

mencements of the history of fossil Crustaceans, I proceed to select one very remarkable family, the *Trilobites*, and to devote to them that detailed consideration, to which they seem peculiarly entitled, from their apparently anomalous structure, and from the obscurity in which their history has been involved.

### *Trilobites.*

The great extent to which *Trilobites* are distributed over the surface of the globe, and their numerical abundance in the places where they have been discovered, are remarkable features in their history; they occur at most distant points, both of the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. They have been found all over Northern Europe, and in numerous localities in North America; in the Southern Hemisphere they occur in the Andes,\* and at the Cape of Good Hope.

ence at this early period of a crustacean approaching to *Palınurus*, and as large as our common Sea Crawfish.

Two other specimens exhibit the breathing organs of another delicate Crustacean, with the tips of the four larger and four smaller branchiæ preserved, and pointing towards the region of the heart, showing that these fossil Crustaceans belonged to the highest division of the *Macroura*. They reminded Mr. Broderip of the living Arctic forms of the macrourous decapods.

\* I learn from Mr. Pentland that M. D'Orbigny has lately found *Trilobites* accompanied by *Strophomena* and *Producta* in the Greywacke slate formation of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes of Bolivia. Fresh water shells, *Melania*, *Melanopsis*, and probably *Anodon*, occur also in the same rock; a fact which