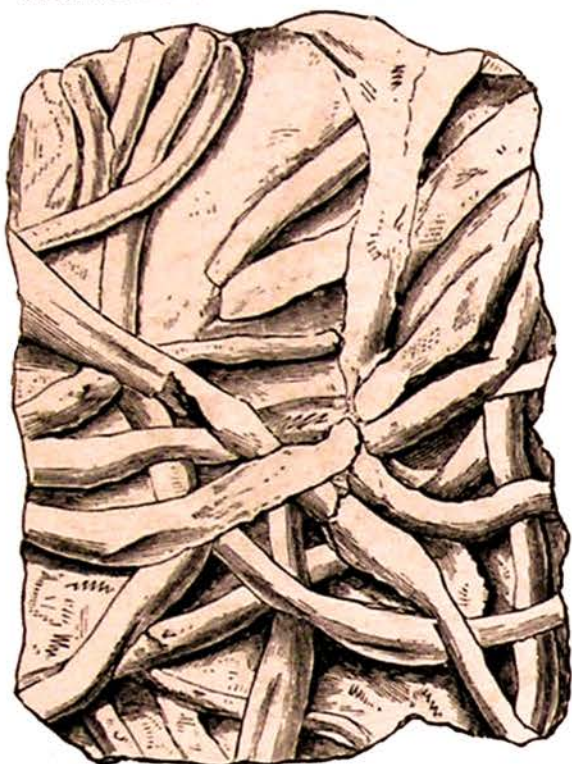


FIG. 8.—*Palæophycus Beverlyensis* (Billings), a supposed Cambrian Fucoid, but probably an animal trail.

as radiating markings referable to *Scotolithus*, *Gyrophyllites*, and *Asterophycus*, are explained by the branching burrows of worms illustrated by Nathorst and the author. *Astropolithon*, a singular radiating marking of the Canadian Cambrian,* seems to be something organic, but of what nature is uncertain (Fig. 9).

Rhabdichnites and *Eophyton* belong to impressions explicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mollusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks.† Among these are the singular bilobate forms described as *Rusophycus* by Hall, and which are probably burrows or resting-places of crustaceans. The tracks of such animals, when walking, are the jointed impressions known as *Arthropycus* and *Crusiana*. I have shown by the mode of occurrence

* Supplement to "Acadian Geology."

† "Canadian Naturalist," 1864.