

abundantly preserved forms of life are crustacea, chiefly belonging to the extinct order of trilobites (Figs. 336, 337). It is a suggestive fact that these organisms appear even here, as it were, on the very threshold of authentic biological history, to have reached their full structural development. Some of them, indeed, were of dimensions scarcely ever afterward equalled, and already presented great variety

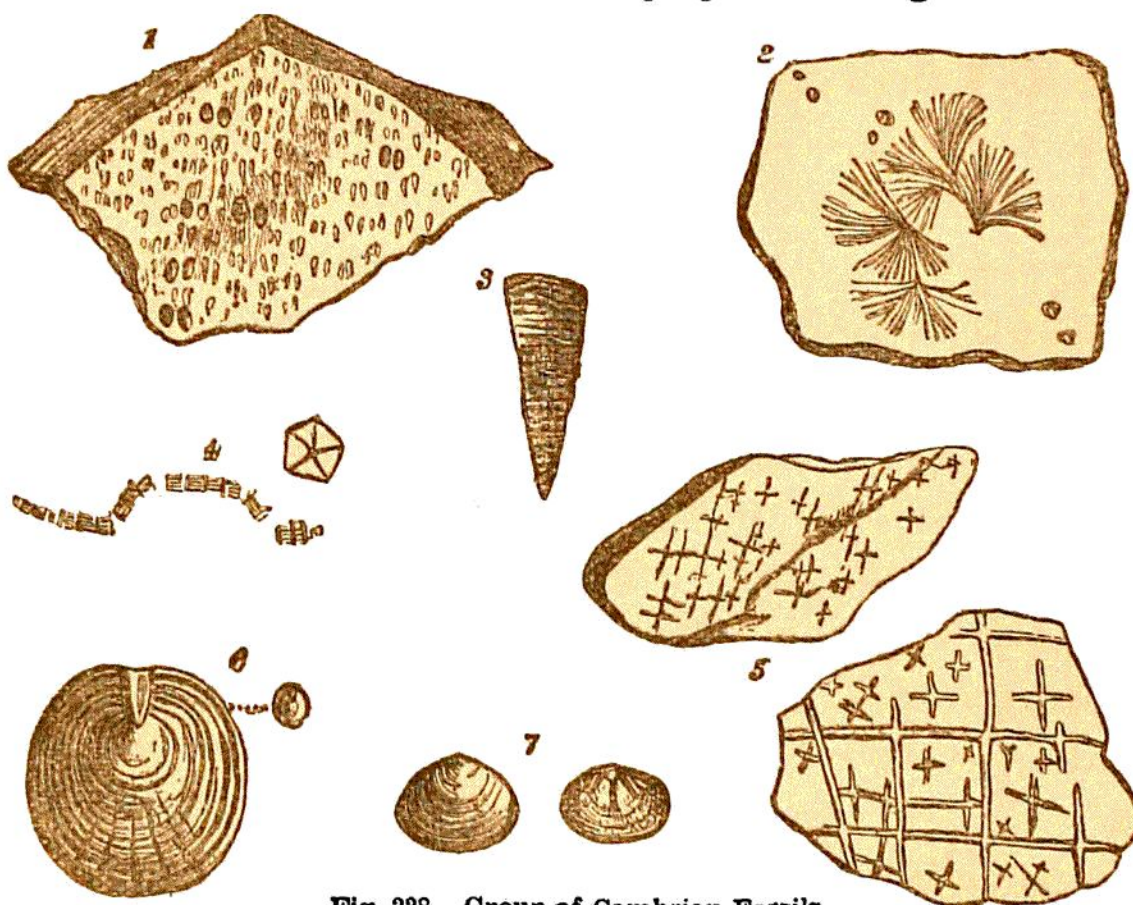


Fig. 338.—Group of Cambrian Fossils.

1, *Arenicolites didymus*, Salt.; 2, *Oldhamia antiqua*, Forbes; 3, *Theca corrugata*, Salt.; 4, *Protocystites menevensis*, Hicks (‡); 5, *Protospongia fenestrata*, Salt. (and enlarged †); 6, *Discina pileolus*, Hicks (and enlarged); 7, *Obolella maculata*, Hicks.

of form. Individuals of the species *Paradoxides Davidis* are sometimes nearly two feet long. But with these giants were mingled other types of diminutive size. It is noteworthy also, as Dr. Hicks has pointed out, that while the trilobites had attained their maximum size at this early period, they were represented by genera indicative of almost every stage of development, "from the little *Agnostus*