

apparently unaware of the observations made in this country by myself and Mr. Lesquereux, have held the *Spirorbis* to be a pulmonate mollusk allied to *Planorbis*, and have supposed that its presence on fossil plants is confirmatory of this view, though the shells are attached by a flattened side to these plants, and are also found attached to shells of bivalves of the genus *Naiadites*. Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, has summed up the evidence as to the true nature of these probably brackish-water shells, and has revised and added to the species, in a series of articles in the *Geological Magazine* of London, vol. viii.

The erect trees of Coal Mine Point are rich in remains of Millipedes. The first of these (*Xylobius Sigillariæ*), which was the first known Palæozoic Myriapod, was described by me from specimens found in a tree extracted in 1852, and this, with a number of other remains subsequently found, was afterwards placed in the hands of Dr. Scudder, who has recognised in the material submitted to him eight species belonging to three genera (*Xylobius*, *Archiulus*, and *Amynilyspes*). These animals in all probability haunted these trees to feed on the decaying wood and other vegetable matter, and were undoubtedly themselves the prey of the Microsaurians. Though these were the earliest known, their discovery was followed by that of many other species in Europe and America, and some of them as old as the Devonian.¹

The only other remains of Air-breathers found in the erect trees belong to Scorpions, of which some fragments remain in such a state as to make it probable that they have been partially devoured by the imprisoned reptiles. No remains of any aquatic animals have been found in these trees. The

¹ The two first-named genera from the erect trees, according to Scudder, belong to an extinct family of Millipedes, which he names *Archiulidæ*, and places with other Carboniferous genera in the order *Archipolypoda*. The third belongs to family *Euphoberidæ*. Proc. R. S. of London, 1892.