

to light some hitherto unrecognized forms. Still other species have been made known from Texas by Dr. Shumard and Dr. F. Römer. Trilobites be-

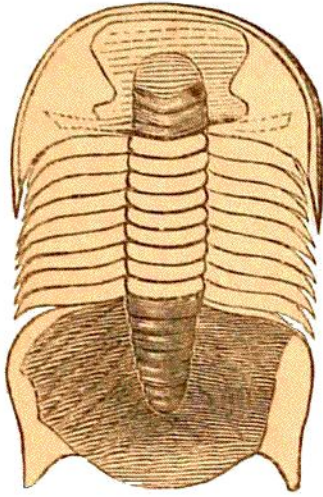


Fig. 26. *Dicellosephalus Minnesotensis*.

long to the lower—not the lowest—part of the sub-kingdom of Articulates. The radiates and the great mass of molluscs hold inferior rank, and yet throughout the world we find these lower strata characterized by a profuseness and variety of trilobite remains which are not approached by the molluscs or the radiates. Many investigators have contributed to our knowledge of these primordial creatures, but to none are we so deeply indebted as to M. J. Barrande, who has enriched with marvelous details his great work upon the “Silurian System of Bohemia.” He has traced them through the various stages of their embryonic development, and shown that they underwent metamorphoses to some extent similar to certain insects. Varying in size from a pea to a foot or more in length, they had the jointed external shell of a lobster, and could roll themselves together like a hedgehog for the purpose of passive protection. Multitudes of them are found folded in this condition (Fig. 27), intelligible witnesses of an instinctive shrinking from the death-pang, which, even in this early age, was the means employed by Providence to secure the lives of his sensitive creatures. With all except the lower forms the eyes are distinctly discernible, and even in these the places for the eyes are visible, and there is no reason to suppose they were blind. In the others the eyes are curiously compound, like those of the common house-fly. Did the reader ever examine the eyes of the domestic fly with



Fig. 27. Side view of a Trilobite (*Calymene senaria*) rolled up.