

near Canandaigua Lake, is eight inches long. Another kind, *Mesothyra Neptuni* H., differed little from the Portage species, *M. Oceani*, figured on page 615, and was probably nearly a foot long, independent of the tail spines, which add five and a half inches.

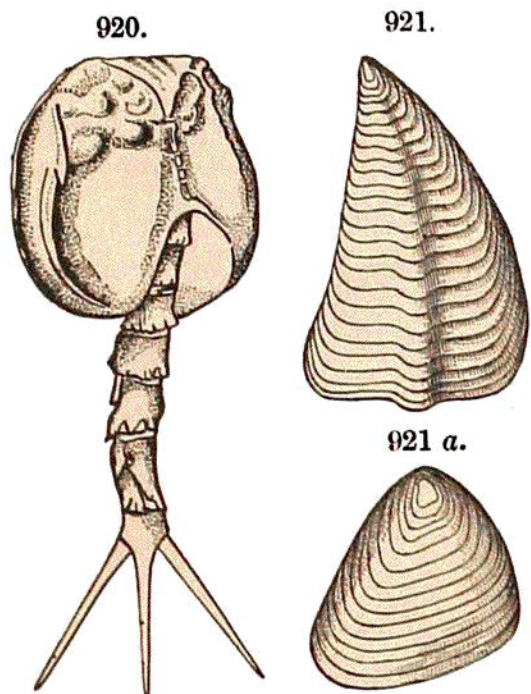


Fig. 920, *Echinocaris punctata*; 921, 921 a, *Turrilepas Devonicus*. Fig. 920, Beecher; 921, Clarke.

There were also Ostracoid Crustaceans of several genera, and among them the oldest known of Estheriæ — *E. pulex* of Clarke. The Barnacle tribe of Crustaceans also had its species. Fig. 922 represents a true sessile barnacle of the Hamilton, *Protobalanus Hamiltonensis* Whitfield, and Fig. 921 two plates of the pedunculate Barnacles of the Lepas family, named *Turrilepas Devonicus* by Clarke.



Fig. 922, *Protobalanus Hamiltonensis*. Whitfield.

7. **Insects.** — Remains of Insects have been found at St. John, New Brunswick. They are related to the *Ephemera* or *Mayflies*; and one of these is represented in Fig. 923—the *Platephemera antiqua* of Scudder—species whose larves live in the water, and which frequent moist places, and therefore stood a good chance of becoming preserved as fossils. It was a gigantic species, measuring five inches in spread of wings.

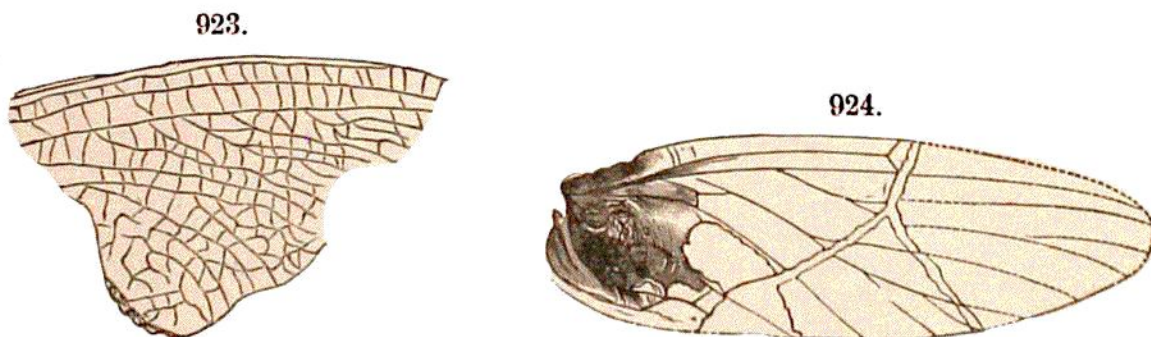


Fig. 923, *Platephemera antiqua*; 924, *Xenoneura antiquorum*. Scudder.

Several other species of Insects have been described from the same locality. One of them, the *Xenoneura antiquorum* of Scudder (Fig. 924), while related to the Ephemerids, under the Neuropters, has some characters of the Orthopters, one of which is the possession, according to Scudder, of what appears to be a stridulating organ on the surface of the wing near its base (see the figure), an organ for making their shrill sounds by friction.