soft, and living as parasites; many of the true annulosa being also soft; their remains are rarely recognisable in the earth; while serpula, spirorbis, and other shelly annulosa, are very numerous. Cirripeda are not plentiful, and only found in the upper secondary and in tertiary deposits. If we might venture to refer to the articulated animals some portions of the marvellous infusoria, whose true structure has lately been developed by Ehrenberg, the fossil Tripoli of Bilin and Franzenbad (Bohemia), full of gaillonella, navicula and other microscopic animalcula, should be mentioned, as almost wholly composed of the skeletons of articulated animals with jointed feet. Insects which, though not wholly terrestrial, are not found in the sea, numerous as they are in the air, the soil, and fresh water, are very rarely met with in a fossil state. Arachnida and myriapoda, equally unknown in the sea, are as little common as fossil insects; but crustacea, mostly a marine race, are not unfrequent in all the series of the strata, though generally unlike existing tribes. The following table of some of the fossil genera of crustacea may give a correct notion of their distribution in the earth.

	Agnostus.	Calymene.	Asaphus.	Palinurus.	Astacus.	Pagurus.	Cancer.
Living				*	*	*	*
Tertiary				*	*	*	*
Cretaceous				*	*	* ?	
Oolitic				*	*		
Saliferous				*			
Carboniferous			*				
Primary	*	*	*				

The whole great family of trilobites, including many other genera besides calymene and asaphus, is confined to the primary and carboniferous strata.