

order; Beneden, Dohrn, Haeckel, Walcott, and others gave still more weight to the homologies with the Xiphosura, and associated the Trilobites with this order in the classification. Billings' discovery in 1870 of ambulatory appendages in a specimen of *Asaphus* from the Trenton limestone was followed by further discoveries of Trilobite walking-appendages by Walcott (1879). Afterwards antennæ were found, and well-preserved specimens formed a basis of more detailed descriptions of the jaw and ambulatory appendages by Matthew (1893), Beecher (1894), and Walcott (1894). Thus, within recent years, Burmeister's conception of the classificatory position of the Trilobites has been in many respects verified, although many palæontologists still regard them as prototypes of the Isopoda.

Excellent reports and monographs on the genealogico-morphological relations of the Trilobites have been contributed from time to time by Dr. Henry Woodward, whose monograph on the British Trilobites, prepared in collaboration with Salter, is a standard work on this group.

Charles Darwin established the knowledge of fossil Cirripedia (1851-54) upon a scientific basis, and subsequent publications by Bosquet, Reuss, Seguenza, and other palæontologists follow the views advanced by Darwin.

Many memoirs have been devoted to fossil Ostracods, but their interest is almost exclusively stratigraphical.

Under the name of Merostomata, the Xiphosura and the extinct ancestral order of the Eurypterida are usually combined. Dr. Woodward has made signal advances in the knowledge of this group of Crustacea by his admirable monographs which appeared in the volumes of the Palæontographical Society between 1866 and 1878. The first accounts of the Palæozoic Eurypterids were communicated by Dekay, Harlan (1825), and Scouler (1831). The systematic relationship of the fossil Eurypterids with the living *Limulus* (King-Crab) was recognised by F. Roemer (1848) and MacCoy (1849), and the memorable anatomical researches of Thomas Huxley afterwards threw new light on the evolution of the Merostomata. Although of less commanding interest, ample justice has been done in palæontological literature to the fossil Phyllocarida, or the ancestral forms of the Branchiopoda, and also to fossil Isopoda, Amphipoda, Stomapoda, and Decapoda.