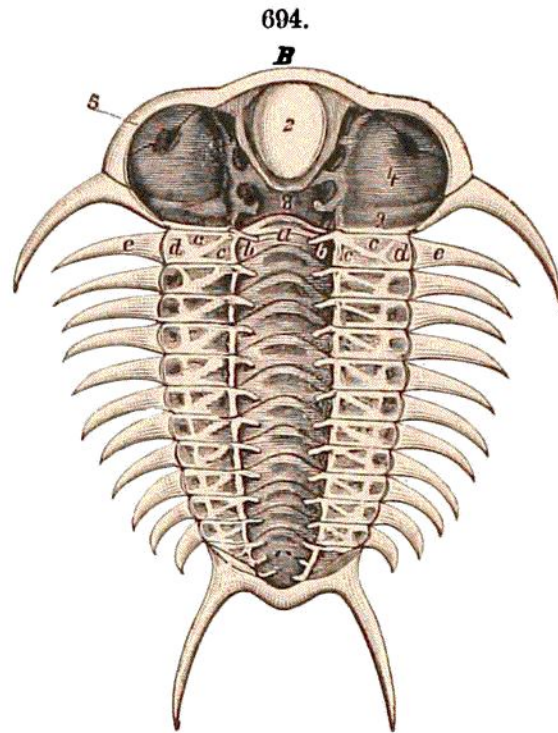


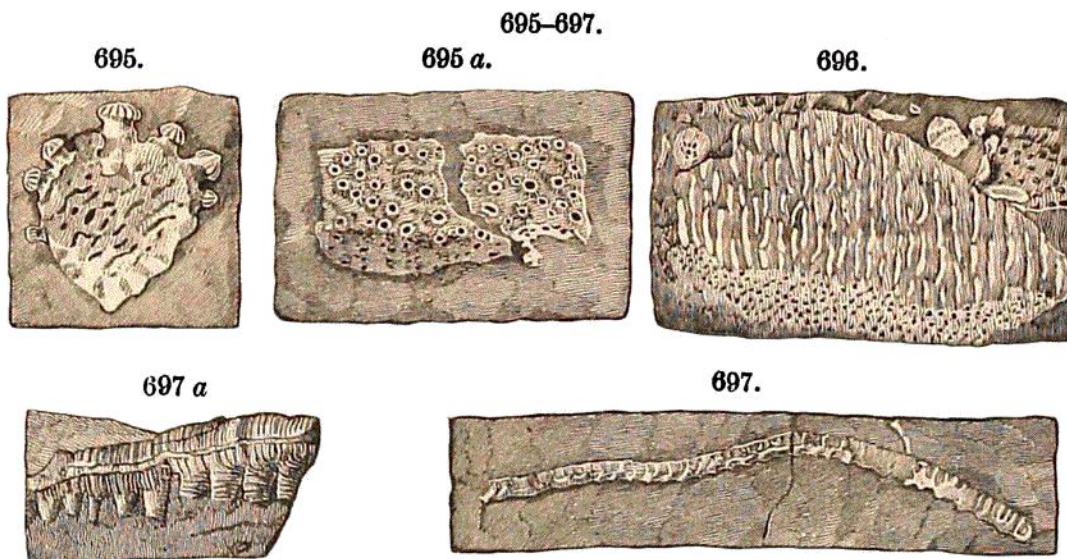
eight inches long; *Calymene* (Figs. 690, *a*) is still more common,—690 *a* showing it rolled up, as is often the case (like a modern *Oniscus* among Crustaceans); 691, a *Lichas*; 692, *Trinucleus concentricus* (the name referring to the three prominences on the head, and its fillet-like border); all are found at Trenton Falls. Another common Trenton species is the *Ceraurus pleurexanthemus* Green. Fig. 694 represents an under view of the shell—the exuvia of the Trilobite. Walcott states that out of 1160 specimens found by him, only 50 lay with the back upward,—a natural consequence of their being mere empty exuviae, as they would be likely to float like a boat, with the concavity upward.

Crustaceans of the Ostracoid tribe are not rare. A *Leperditia* is represented in Fig. 693.

8. **Fishes.**—Remains of *Fishes*, the earliest known *Vertebrates*, occur in rocks of the Trenton period. The discovery was announced by Walcott in 1891. The fossils are abundant in sandstone near Cañon City, Col. Most of them are the plates and scales of Ganoids, the largest about half an inch across. Of



TRILOBITE.—Fig. 694, *Ceraurus pleurexanthemus*, under surface, natural size: 2, the hypostome; 4, 5, occipital depression and cavity; *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, depressions in the shell of the thorax; *e*, free pleura. Walcott, '75.



REMAINS OF FISHES.—Fig. 695, *Astraspis desiderata*, dermal plate; 695 *a*, id. ($\times 8$); 696, *Eriptychius Americanus* ($\times 4$); 697, 697 *a*, *Dictyorhabdus priscus*, supposed notochord. Walcott.