

TRINUCLEUS. *Lign.* 121, fig. 2.—This genus (established by Mr. Murchison) comprises several small forms, which are only found in the lowermost Silurian rocks of England, and occur in the equivalent deposits of Sweden, Norway, and Russia.* In the *Trinucleus*, the head is obtuse, the shield trilobed, the cephalic portion rounded, and terminating in lateral spikes, and its margin is perforated by numerous porous depressions. The abdomen is large, rounded, and composed of many segments. There are no distinct eyes.

The Trilobite called BUMASTUS (from its grape-like form) by Mr. Murchison, presents a very curious modification of the normal type. Both the head and caudal extremity are rounded, with no distinct longitudinal furrows; and the whole surface of the carapace is covered by extremely thin, apparently imbricated, lamellæ, the edges of which are undulated, and the intermediate spaces studded with minute dots. The eyes are smooth, and not granulate, as in *Calymene*. This genus is known in England by the name of the *Barr Trilobite*, from its occurrence in the limestone near Barr, in Staffordshire; it is sometimes five inches long, and three and a half wide.

PARADOXIDES (*Bd.* pl. 46, fig. 8.) is the name of a genus, the species of which are easily recog-

* Murch. Sil. Syst. p. 217.