

stages of growth the glabella rises and expands in front, as shown in fig. 1 of plate xx. Comparing with the glabella of the adult, it is to be observed that in the younger individuals the glabellar furrows extend entirely across the glabella, while in the older ones they are more or less interrupted or united only by very shallow transverse furrows at the center, and that the frontal lobe of the glabella is more expanded proportionally in the young forms.

Eyes.—The usual form of the eye of the adult of this genus is shown by the eye of *O. Thompsoni*, fig. 9, plate xvii.

In the youngest stages known to us of the head of *O. Gilberti*, 1.5^{mm} in length, the eyes are very large and elevated above the glabella and are the most prominent feature of the head; on a larger head, 2^{mm} in length, they still predominate, but in a head 3^{mm} long they are situated a little distance from the glabella toward the center of the cheek and united to the anterior lobe of the glabella by a strong, elevated, ocular ridge that crosses and interrupts the continuity of the dorsal furrow (see figs. 1, 1*b* and 1*f*, pl. xx). There is considerable variation in the relative position of the eye and the length and strength of the ocular ridge in different examples of the head. In fig. 1*d* the ocular ridge of the left side is elevated, and, with the high margin of the eye lobe, partially incloses the depressed area within, while on the right side of the same individual both the ridge and eye are less elevated, and, the ocular ridge being shorter, the eye is brought in nearer to the glabella. In fig. 1*g* the ocular ridge is narrower at the point of union with the glabella and attached farther back, near the posterior margin of the frontal lobe. Frequently the longitudinal axis of the eye is slightly oblique from its anterior end backward and outward. With the increase in size, these features usually disappear, although in fig. 1*i* there is an exception, as they are retained in a modified degree after other accompanying embryonic features of the head have disappeared. Between the eye and the glabella, when the former is situated well out on the cheek, a small round or oval boss occurs, as shown in figs. 1*d*, 1*e*, 1*g*, and 1*i*.

Facial suture.—The course of the facial suture in front of the adult head is shown by the free cheek, fig. 1*c* of plate xv. Of its variation from this course during the development of the individual nothing is known from actual observation, but, from the fact that the relative position of the eye changes, it is probable, indeed almost certain, that its direction is somewhat varied, and we know that such is the case in its direction back of the eye when the latter is situated on the cheek or near the glabella. Back of the eye, in all the instances in which it has been observed, its direction is slightly outward, with a sigmoidal curvature to the angle of the posterior margin, or, in its absence, to the broad curve denoting the position of the angle about midway between the dorsal furrow and the genal angle, figs. 1*e*, 1*g*, 1*h*, and 1*i*, pl. xx. In the large adult specimen its course was probably as indicated by the traced line in fig. 1*l*, where it is much the same as in the genus *Ogygia*