

rent absence of distinct crustaceous feet, imply that they were to a certain degree sedentary. The flat under surface of their bodies, and the lateral coriaceous margin of several species, which is so analogous to that of the multivalve shell *Chiton*, render it probable that they adhered by a soft, articulated, under surface, to the rocks or sea-weeds. The blind species were, perhaps, sedentary; but those with highly organized eyes must, at least, have had the power of crawling in search of their food, for no truly sessile animal is provided with organs of vision, as we have seen in the *Balanus* (p. 519), which when free has eyes, but loses them when transformed into a permanently fixed animal. But their instruments of progression are unknown; whether they moved by means of membranaceous feet, or by the undulations of setigerous segments, like the earth-worm, or by wrinkling the under surface of the abdomen, like the *Chiton*, are questions yet to be determined. It is evident, from their longitudinally trilobed form, and lateral coriaceous margin, that they had the power of firmly adhering to flat surfaces; and while thus sedentary the thin but hard dorsal crustaceous shell would protect them from the attacks of their enemies. "The Trilobites, probably, like the Chitones, adhered in masses one upon another, and thus formed those conglomerations of individuals which are so remarkable in certain rocks; but it is not likely that they were parasitical, since almost all the existing parasites that