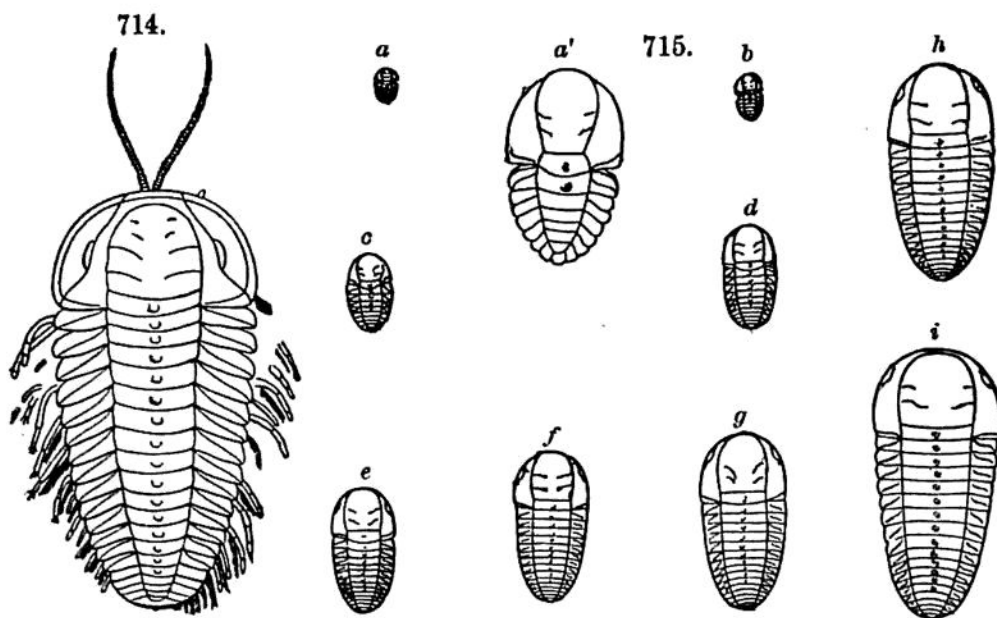


The Trilobites include *Asaphus platycephalus*, Fig. 689; a still larger species, *A. megistos* Locke, over a foot long, the *Calymene* of Fig. 690, *Lichas* of Fig. 691, and *Trinucleus* of Fig. 692.

The most common species is the *Triarthrus Beckii*, and the remains usually found are simply the head-shield, represented in Fig. 713. The



TRILOBITES. — Fig. 714, *Triarthrus Beckii*, nat. size; 715, *a* to *i* ($\times 8$), young of same, at different stages of growth; *a*, the youngest stage ($\times 15$). Fig. 714, Beecher; 715, *a* to *i*, Walcott.

nearly entire Trilobite, having its tentacles and many of its legs protruded, found as yet at but one locality on the continent, — near Rome, N.Y., — is shown in Fig. 714, from a sketch by C. E. Beecher. Less perfect speci-

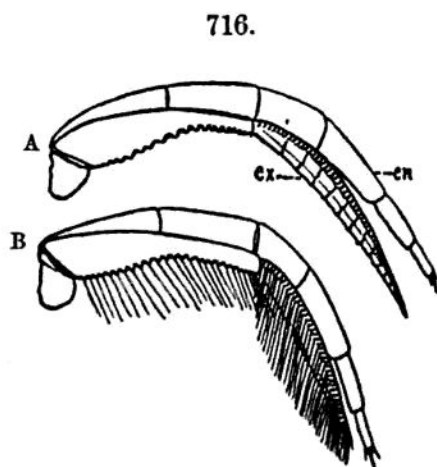


Fig. 716. A, B, leg of *Triarthrus Beckii* ($\times 12$); A, leg with the setae removed to show the articulations, *en*, the main stem of the leg (endopodite); *ex*, the natatory branch (exopodite). Beecher.

mens, from the same place, as figured by Matthew, are represented on page 422. The legs of the left and right sides of Fig. 714 are from two different specimens, but are not in any respect "restored." Each has, as made known by Beecher, two branches, and one of them is fringed, and thereby natatory in function. The natatory branch is strictly an appendage to the basal joint of the other branch, which is the true leg. In Fig. 716 A the fringe is removed to show the articulations; in 716 B the limb is in its entire state. Beecher's observations make



Embryonic form of *Triarthrus Beckii* ($\times 80$). Beecher.

certain the close relations of Trilobites to Isopod Crustaceans, as stated on pages 421, 422.