

each of which is assumed to consist of seven rings, although some of these are generally anchylosed, and form but one segment; and even the three regions are occasionally more or less blended together. The *cephalic* portion of the crust contains the principal organs of sense, and the commencement of the digestive apparatus, and includes the masticatory appendages. The *thoracic* portion is formed of the rings to which the extremities serving for locomotion are attached; and, together with the cephalic, contains almost all the viscera. The consolidation of the rings or segments takes place most generally in the cephalic, and next in frequency in the thoracic; and but rarely occurs in the abdominal region. These animals possess organs of sight variously modified, and in some species highly complicated; some have smooth or simple eyes (*stigmata*), and others compound eyes, like those of insects, with distinct facets. In one grand division, (called *Edriophthalmia*,) the eyes are sessile, and immoveable; in the other (*Podophthalmia*), they are supported upon moveable stems or peduncles. These few remarks on the organization of the recent crustaceans are required, to make our description of the fossil remains intelligible to the general reader. As the shell, or calcareous integument, even in those species in which it is very dense and thick, is moulded upon the soft parts it envelopes, the experienced naturalist is able, from its configuration alone, to obtain certain conclusions as to the form,