

M. globosus and this latter leads us through *A. subclavatus* to *A. cylindricus*.

This latter appears to me to be an *Arionellus*. The specimens are too imperfect to enable me to prove whether or not our four species belong to two distinct genera or one only. I shall place the two most convex forms in *Menocephalus* and the other two in *Arionellus*.

ARIONELLUS CYLINDRICUS. N. s.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

Fig. 14.—*Arionellus cylindricus*.

Fig. 15.—*Arionellus subclavatus*: a, side view of the glabella.

Description.—Glabella sub-cylindrical slightly narrowed from behind forwards, the sides nearly straight and separated from the very prominent cheeks by a deep furrow; the front obtusely rounded or nearly straight. The neck furrow is deep and rounded and the neck segment well defined but apparently not very prominent. The posterior glabellar furrow is well defined all across, parallel with the neck furrow for half the width of the glabella and then directed obliquely forward on each side at an angle of 45° ; it is about its own width distant from the neck furrow. The next furrows forward are situated a little in advance of the mid-length of the glabella; they are slightly oblique and their inner extremities are separated by about one third the width of the glabella. In front of these are two other furrows on each side very inconspicuous and not always visible. The anterior margin of the head consists of a narrow elevated ridge separated from the front of the glabella by an angular groove of about its own width. From the summit of the terminal ridge the margin descends with an abrupt slope so that on a front view the head appears to be bounded by a flat nearly vertical band, the width of which is equal to rather more than one half the elevation of the glabella. The surface appears to be smooth or finely granular. Eyes, fixed cheeks, thorax and pygidium unknown. Length of longest head seen three and a half lines; width of glabella about two lines at neck segment and a little less at the anterior extremity. The form of the glabella of this species is almost exactly