25. Nor are our researches to be limited to the animals now living. There are buried in the crust of the earth the remains of a great number of animals belonging to species which do not exist at the present day. Many of these remains present forms so extraordinary that it is almost impossible to trace their alliance with any animal now living. In general, they bear a striking analogy to the embryonic forms of existing species. For example, the curious fossils known under the name of Trilobites (Fig. 156) have a shape so singular that it might well be doubted to what group of articulated animals they belong. But if we compare them with the embryo crab, we find so remarkable a resemblance that we do not hesitate to refer them to the crustaceans. We shall also see that some of the Fishes of ancient epochs present shapes altogether peculiar to themselves, (Fig. 157,) but resembling, in a striking manner, the embryonic forms of our common fishes. A determination of the successive appearance of animals in the order of *time* is, therefore, of much importance in assisting to decide the relative rank of animals.

26. Besides the distinctions to be derived from the varied structure of organs, there are others less subject to rigid analysis, but no less decisive, to be drawn from the immaterial principle with which every animal is endowed. It is this which determines the constancy of species from generation to generation, and which is the source of all the varied exhibitions of instinct and intelligence which we see displayed, from the simple impulse to receive the food which is brought within their reach, as observed in the polyps, through the higher manifestations, in the cunning fox, the sagacious elephant, the faithful dog, to the exalted intellect of man, which is capable of indefinite expansion.

27. Such are some of the general aspects in which we are to contemplate the animal creation. Two points of