

and Upper Group; and the Christiania district, a Lower Group of Graptolitic shales with sandstone, and an Upper, consisting largely of limestone with some shales.

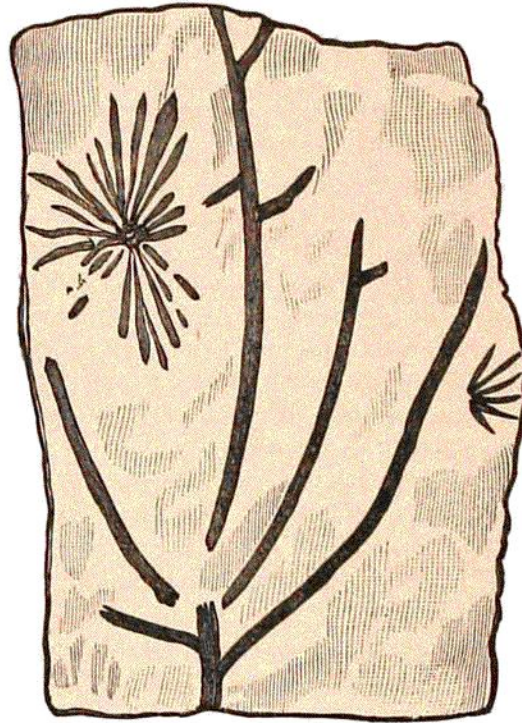
LIFE.

PLANTS. — The figure here given has great interest on account of its representing a specimen of a Lower Silurian plant above the level of a seaweed. It is from the Skiddaw slates. A. Nicholson, the discoverer, described it as a seaweed (*Buthotrephis Harknessi*), and this it may still be. But Dawson refers it, with reason apparently, to the Marsileaceæ, — at present fresh-water plants of the higher Cryptogams. As the group of leaves resembles the whorl on the stem of an *Equisetum*, he named the genus *Protannularia*, the name implying a relation to the genus *Annularia* of this tribe.

ANIMALS. — The following are figures of a few other fossils. *Orthis flabellulum* (Fig. 722) occurs in the Bala limestone. *Orthis elegantula* (Fig. 723) ranges from the middle of the Lower Silurian (Coniston limestone) to the Wenlock of the Upper Silurian. The *Crania* (Fig. 724) is from the Bala. *Asaphus Powisi* (Fig. 726) and *Ampyx nudus* (Fig. 728) are Llandeilo Trilobites, and *Illænus Davisi* (Fig. 727) occurs in the Bala limestone.

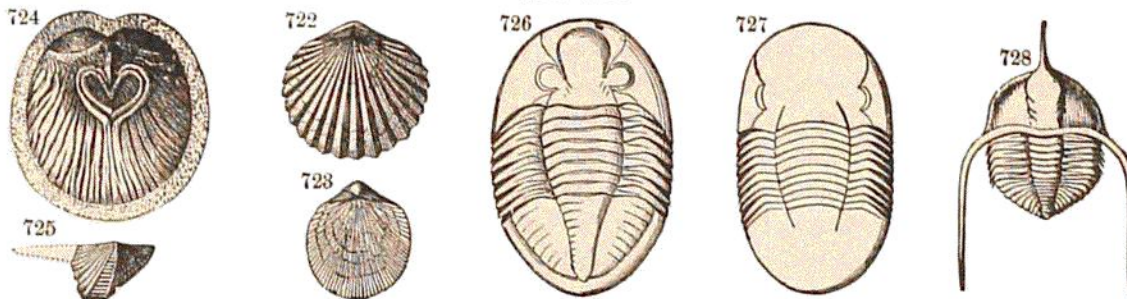
Fig. 729 represents the telson or caudal segment and appendage of a large *Ceratiocaris*, *C. Angelini*, from the upper member of the Lower Silurian in

721.



Protannularia Harknessi.

722-728.



BRACHIOPODS. — Fig. 722, *Orthis flabellulum*; 723, *O. elegantula*; 724, *Crania divaricata*. **LAMELLIBRANCH.** — 725, *Conocardium diptherum*. **TRILOBITES.** — 726, *Asaphus Powisi*; 727, *Illænus Davisi*; 728, *Ampyx nudus*.

Sweden. The length of this Crustacean in its entire state must have been fully one foot.