

that an abstract of his observations will afford the best exposition of the present state of our knowledge relating to these organic remains.

The class *Crustacea*, as we have already stated, forms two principal groups; namely, those with eyes supported on moveable peduncles, as the Crab and Lobster, and those with the eyes fixed; to this last division belongs the extinct order of TRILOBITA. In the Trilobites the head is distinct, and without antennæ; and the feet (as supposed) are rudimentary, soft, and membranaceous: the essential characters which separate them from all other crustaceans, except *Bopyrus** (the parasite of the common prawn), according to Mr. Macleay, are the deficiency of antennæ, and of lateral posterior abdominal appendages, with the presence of evanescent feet. The *Trilobites* have been arranged in numerous genera, with names, of which a few are expressive of natural characters, but the others have reference to the obscurity that still invests some parts of the organization of these animals.†

CALYMENE BLUMENBACHII. *Lign.* 121, figs. 3, 4.—This is the Trilobite so well known as the *Dudley locust*, or *insect*. It consists of an ovate, convex, or

* This creature is found attached near the branchiæ, and appears like a tumour on the side of the Prawn; by removing the outer pellicle the *Bopyrus* may be disclosed.

† *Asaphus*, *obscure*; *Calymene*, *concealed*; *Agnostus*, *unknown*, are examples.