

from the broad, anterior, transverse furrow to the posterior lateral angles, so as partly to isolate the slightly thickened and truncated extremities of each. The lateral lobes are nearly flat and composed of pleuræ that extend straight outward at right angles to the axis to their free extremities, which are abruptly contracted (almost entirely on the posterior side) into slender, rounded, very sharp spines, which curve backward and outward. Each of the pleuræ is also provided with a broad, rather deep, flattened furrow, which commences near the inner end and extends straight outward for some distance, with parallel sides, but gradually tapers, mainly on the anterior side, to a lanceolate point, before reaching the free extremities. These furrows have not the obliquity usually seen in those of *Paradoxides*, but run parallel to the direction of the pleuræ, so as to leave a slender straight ridge of equal size along the anterior and posterior margin of each rib.

"The pygidium, exclusive of the portions of the free border broken away, has a nearly semicircular outline, being about twice as wide as long, while it is as much flattened as the thorax. The part remaining equals in length the five thoracic segments next in advance of it. Its mesial lobe is much depressed and about three-fourths as wide anteriorly as the breadth of that of the thorax at its widest part seen. Posteriorly it tapers moderately, and extends nearly the entire length of the pygidium, as seen with the free border broken away. It is evident, however, that the flattened border projected more or less behind its termination. It shows distinctly five segments, with indications of about two others at the posterior end. The lateral lobes have each three segments, the anterior one being extended out nearly parallel to those of the thorax, while the others are directed more obliquely backward, and rapidly widen outward. Like the pleuræ, they have each a broad, flattened furrow, that of the anterior one being nearly parallel to those of the pleuræ, while those of the other two are directed more obliquely backward, particularly the posterior one, which is almost parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body. These furrows are so deep and broad as to give the three segments of each lateral lobe the appearance of six irregular ridges, the irregularity being produced by the posterior two furrows, instead of passing along the middle of each segment, being curved backward so as to divide it very unequally, leaving the anterior part much the broader. No fine surface-markings are preserved on the specimen.

"Entire length of the imperfect specimen, nearly 3 inches, of which the remaining eight thoracic segments form 1.70 inches; breadth of the thorax, exclusive of the free spiniferous ends of the pleuræ, 2.05 inches, and, including the projecting ends of the pleuræ, 2.40 inches; length of what remains of the pygidium, 1.03 inches; breadth of the same, about 1.80 inches.

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