process on each side. The eyes are compound, and each contains four hundred spherical lenses, many of which remain in some examples* (*Bd.* pl. 45, fig. 10.). Some kinds of Asaphus have remarkably long, pointed, caudal appendages, or tails (*Wond.* p. 676.); Mr. Murchison describes a species in which this process is two and a half inches long. In the genus *Homalonotus* (*Wond.* p. 677.) the surface is scabrous, the thoracic portion of the carapace is but obscurely lobed, and consists of thirteen segments; the abdominal is distinct from the thoracic, and formed of nine rings; it terminates in a prolonged point. One species of Asaphus (*A. tuberculatus, Wond.* p. 675.) is studded with minute tubercles. In another division of Trilobites the body is contractile, and very thick, and the abdomen large and scutiform, without any segmentary divisions; the small crustacean (*Illænus perovalis, Murch.*) *Lign.* 121, fig. 1, will serve to illustrate these characters. Some American species belonging to this group are of a gigantic size, as, for example, the *Isotelus gigas* (of Mr. Dekay) which is eighteen inches long. In the *Isotelus*† the body is of an oval shape, and the posterior angles of the head are rounded; the thorax is composed of eight segments.

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* My cabinet contains a specimen, collected by Mrs. Allnut, with many of the lenses preserved, and numerous empty sockets, from which the lenses have fallen out.

† *Isotelus*, i.e. equal extremities.