

the Carboniferous period has been established by the discovery of numerous specimens of arachnids, insects, myriapods, and labyrinthodonts. According to the latest census of Mr. Scudder there were known up to 1890 no fewer than 75 species of Carboniferous arachnids.<sup>192</sup> Scorpions (*Eoscorpium*) have been found both in Europe and America, and recently have been obtained in great numbers, in excellent preservation and of gigantic size, in the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Scotland (Fig. 373). Other arachnids occur, including

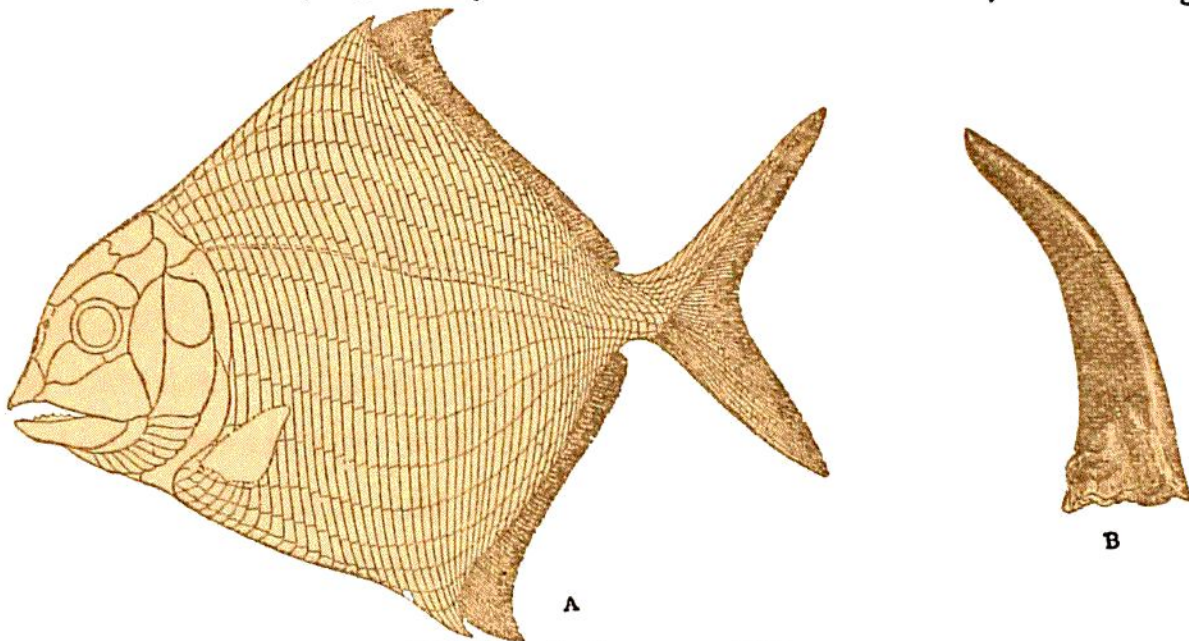


Fig. 372.—Coal-measure Fishes.  
A, *Cheirodus granulatus*, Young, after Traquair; B, tooth of *Strepsodus sauroids*, Binney, sp.

ancient forms of spider (*Protolycosa*). Myriapods, of which upward of 40 species have been determined, were represented by various plant-eating millipeds (*Xylobius*, *Archilus*, *Iulus*, *Euphoberia*). True insects likewise flitted through these dense jungles, and during the last ten years the number of species detected has been so large that no fewer than 239 species of orthoptera, 109 of neuroptera, 17 of hemiptera, and 11 of coleoptera have been obtained. Though their remains have been but scantily preserved,

<sup>192</sup> Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. No. 71, 1891.