and the position of the supposed lateral ocelli (on the upper surface of a depressed sublaminate lateral margin near its middle) would indicate that it was probably a Mazonia; but the special character of the test, the gentle convexity of the upper surface, and the very distant withdrawal from the anterior margin of the median eyes (for only here is there any place for them on this specimen) would certainly show a different, and a very different, species.

There remains to be mentioned specifically only the fragment of test shown in fig. 7, where the only certainly natural margin is shown above; whether the other two nearly straight margins are also natural is uncertain from the conditions of their preservation. This bit of test shows a nearly flat, irregularly punctured surface, and I can only conjecture that it belonged to either the upper or more probably the under surface of one of the larger abdominal segments. In that case it would appear to be too large to have corresponded to an individual of the size shown in fig. 5, but rather to have belonged to one nearly or quite half as large again. Whether it can have belonged to the same species seems very doubtful, for apart from the disparity in size, the character of the surface sculpture bears no sort of agreement with that seen in the other specimens; but of course nothing can be predicated of it without further material.

Note by Sir J. William Dawson.

As stated above by Mr. Scudder, the remains described by him in this paper were discovered in the interior of erect trees in the coal-formation of Nova Scotia, into which after they became hollow by decay, amphibians, millipedes, scorpions, and land snails had fallen or crept, and had subsequently been covered up and so preserved, when the hollow trees were filled with sand and mud.

Repositories of this kind were first discovered at the South Joggins in Nova Scotia, by Sir C. Lyell and the writer, in 1851, and an account of an amphibian and a land snail found in one of them was published in 1853.* Additional discoveries, including a millipede, *Xylobius sigillariæ*, were published in 1859.† Subsequently, in several visits to the locality, and with the aid of a grant from the Royal Society, a number of other trees were taken out and examined. The whole of these trees, with one exception, occur in the sandstone beds forming the cliff and reef of Coal Mine Point, near the Joggins coal mine, and constituting a part of division 1, groap xv., of my sectional list of this coal field.‡ From these

* Journ. Geol. Soc., Lon., ix., 58.
† Ibid., xvi., 268.
‡ Acadian Geology, 156-192.