

with the exception of the minute cases or shields the cypris (page 380), which so largely contributed to the formation of the Sussex marble. In some localities of the oolite and lias, their remains are profusely scattered; the lithographic slates of Solenhofen alone have afforded to the researches of Count Munster nearly fifty species (page 450).

The crustacea, like all other tribes which are destined to live in water, perform respiration by certain external organs, termed *branchiæ*, which are formed by a peculiar modification of the external covering; these organs present great variety of structure and disposition, according to the habits and economy of the different species. In some kinds, as the crab and lobster, the branchiæ are fixed to the sides of the thorax, and inclosed in especial respiratory cavities; these organs consist of many thousands of minute filaments, like the fibres of a feather; and they are attached to short and flat paddles, which are kept in incessant motion by proper muscles, and thus the water is agitated, and its full action on the branchiæ maintained.

46. THE LIMULUS.—In another division of crustacea, the *limulus*, or king-crab, a genus abundant in the seas of India and America, the gills are disposed on lamelliform processes. The *limulus* has a distinct carapace or buckler, with two eyes in front of the shield. A small fossil species (Tab. 130)