as to form an easily recognized net-work upon the surface of the rock. The edges of the plates contain the numerous cell cavities of the polyps. These are small, oval, and varying in size from one half a line to one line in length.

Halysites is from the Greek *halysion*, a small chain or necklace, and *lithos*, a stone; *catenulatus*, Latin, from *catena*, a chain, or *catella*, a small chain; *catenopora*, from the Latin *catena*, a chain, and the Greek *pora*, a pore; *escharoides*, from the Greek, *eschara*, a gridiron.

Homolonotus delphinocephalus.

This trilobite has thirteen segments in the thorax and in the caudal shield or tail, eleven to thirteen in the central lobe, and from seven to nine in each of the lateral lobes. The head is ovate or sub-triangular; the tail is also sub-triangular and pointed at the extremity; each one of the articulations of the body has a groove running nearly its whole length near the front margin. The surface is rough and granulated. This is one of those species trilobites the central lobe of whose body is scarcely definable, the articulations being without the sharp bend on each side the centre, which constitutes the middle lobe in many other species. The glabella, or that portion in the centre of the head which is usually elevated in the trilobite, has in this species very little if any prominence. The eyes are small. The facial suture, as described by Professor Hall, is parallel and coincident with, or slighty within, the flexure of the margin (in front,) passing thence obliquely through the eye, and turning comes to the margin a little above the posterior angle. It abounds in the Niagara formation and also in the Wenlock limestone in England.