

monographs were contributed by Ducrotay de Blainville (1827) and Voltz (1830). Blainville's monograph begins with a historical review, and proceeds to give an accurate description of numerous species; the monograph by Voltz throws new light on the organisation of the Belemnites. Count Münster (1830), Zieten, Duval-Jonve (1841), Quenstedt, D'Orbigny, and other authors increased the number of known species and arrived at a sharper definition of the different groups of species comprised under the generic name of Belemnite. More recent palæontological work has broken up the old genus and founded several new generic names. Important contributions to the knowledge of the organisation of Decapodous Dibranchs were made by Owen (1844), Mantell (1848-50), and more especially by Huxley (1864). The connection between the extinct Belemnites and living representatives of the group, the Spirulas and the Sepias, was elucidated by these anatomists. An excellent monograph of the "British Belemnites" by J. Phillips (1865-70) appeared in the volumes of the London Palæontographical Society.

*Arthropods.*—Palæontologically considered, the Crustaceans are the most important group in this branch of the animal kingdom. In the year 1822, Brongniart and Desmarest published a Natural History of the Crustaceans, wherein a clear exposition was given of the zoological and geological significance of these remains. Catalogues of the fossil Crustacea were prepared by H. Woodward and Salter (1865 and 1877), and the whole class was handled by Gerstaecker (1866-74) in a thoroughly scientific and critical manner, chiefly from the zoological standpoint (Bronn's *Classen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs*, vol. v.).

Among the individual orders, the Trilobites have been of the greatest interest for palæontologists. They appeared in the older literature frequently under the names Trinuclei (Lhuyd) and Entomolites (Linnæus), until the name *Trilobites*, proposed by Walch in 1771, came into general use. In addition to the general work of Brongniart and Desmarest, several treatises on the order of Trilobites appeared during the first half of the nineteenth century: the monograph by a Swedish palæontologist, J. W. Dalman, in 1826; by an American author, J. Green, in 1832; by the German authors, Quenstedt (1837), H. F. Emmrich, Goldfuss (1843),