

son, as it differs only by an error of spelling from Zenker's genus *Ellipsocephalus*, the elliptical form of the head being the basis of each name.

The following is the original description of the genus *Barrandia* Hall, afterwards changed to *Olenellus* Hall:

"General form broadly ovate or elongate-ovate, distinctly trilobate. Cephalic shield broad, somewhat semicircular; the width more or less than twice the length, with the posterior angles projecting in long spiniform points; the posterior margin is nearly straight or slightly concave, with a slight sinuosity at the outer angle just within the cephalic limb; the anterior and lateral margins have a thickened or elevated border, within which is a well marked groove or depression of the crust. The glabella is well pronounced, of nearly equal width throughout, or slightly narrowing and rounded in front; marked by three pairs of furrows (perhaps from two to four), the posterior one of which is nearly or quite continuous across from the posterior angles of the eyes. The facial suture has not been fully determined, but appears to extend in a curving line from the front margin to the anterior angle of the eye, and from the posterior angle of the eye it turns abruptly outwards towards the posterolateral angle of the cephalic shield.

"Eyes large and well developed, elongate semilunate, extending from near the base of the shield more than half way to the anterior margin. Hypostoma broadly ovate, little longer than wide.

"Thorax composed of 13 or 14 articulations, the axis being moderately convex and usually much narrower than the lateral lobes (and sometimes apparently marked by a row of nodes or short spines along the summit). Lateral lobes nearly flat; the ribs, to about the eighth or ninth, extending almost rectangularly, or slightly inclined from the axis for one-third to one-half their length, where they are bent abruptly backwards. The third segment is stronger and much more prolonged than the others. The last segments of the lateral lobes are produced directly backwards, or sometimes a little convergent below. The segments of the lateral lobes are marked by a broad longitudinal furrow nearly parallel to the anterior margin; leaving an abruptly elevated ridge or border upon that side as far as the geniculation of the segment, where the groove runs along the center, dying out on the recurved extremities.

"Pygidium distinct, narrow, elongated, the axis narrow and acutely pointed; without rings? Lateral lobes narrow or obsolete, and free from transverse ridges or furrows."

The direction of the facial suture is left in doubt. For the type species *O. Thompsoni*, Prof. Whitfield has shown it as though passing from the posterior end of the eye obliquely and almost directly back to the posterior margin (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. His., vol. i, pl. xv, fig. 1). From the examination of a large number of well preserved specimens, I am led to think that the sutures represented are accidental breaks