

dium is 18 mm. long and 30 mm. wide, while another is 12 mm. long and 21 mm. wide. A very large cephalon is 27 mm. long and 58 mm. wide.

This species is closely related to *Bathyurus extans* (Hall), but differs from that species in being wider, in having a much less convex axial lobe, a depressed and rounded, instead of a very convex and subtriangular pygidium, and a much wider concave border on the pygidium. The surface of the glabella of *B. extans* is quite granulose, while the test in this species is smooth. The species also attains a much larger size than *B. extans* or any other species of the genus.

LOCALITY.—This species seems to be rather common in a layer of dark gray dolomitic limestone southwest of the outcrop of the Black River and Lowville at La Petite Chaudière, Mechanicsville, Ontario, and has not yet been observed in any other stratum. This layer is supposed to belong to the Chazy.

The entire specimen, which is probably the largest *Bathyurus* known, was collected by Mr. J. E. Narraway, and is in his collection. The other specimens figured were collected by the writer and are in the collection of the Geological Survey. Mr. Narraway has a pygidium of this species which he collected some years ago from a loose fragment of rock in Ottawa South.

The only other *Bathyurus* known from the Chazy is *B. angelini* Billings, a species which is peculiar in that the axial lobe of the pygidium extends across the border to the posterior margin.

ISOTELUS ARENICOLA SP. NOV.

For a number of years fragments of a large *Isotelus* have been found in the sandstone of the Chazy about Ottawa, but as the cephalon was unknown, it was not possible to determine what species was represented. It has usually been listed as *Asaphus* or *Isotelus canalis*. (See Sowter, T. W. E., OTTAWA NATURALIST, Vol. II., pp. 11-15, 1888; Ami, H. M., Appendix to Dr. Ellis' "Geology of Ottawa and Vicinity" 1901). A free cheek recently found by the writer at Britannia supplies the missing information, and this, with the large headless specimen collected by Richardson at Deschenes, furnishes the material for the description which follows.

DESCRIPTION.—Cephalon, judging from the free cheek, nearly three-fourths as long as broad, surrounded by a wide concave border. Eyes large, situated less than their own length from the posterior margin of the cephalon. Free cheek broad, with the genal angle drawn out into a short, broad, flat spine. Thorax of eight segments, the axial lobe narrow for the genus—one-third the total width. Pygidium roughly triangular in out-