

of these, and Nathorst has confirmed this conclusion by elaborate experiments on living animals, that these forms are really trails impressed on soft sediments by animals and mostly by crustaceans.

I agree with Dr. Williamson * in believing that all or nearly all the forms referred to *Crossochorda* of Schimper are really animal impressions allied to *Nereites*, and due either to worms or, as Nathorst has shown to be possible, to small crustaceans. Many impressions of this kind occur in the Silurian beds of the Clinton series in Canada and New York, and are undoubtedly mere markings.

It is worthy of note that these markings strikingly resemble the so-called *Eophyton*, described by Torell from the Primordial of Sweden, and by Billings from that of Newfoundland; and which also occur abundantly in the Primordial of New Brunswick. After examining a series of these markings from Sweden shown to me by Mr. Carruthers in London, and also specimens from Newfoundland and a large number *in situ* at St. John, I am convinced that they cannot be plants, but must be markings of the nature of *Rhabdichnites*. This conclusion is based on the absence of carbonaceous matter, the intimate union of the markings with the surface of the stone,

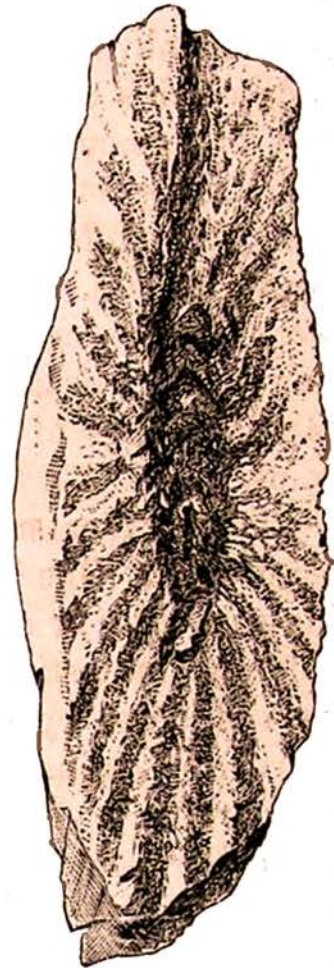


FIG. 9. — *Astropolithon Hindii*, an organism of the Lower Cambrian of Nova Scotia, possibly vegetable.

* "Tracks from Yoredale Rocks," "Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society," 1885.