

attracted attention, from their strange peculiarities of configuration. M. Brongniart, in his valuable History of Trilobites, 1822, enumerated five genera,* and seventeen species; other writers (Dalman, Wahlenberg, DeKay, and Green,) have added five more genera, and extended the number of species to fifty-two; examples of four of these genera are given in Plate 46. Fossils of this family were long confounded with Insects, under the name of *Entomolithus paradoxus*; after many disputes respecting their true nature, their place has now been fixed in a separate section of the class Crustaceans, and although the entire family appears to have been annihilated at so early a period as the termination of the Carboniferous strata, they nevertheless present analogies of structure, which place them in near approximation to the inhabitants of the existing seas. †

The anterior segment of the Trilobites (Pl. 46, a, *passim*,) is composed of a large semi-circular, or crescent-shaped shield, succeeded by an abdomen, or body (c), composed of numerous segments folding over each other, like those in a Lobster's tail, and generally divided by two

* The names of these Genera are *Calymene*, *Asaphus*, *Ogyges*, *Paradoxus*, and *Agnostus*. Some of these terms are devised expressly to denote the obscure nature of the bodies to which they are attached; e. g. *Asaphus*, from *ἀσαφής*, obscure; *Calymene*, from *κεκάλυμμένη*, concealed; *παράδοξος*, wonderful; *ἀγνωστος*, unknown.

† See M. Audouin's *Récherches sur les Rapports naturels qui existent entre les Trilobites et les Animaux articulés*.