

Fam. 20. *Cheiruridae*.—Pleurae with raised band. Eyes finely faceted. Pygidium horned, spinose or digitated. Typ. gen.: *Cheirurus*, Up. Cam., Dev.; *Deiophon*, Up. Sil.; *Spharexochus*, Sil.; *Staurcephalus*, Sil.; *Placoparia*, Lr. Sil.

NOTE.—The families of this section are more or less closely connected by the peculiar course of the facial sutures, alike in all, and by their typically eleven body-segments. The Ecerinuridae and Cheiruridae, are connected by their "bourreletted" pleurae; and this same condition—as well as their spinose character generally—connects the Cheiruridae with the Acidaspidae of the next section.

§ 2. ARMATI.—Essentially broad-headed, spinose forms, with pointed or spiny pleurae, and small to very small (commonly spine-bearing or digitated) pygidium. Body-segments 9 to 20.

Fam. 21. *Acidaspidae*.—Head, pleurae and pygidium, all spine-bearing. Body-segments 9 to 10. Pleurae with "bourrelet." Typ. gen.: *Acidaspes*, Sil., Dev.

Fam. 22. *Paradoxidae*.—Head-shield very large and broad, with horned angles and large, anteriorly expanded glabella. Body-segments 12 to 20; pleurae, furrowed, terminating in spines; pygidium very small. Typ. gen.: *Paradoxides*, Cam.; *Hydrocephalus*, Cam.: *Telephus* (?) Lr. Sil.

§ 3. GLOBOSI.—Glabella large and prominent, oval or globular, and unfurrowed. Thorax short, with 5 to 6 segments.

Fam. 23. *Trinucleidae*.—Head-shield very large, terminating in horns, and surrounded by a broad, perforated border. Eyes commonly absent. Typ. gen.: *Trinucleus*, Lr. Sil.; *Dionide*, Lr. Sil.; *Microdiscus* (?), Cam.

Fam. 24. *Ampyxidae*.—Head-shield without perforated border. Glabella extended anteriorly into a strong spine. Eyes absent. Typ. gen.: *Ampyx*, Sil.; *Endymionia* (?), Up. Cam.

Fam. 25. *Aeglinidae*.—Glabella very large and globular, extended anteriorly, in some species, into a stout spine. Eyes abnormally developed. Typ. gen.: *Aeglina*, Lr. Sil.

NOTE.—This latter family forms a connecting link between the Globosi and the Oculosi. It should, perhaps, be placed under the last-named section; but it would appear to be very closely allied to the Ampyxidae (notwithstanding the absence of eyes in that family) by its 5-6 body-segments, its triangular pygidium, and its enormously developed glabella, which in some of its forms (e.g., *A. armata*, Barr.), extends forward into a distinct point or spine, much as in Ampyx. Whilst Barrande makes *Aeglina* the type of a distinct family, Zittel places it under the Asaphidae.

§ 4. OCULOSI.—Eyes enormously developed. Head-shield with horned angles. Pygidium very small, with 2-3 rings in its axis.

Fam. 26. *Bohemillidae*.—Body-segments 5 in number. Typ. gen.: *Bohemilla*, Lr. Sil.

Fam. 27. *Remopleuridae*.—Body-segments 11 to 13 in number. Typ. gen.: *Remopleurides*, Lr. Sil., *Caphyra*, Lr. Sil.