

and the *Bopyrus*, have a trilobed form; the female *Cymathoæ* have the coriaceous margin of the body, and in some species are without eyes, as are many of the Trilobites; while the eyes of the males of some *Cymathoæ* are composed of large facets, and are situated on the back of the head, wide apart, as in the *Calymene*; rudimentary feet, and the absence of antennæ occur in *Bopyrus*; and lastly, the *Spheroma* has an onisciform body, and the power of rolling itself up into a ball, like the *Calymene* (*Lign.* 121, fig. 4.). The analogy between the *Bopyrus* and the Barr Trilobite is so close, that if the latter had a body with thirteen equal segments, and short crustaceous feet, it would be in every essential particular a male *Bopyrus*.* From the absence of eyes in the female, and their presence in the males of certain recent genera of crustaceans, it is not improbable that a similar character may have prevailed in the Trilobites, and that certain fossils referred to different genera, from the presence or absence of eyes, may have been the males and females of the same species.

The habits of the Trilobites, as deducible from this luminous exposition of their structure and affinities by Mr. Macleay, must have resembled those of the *Cymothoadæ*, some of which, like the *Calymenes*, coil themselves up, and are not parasitical; while their close affinity to *Bopyrus*, and the appa-

* Murch. Sil. Syst. p. 667.