

or cephalic region, is narrow, and has two lunated eyes; the thoracic region is trilobed and short, and composed of about ten small segments; and the abdominal very small, and bordered by segments, which radiate from the abdomen, and form a wide, fan-shaped expansion.

With regard to the under surface of the Trilobites much remains to be known. No decided indications, either of antennæ, or extremities, have been discovered. In an American specimen, Mr. Stokes, whose profound knowledge of the *Invertebrata* is well known, detected a plate,\* which Mr. Macleay considers to be a *labrum*, or upper lip, resembling that of *Apus cancriformis*. This animal has a similar labrum, "and lateral inflated terminations of the shelly segments of the body, with a distinctly trilobed *pygidium* (tail or caudal portion), and a prolonged tail: the feet being foliaceous, and the abdomen merely covered by a membrane." † In the upper or dorsal surface of the carapace the Trilobites approach certain *Isopoda*, particularly in the characters of the buckler and eyes. Mr. Macleay proceeds to state, that among the existing crustaceans, there are certain genera which individually possess some one or more of the characters, which have been thought peculiar to the extinct Trilobites. Thus the *Serolis* (*Bd.* pl. 45, fig. 6.),

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\* *Geol. Trans.* Vol. II. p. 208. See also *Bd.* pl. 45, fig. 12.

† *Murch. Sil. Syst.* p. 665.