

## MYRIAPODA.

## Family EUPHOBERIDÆ.

*Amyuilyspes*? sp.

Pl. iv., figs. 1, 2.

A couple of fragments, one of them with its reverse and both drawn upon the plate, are remains of a larger myriapod than any of the others found in the sigillarian stumps with the sole exception of *Xylobius similis* with the largest specimens of which its size agrees. But that it cannot be a *Xylobius* the entire absence of frustal divisions clearly shows. On the other hand, the free termination of the sides of the dorsal scutes and their transverse ridging show a close resemblance to *Amyuilyspes*, and there are besides vague appearances of the bases of spines just where they occur in *A. wortheni*, though they are too obscure for satisfaction. Little more can be said, as the specimens consist only of a dozen or less adjoining segments, crushed and more or less distorted, but showing that the segments were about five times as broad as long and the surface rather smooth with sparse and fine granulations scattered over it; the breadth must have been about 6<sup>mm</sup>. It is a smaller species than *A. wortheni*, but presents no characters by which it can be distinguished from it.

## Family ARCHIULIDÆ.

*Archinulus xylobioides* Scudder.

Pl. iv., fig. 4.

There are seven fragments which are referred here, but they show nothing noteworthy in addition to what has been given formerly, for they consist almost entirely of single segments or fragments of the same, one of which is figured, in which the contrasts between the anterior and posterior parts of the segment, here equal, are very clearly seen; the surface is quite smooth.

*Archinulus euphoberioides* sp. nov.

Pl. iv., figs. 5, 6.

The materials for the elucidation of this species are not satisfactory; no more so than in the case of the species of *Xylobius* described from the same stumps. They consist of fragments of the scutes only, no appendages of any kind being visible; they are crushed and flattened, but enough exist to make sure that they cannot be referred to any of the forms of myriapods previously described from Carboniferous deposits.