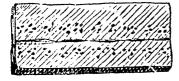
however, led to the inference that they were really made by a much lower animal, an extinct crustaceau, probably more or less akin to the modern limitum. The generic name of Protichnites has been bestowed on these tracks by Professor Owen. They present several



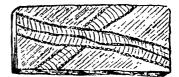


Fig. 156 .- Proticiontes alternans (Owen).

Fig 157-Climactichnitis Wilson (Logan)

varieties, but exhibit essentially a narrow and often interrupted central groove with a parallel series of pit-marks on each side, as shewn in fig. 156. The groove is supposed to have been made by the caudal shield or tail-spine of the animal, and the pit-marks by the creature's claws. Tracks of Protichnites occur at other localities in Beauharnois, and likewise in Vaudreuil, &c., in Eastern Canada. They have also been found near the Town of Perth in the Township of Drummond, Canada West, where they are accompanied by the second kind of track impressions alluded to above. exhibit narrow bands about five or six inches in width, with "beaded" edges, and usually a central beaded line crossed by a transverse series of curved or straight ridges: the whole presenting, as stated by Sir William Logan, a general resemblance to a ropeladder. An idea of this appearance may be gleaned from fig. 157. On account of their ladder-like aspect, Sir William Logan has designated these tracks under the generic name of Climattichnites. 157 represents C. Wilsoni (Logan), so named from the discoverer of the elatter impressions, Dr. Wilson of Perth, to whose explorations Canadian geology is also largely indebted in various other respects.

The more important economic materials of the Potsdam Group comprise building stones of good quality, as those from Lyn and Nepean employed in the construction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; sandstones for glass-making purposes, being almost tree from oxide of iron (Beauharnois, Vaudreuil),; and sands and sandstones for lining the sides and floors of iron furnaces. The friable sandstone of the Township of Pittsburg (just east of Kingston), and other beds on the St. Maurice in Eastern Canada, are largely