

such, in particular, as those of the straight, chambered shells called Orthoceratites, some of which are twelve feet in length, (*Orthoceras fusiforme*, g.) There are also found some of a coiled shape, like the Ammonites of the secondary age, but having less complicated partitions, (*Trocholites ammonius*, d.) The true cuttle-fishes, which are the highest of the class, are not yet found. On the contrary, the Bryozoa, which have long been considered as polyps, but which, according to all appearances, are mollusks of a very low order, are very numerous in this epoch.

476. The Articulata of the Palæozoic age are mostly Trilobites, animals which evidently belong to the lower order of the Crustaceans, (Fig. 156.) There is an incompleteness and want of development, in the form of their body, that strongly reminds us of the embryo among the crabs. A great many genera have already been discovered.

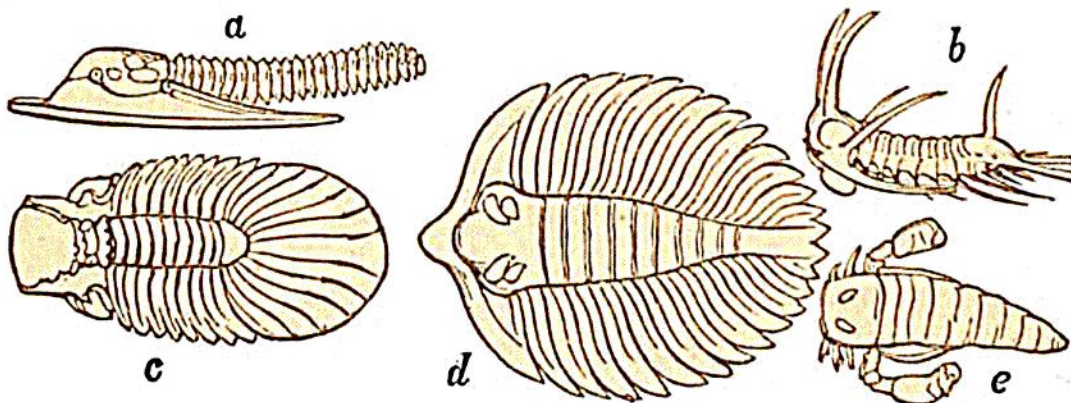


Fig. 156.

We may consider as belonging to the more extraordinary the forms here represented, (*Harpes*, a; *Arges*, b; *Bron-tes*, c; and *Platynotus*, d;) the latter, as well as the *Isotelus* the largest of all, being peculiar to the Palæozoic deposit of this country. Some others seem more allied to the crustaceans of the following ages, but are nevertheless of a very extraordinary form, as *Eurypterus remipes*, (e.) There are also found, in the Devonian, some very large Entomostraca. The class of Worms is represented only by a few Serpulæ,