

oblongus, an ocular ridge obscurely visible in one specimen. Neck furrow well defined all across.

Length of glabella four lines; width three lines and a half.

Limestone, No. 2.

CHEIRURUS APOLLO. N. s.

Fig. 28.

Description.—Head convex, semicircular, width about twice the length or a little more. Glabella depressed, convex, somewhat circular or very broadly conical, the posterior margin convex, the sides and front rounded, the width at the posterior third equal to the length, the neck furrow in the cast defined all across three glabellar furrows directed obliquely forwards and outwards at an angle of about 30° , with the longitudinal axis, their inner extremities turned backwards, and distant from each other about one-fourth the whole width. The four side lobes of the glabella



Fig. 28.



Fig. 29.



Fig. 30.

Fig. 28.—*Cheirurus Apollo*.

Fig. 29.—*Pygidium*. Limestone No. 2. This may be the tail of an *Amphion*.

Fig. 30.—*Cheirurus Eryx*.

are sub-equal, the posterior pair a little larger than the others. Eyes small, opposite the second lobe from behind, distant from it about the width of the lobe or a little less. Cheeks in the cast punctured. I have not ascertained whether or not the posterior angles terminate in spines. Length of head, five lines; length and width of glabella, a little less than five lines.

There are many European species of this type, and they range from the Landeilo Flags upwards to the Devonian.

Limestone, No. 2.

CHEIRURUS ERYX. N. s.

Fig. 30.

Description.—Head semicircular, depressed convex, width twice the length or a little more, the posterior angles ; and into short spines. Glabella elongate conical, moderately