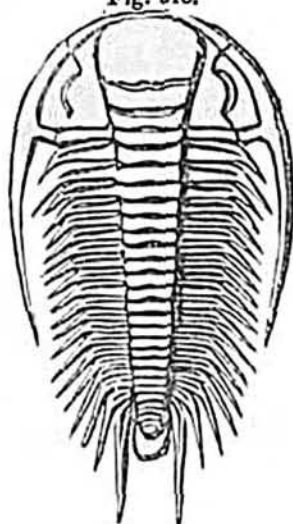


Bohemia.—M. Barrande, in his admirable monograph on the Paleozoic rocks of Bohemia, has laid much stress on the distinctness and isolation of what he calls the "Protozoic schists," which attain a thickness of 1200 feet, and lie at the base of the whole Silurian group, as defined by him. These schists have no limestone associated with them, and are regarded by M. Barrande as contemporaneous with the "Lingula Flags" of N. Wales. So far as he has yet carried his researches, this "primordial fauna," as he designates it, has yielded scarcely any other fossils than Trilobites, the other animal remains consisting of a Pteropod, some Cystideæ, and an *Orthis*, all of new and peculiar species. Of the Trilobites, even the genera, with the exception of one (*Agnostus*, figs. 615 and 616), are peculiar. These genera are *Paradoxides* (see fig. 613), of which there are no less than twelve species, *Conocephalus* (fig. 614), *Ellipso-*

Fossils of the lowest Fossiliferous Beds in Bohemia, or "Primordial Zone" of Barrande.

Fig. 613.



Paradoxides Bohemicus, Barr.
About one-third natural size.
"Lowest Silurian Beds" of
Glinetz, Bohemia.
(Etage C. of Barrande.)

Fig. 614.



Conocephalus striatus, Emmrich.
1/2 nat. size.
Glinetz and Skroy.

Fig. 615.



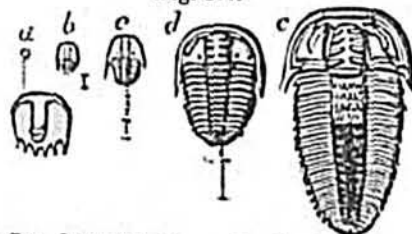
Agnostus integer, Beyrich.
Nat. size and magnified.

Fig. 616.



Agnostus Rex, Barr.
Nat. size, Skroy.

Fig. 617.



Sao hirsuta, Barrande, in its various stages of growth. Skroy.

The small lines beneath indicate the true size. In the youngest state, *a*, no segments are visible; as the metamorphosis progresses, *b*, *c*, the body segments begin to be developed; in the stage *d* the eyes are introduced, but the facial sutures are not completed; at *e* the full-grown animal, half its true size, is shown.

cephalus, *Sao* (fig. 617), *Arionellus*, and *Hydrocephalus*. They have all a facies of their own, dependent on the multiplication of their thoracic segments, and the diminution of their caudal shield or pygidium.

All the Bohemian species differ as yet from any found in England, which may be owing chiefly to the very small number as yet known in Great Britain; or it may be due entirely to the influence of geographical causes. It seems, nevertheless, to confirm the view here taken of the "primordial zone" being characterized

by fossils distinguishable from the Llandeilo, or Lower Silurian group; because the other and higher Silurian formations of Barrande have each of them many species in common with the successive subdivisions of the British series.