wrinkles and markings of inorganic origin.⁶ It is not certain that any of them are truly plants. What has been regarded as an undoubted organism occurs in abundance in the Cambrian rocks of the southeast of Ireland, and is named *Oldhamia* (Fig. 338). For many years it was con-



Fig. 387.—Group of Cambrian Trilobites.⁹

 Olenus impar, Salt. (enlarged); 2, Paradoxides Davidis, Salt. (1); 3, Conocoryphe (?) Williamsoni, Belt.; 4, Ellipsocephalus Hoffi, Schloth.; 5, Agnostus princeps, Salt. (enlarged); 6, Microdiscus sculptus, Hicks (enlarged); 7, Agnostus Barlowii, Belt. (enlarged); 8, Erinnys venulosa, Salt. 9, Plutonia Sedgwickii, Hicks; 10, Agnostus cambrensis, Hicks (and enlarged); 11, Dikelocephalus celticus, Salt.

sidered to be a sertularian zoophyte, subsequently it was referred to the calcareous algæ; but its true grade seems still uncertain.⁷

Among the animal organisms of the Cambrian rocks

⁶ See A. G. Nathorst's essay, "Nouvelles observations sur des traces d'Animaux," etc., 4to, Stockholm, 1886.

⁹ Where not otherwise stated the figures are of the natural size.

⁷ Its claim to be considered organic has even been disputed, but from the manner in which it occurs on successive thin laminæ of deposit I cannot doubt that it is really of organic origin.