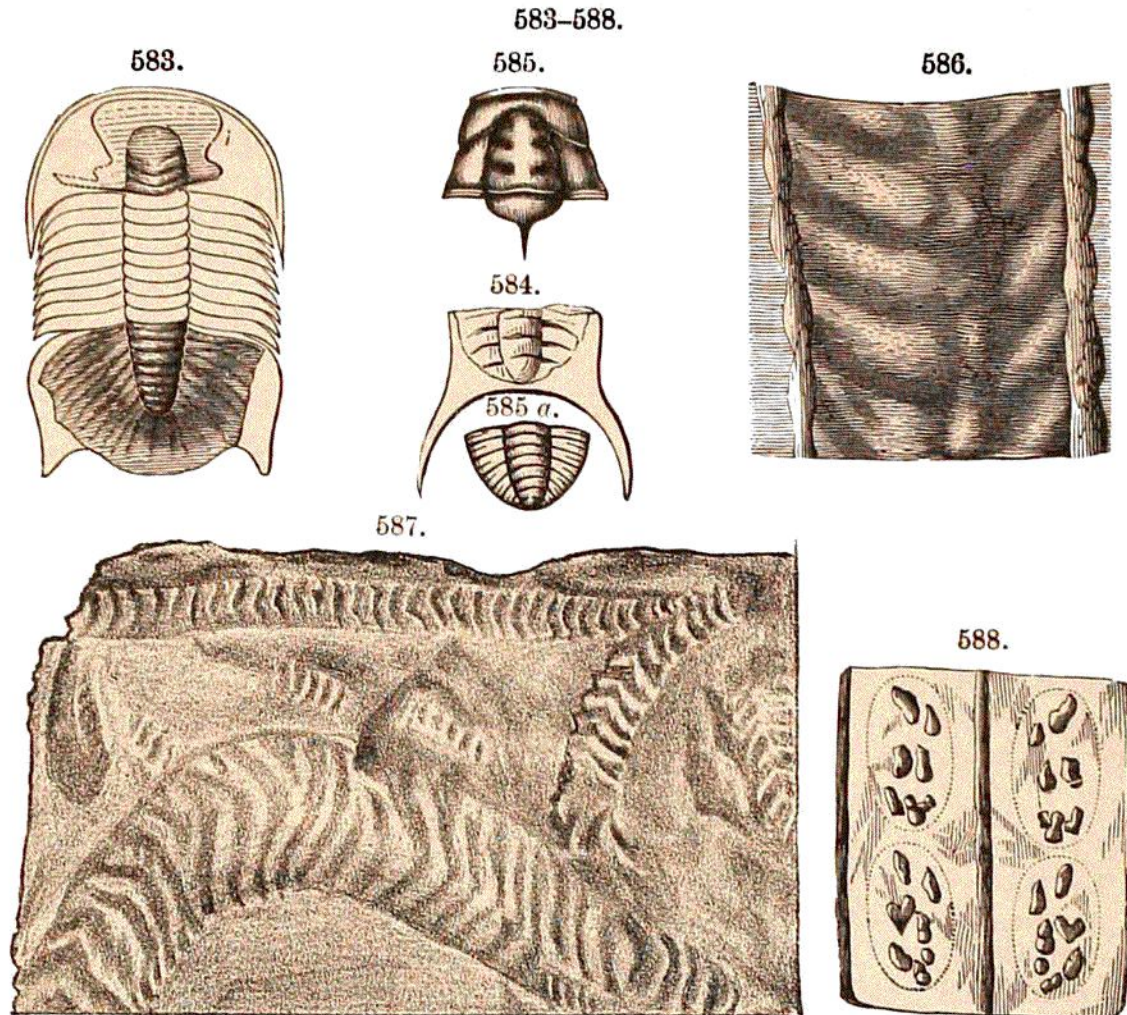


from the Potsdam sandstone of Keeseville, N.Y., the total length being a fourth of an inch. The track, 5½ inches broad, Fig. 586, from Perth, Canada, described by Logan, has been referred to a large Trilobite, on the view that the limbs of the species were natatory; and on 587 is a similar track, 4½ inches broad, from New Lisbon, Wis., besides a still smaller kind. The partially natatory character of the limbs has been recently established by Beecher (page 512).



TRILOBITES. — Fig. 583, *Dicellosephalus Minnesotensis* (1); 584, *D. Iowensis* (1); 585, *Ptychoparia* (*Conocoryphe*) *minuta*, head shield (4); 585 a, same, pygidium (4). **TRACKS.** — Fig. 586, *Climactichnites Wilsoni*, supposed to be those of a large Trilobite (?); 587, *Climactichnites Youngi* (the larger track), with *C. Fosteri*, the smaller; 588, *Protichnites septemnotatus*. Fig. 583, 584, from D. D. Owen; 585, 585 a, F. H. Bradley; 586, 588, Logan; 587, Chamberlin.

The tracks, a portion of the series of which is represented in Fig. 588, were described by Owen from specimens found in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada. The breadth of the pairs of tracks was six to seven inches. What made them is not yet known.

Besides the kinds of fossils mentioned above, there are also various markings and impressions that are not fully explained. Among these are impressions 4-sided, 5-sided, and circular in form, from *Olenellus* beds, which have been referred, first by Nathorst of Sweden, and later by Walcott and others, to Hydrozoans or Medusæ of large size. The