

ward with a slight curvature to just within the cheek spine, forming a very broadly triangular lateral limb.

"Thorax nearly once and a half as long as the head, consisting of twelve segments, and nearly twice as wide at the anterior as at the posterior end; strongly trilobed, the axial lobe forming one-third of the width anteriorly, but rapidly tapering backward; at the twelfth segment its width does not exceed one-fourth of the whole. Axial lobe convex, the segments well marked, narrow and rounded, separated by broad grooves; pleura straight, direct and flattened for nearly two-thirds of their length, from which point they are rapidly narrowed to a point, which is not recurved, but which is a little back of the central line of the rib. Surface of the pleura broadly channeled, the furrow occupying nearly the entire width of the rib and extending to the extremity.

"Pygidium small, semi-elliptical, and transverse, about four times as wide as long, and marked by three furrows, both on the very small axis and on the lateral areas. Axis terminating within the posterior margin of the plate.

"Surface of the test smooth.

"The generic relations of this trilobite are not exactly those given by its author to the genus *Angelina*, but they are more nearly like them than of any other described. The general form and proportions are very similar, as is also the general appearance; but in the head parts it differs principally in the possession of very distinct glabellar furrows, which is in direct opposition to the generic diagnosis, and the eyes are larger than those of the typical species. In some lights the specimen figured seems as if it had possessed two pairs of glabellar furrows,¹ but they are so very unsatisfactorily defined that I have chosen rather to consider them as absent. The great difference, however, is the nature of the furrows of the pleura and the pointed extremities of these parts. In the *A. Sedgwicki* the furrow is narrow at each end and broadest and angular at the geniculation, which is near the middle of the length, while in this one the furrow is broad at the inner end of the pleura, and retains its breadth and depth for the entire length, only narrowing as the extremities of the ribs are narrowed, while the extremities of the ribs cannot be fairly said to be bent backward to any degree. These points of difference, although considerable, I have not deemed of sufficient importance to constitute a distinct genus, rather considering that the typical species was followed too closely in the original generic description."

After reviewing the character of the genus *Angelina* and those of the species under consideration, I am led to differ with Prof. Whitfield and to consider the differences of generic importance.

Briefly enumerated, they are: The presence of strong ocular ridges,

¹ The author probably meant *ocular ridges*.