

thirds of the width but dies out before reaching the sides of the glabella. In front of this there are from one to three shallow pits or faint depressions on each side of the median line representing the glabella furrows. A line drawn across the head at one third the length from the posterior margin would pass through the centres of the eyes nearly. The eyes are annular about one sixth the whole length of the head, situated their own length from the posterior margin and with their centres about the same distance from the side of the glabella. The facial suture runs from the inner anterior corner of the eye forwards and outwards at an angle of about 45° to the longitudinal axis of the body until it crosses a line drawn through the eye parallel with the axis of the body and having gained a point situated outside of this line at a distance from it equal to the length of the eye or thereabout it curves inward and reaches the front margin at a point somewhere near the line. It then appears to run round the margin. Behind the eye its course is, after a short inward and backward curve, directly outwards nearly parallel with the posterior furrow apparently one half the width of the cheek when it curves back and cuts the posterior margin before reaching the angle. On each side of the glabella nearly opposite but a little behind the position of the eye there is an obscure rounded elongated prominence.

Judging from several detached cheeks the posterior front of the head must be very wide and the angles produced into moderately long triangular spines.

The pygidium is somewhat fan shaped, the posterior margin terminating in six triangular points or spines, the outer ones of which are the longest and the inner ones diminishing in length so as to produce a semicircular emargination for the posterior outline. The greatest width of the pygidium is at about one third its total length from the front measuring to the extremity of the longest spine. In front of a line drawn across at this place the contour is nearly semicircular but behind the line the sides are straight or only gently convex and somewhat parallel slightly converging towards each other. The main body of the axis is about one fourth the total length, convex conical and with four shallow concave transverse grooves. Four ribs in each of the side lobes besides a rudimentary ridge along the middle being a continuation of the axis. The surface is marked by fine fissure-like undulating lines.