

the glabella is more or less tumid, subhemispherical or a little transverse and wider than the greatest width of the glabella immediately behind it; the next posterior lobe is rather narrow and transverse, differing from the next two posterior lobes, which are wider and curved a little forward at the ends, by the direction of the furrows; the posterior lobe corresponding to the occipital ring or segment is broad and essentially of the same character as that preceding it; the furrow separating them is very shallow at the center and inclined obliquely backward at the sides; a small node occurs on one example at the center of the occipital ring.

Eyes elongate, narrow, and arching from opposite the anterior glabellar lobe to opposite the occipital furrow. The dorsal furrows are narrow, distinctly but not deeply impressed. Fixed cheeks a little expanded anteriorly and scarcely more than a line in width between the elongate palpebral lobes and the dorsal furrows, while posteriorly they merge into the small triangular lateral limbs; frontal limb variable; it varies in width on different specimens from scarcely a line to a broad, flattened area between the glabella and the anterior margin. Free cheeks roughly subtriangular in outline, variable in width and in the outline of the curve between the genal angle and the inner margin.

The facial suture cuts the anterior margin some distance outside the line of the outer margin of the glabella and passes obliquely inward to the anterior angle of the eye lobe; curving around the outer margin of this, it passes obliquely outward to the posterior margin, cutting it midway between the glabellar lobe and the outer margin of the genal angle.

Thorax with fourteen segments; axial lobe moderately convex and narrowing gradually to the posterior segment; lateral lobes flattened out to the geniculation of the segments; segments nearly transverse out to the geniculation of the pleural lobe, where they curve backward, terminating in long slender points; pleural groove broad, well defined, and continuing nearly to the point of the segment. The axial lobe of the third segment is developed equally with its associates, but the pleural lobes are greatly expanded and their spinose extensions are much longer and stronger than on the other segments. The form of this segment varies in different specimens.

Pygidium an elongate, slender telson, without segments or lateral lobes.

The surface of the glabella is beautifully ornamented with transverse, fine, irregularly-waving, subimbricating lines that give the appearance of imbricating lamellæ resting one under the other from before backward; this feature is only seen on the most perfectly preserved specimens; the surface of the cheeks is slightly granulose under a strong magnifying glass, and has slightly irregular lines which radiate from the base of the eyes and glabella out to the marginal rim; the surface of the segments of the thorax shows a fine tracery of inosculating, undulating striæ subparallel to the segment, crossing the axial lobe and