

preyed on other denizens of the land. Soon after the European discoveries, the finding of a scorpion in the "Waterlime" (Upper Silurian) of New York was announced.⁶⁸ These specimens lifted the veil that had concealed from us all evidence of the terrestrial fauna of this ancient period of geological history. If there were scorpions on the land, there were almost certainly other land-animals on which they lived. Mr. Peach has suggested that they may have fed partly on marine crustacean eggs left bare by the tides.⁶⁹ But that insects already existed has been made known by the discovery of a true insect-wing in the Lower Silurian (probably Caradoc) sandstone of Jurques, Calvados.⁷⁰ It measures about $1\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, and is distinguished by the length of the anal nervure and the small breadth of the axillary area. It is a primeval of *Blatta*, and has been named by M. Brongniart *Palæoblattina*. We may be confident that these are not the only relics of the Silurian terrestrial fauna that have been preserved, and we may hope that still more remarkable treasures are yet to be unearthed from their primeval resting-places.

§ 2. Local Development

Britain.⁷¹—In the typical area where Murchison's discoveries were first made, he found the Silurian rocks divisible into two great and well-marked series, which he termed Lower and Upper. This classification has been found to hold good over a large part of the world. The subjoined

⁶⁸ R. P. Whitfield, *Science*, vi. 1885, p. 87.

⁶⁹ B. N. Peach, *Nature*, xxxv. 1885, p. 295; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* xxx. 1882.

⁷⁰ Ch. Brongniart, *Comptes Rend.* xcix. 1884, p. 1164; *Geol. Mag.* 1885, p. 481.

⁷¹ See Murchison's "Silurian System," and "Siluria"; Sedgwick's "Synopsis," cited p. 1210; Ramsay's "North Wales" in *Memoirs of Geol. Surv.* vol. iii.; Etheridge, Address, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* 1881; numerous local memoirs in recent volumes of the *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* and *Geol. Mag.*, particularly by Hicks, Ward, Hughes, Keeping, Lapworth, etc.