

as we were wont to call it in Scotland, more strikingly represents the form of the Arisaig Crustacea, with the exception of the *Beyrichia*, which is a bivalve Crustacean; these are abundant.

The other crustacea which resemble considerably the Slater, are Trilobites—so called from the three-fold division of their dorsal crust. This division is in general obvious—sometimes obscure. Almost every schoolboy has seen the figure of the Trilobite *Calymene Blumenbachii*, known also as the Dudley Trilobite, or he may see it by referring to *Geology in Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences*. This trilobite is very common in the Arisaig rocks; of this we have found heads and tails varying from two lines to one and a-half inches. Entire trilobites of this and every kind are here very rare indeed. We have, after a five years' search, met with only one whole specimen, and our consequent joy on its discovery was not less than that of Archimedes, on the occasion of his well-known exclamation, "Eureka, eureka!" The pupils of the eyes of this trilobite have not, in any case, been preserved. This is a fossil of the Wenlock limestone and upper Ludlow rock.

The trilobite *Homalonotus* presents two varieties, the tail of the one having a long peak, the tail of the other being without it. We have two specimens of tails of the one, and about seventy tails of the other; some of these are of considerable size, and there are also heads corresponding, and abdominal fragments; the eyes have shared the same fate as those of the Dudley Trilobite. The discovery of the *Homalonotus* in so great a number, appears to solve an important problem of Nova Scotia Geology.

Lyell says, in his *Elementary Geology*, (Ed. 4th, p. 354): "The *Homalonotus delphino-cephalus* is common to this division (lower Ludlow shale) and to the Wenlock limestone. This crustacean belongs to a group of trilobites which has been