

nised by the ends of the lateral segments of the thorax and abdomen terminating in deflected points, which extend in spikes beyond the membrane they supported, and particularly those near the tail, which are much elongated; whereas in the other genera the lateral points of the segments are united by a membrane, which often forms a border beyond them; as, for example, in *Asaphus*. One species has a sharp, two-pronged tail (*P. bimucronatus*); and another small, beautiful Paradoxides, has four caudal prongs, or spikes (*Murch. Sil. Syst.* pl. 14, fig. 10.). The animals of this genus have the body much depressed, and the lateral lobes wider than the middle lobe: some species are of considerable size.

The genus OGYGIA (*Bd.* pl. 46, fig. 9.) is characterised by the elongated, elliptical, and depressed form of the carapace, its nearly balanced extremities, and the prolongation of the buckler, or cephalic portion, on each side, into slender spikes, distinct from the body; the thoracic and abdominal regions are divided by two deep, longitudinal furrows, into three lobes; there is also a straight, longitudinal groove, in the front of the buckler. The Trilobites of this genus occur in great abundance in the slate rocks of Angers, and some species are more than a foot in length.

A very peculiar form of Trilobite (*Brontes flabellifer*, *Ly.* II. p. 157.) is found in the Devonian strata of the Eifel and South Devonshire; the head,