

the anterior end of the eyes and on towards the front, where it is broadly rounded; three pairs of furrows are well defined on small specimens and more faintly shown on the larger heads; the posterior pair penetrate obliquely backward nearly to the occipital furrow; the second and third pair extend transversely about one-third the distance across; the third pair are opposite the anterior end of the eyes. Occipital furrow well defined, both across the glabella and out on the lateral limbs; occipital segment broad and convex in uncompressed specimens. Frontal limb narrow and usually little more than a thickened rim. Fixed cheeks narrow and, except on the postero-lateral limb, almost obsolete. Free cheeks subtriangular, rather large, and produced posteriorly in the genal spines of the head.

Thorax with seven segments; axis moderately convex; gradually tapers from the anterior segment posteriorly; segments well defined; pleural lobes gently convex; the pleuræ curve backward near their pointed extremities; pleural groove broad and distinctly marked about two-thirds the distance out from the axis; the flattened extremity shows no trace of it.

Pygidium broad, subelliptical in outline; proportions of length and breadth varying very much, owing to distortion by compression in the shaly matrix; the normal form appears to be less than twice as wide as long; axial lobe less than one-third the width anteriorly and tapering gradually to the posterior extremity, which is about one-fifth the distance of the length of the pygidium from the posterior margin; margin rather broad and usually well defined; axis marked by about six rounded rings, that vary in strength in different specimens; pleural lobes depressed convex and marked by four or five pleural grooves on well-preserved specimens. The surface characters are usually destroyed, but on some of the better-preserved specimens it is seen to have been very delicate and much like that of the genus *Olenellus*, having inosculating, subimbricating striæ over nearly all portions of the test except on the free cheeks, where irregular lines radiate from the base of the eyes to the margin.

We rarely meet with a species that shows a greater variation in the form and character of the glabella and pygidium than this; it all appears to be owing to the extent of the maceration of the shell before the solidifying of the sediment, the character of the sediment, and the subsequent distortion by compression and lateral movement in the matrix. The several figures tell the story better than any description. On the specimens showing the broad rim, the grooves are removed by compression and the reflex margin or doublure beneath gives the outline to the rim on the upper surface. On the better-preserved specimens, the axial rings, pleural grooves, and margin show much as when in their original condition.

It was owing to these distortions that Messrs. Hall and Whitfield were led to describe a second species, *Ogygia parabola*, from the imper-