

posterior angles produced in long spines. Glabella strongly lobed, its length a little greater than its greatest breadth, the entire breadth of the head when entire, being about twice as great as the length. Hypostoma wider than long.

"Thorax with eleven articulations; the middle lobe prominent and about twice as wide as the lateral lobes; the articulations strong, rounded above, and each one marked in the center by a node (or the base of a spine which has been broken off in the specimens examined). Articulations of the lateral lobes short (the extremities of the upper ones broken off in the specimen); the lower ones bending abruptly downwards and terminating in spiniform processes, the last pair being prolonged much beyond the extremity of the pygidium.

"Pygidium longitudinally semielliptical; the middle lobe marked by three annulations, and a fourth obscure one above the terminal lobe; lateral lobes flat and plain, the exterior margin apparently free from ornament or inequality."

In his observations on this species in the Thirteenth Report, 1860, the author adds:

"The rings of the axis are marked by a row of small spines. The greatest length of the spines or processes, from the posterior angles of the cephalic shield, is a remarkable feature. In this individual their extremities must have reached as far as the eighth or ninth segment of the thorax; and in another individual these separated parts have similar proportions.

"In one imperfect specimen of this species, with narrow axis, we have eleven body rings, including the elongated posterior one; but behind this there are three annulations of the axis, the two anterior of which have somewhat the appearance of free segments, and are likewise marked upon the lateral lobes, while the pygidium below has apparently a single annulation extending into the lateral lobe."

Having obtained several nearly entire specimens of this species we are enabled to corroborate the description given by Prof. Hall and to add details of interest.

The position of the elongate eye-lobe and the direction of the facial suture have been referred to in our note on the genus. The great length of the postero-lateral spines of the head is even greater than mentioned by Prof. Hall, as they fully equal and pass beyond the entire length of the thorax and pygidium. The free cheeks are narrow, united (?) in front of the glabella, shorter than the length of the fixed cheek (a character of the genus *Anoploeris* Salter), and longitudinally striate on the margin, a character that extends around the front and back nearly to the termination of the spines.

The hypostoma is of a peculiar type. The anterior margin extends forward from each antero-lateral angle, meeting at an obtuse angle at the front margin of the doublure, the latter being cut away to permit this extension of the hypostoma to cross it. Back of the line of the