

From the known species of *Eurymartus* this fossil differs in the short facet at the front of the abdomen indicating a cephalothorax narrower than the abdomen, and in the absence of a marginal rim.

CRUSTACEA.

AMPHIPELTIS PARADOXUS, Salter, Pl. II., Fig. 6.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., Feb., 1863.
Acad. Geol., 2nd Ed., p. 523.

The type of this crustacean, described some thirty years ago by Mr. J. W. Salter, is not now available to me; I therefore describe herein the example preserved in the museum of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B.

This consists of five segments of the body. Of the anterior segment only a fragment is preserved; the next three segments bear pleural spines directed backward, those on the two posterior of the three being larger; in the last segment the spinal ridge is turned inward and apparently fused with the segment, forming part of a broad, lamellar terminal, plate, as in the typical example described by Mr. Salter.

Sculpture.—The several segments bear various markings; the second has two small tubercles near the axial line, and the fourth and fifth have pleural grooves, somewhat distinctly impressed. The whole surface of the test is minutely pitted.

Size of this mutilated example. Length 15 mm. Width 12 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—From Plant Bed No. 2, Lower Cordaite Shales Little River Group, St. John, N.B.

Judging by the name given it, this was a perplexing fossil to Mr. Salter. Sir J. W. Dawson suggested that it might have been allied to the Stomapods,¹ a not unreasonable suggestion, considering the width of the front part, as shown by the type which Mr. Salter described. However, with the author's present view that all the animals of this plant bed, are either aërial, terrestrial or palustral forms, he is compelled to look elsewhere for relatives of this crustacean. Among terrestrial Crustacea the Isopods seem the group which would most likely have left remains such as this. If *Amphipeltis* be of this group, the rapidly varying segments would indicate that the example in the museum of the Natural History Society is a part of the pleon, probably the principal part; and would indicate, so far as modern Isopods are concerned, an animal of very considerable size; but still one not by any means so large as some fossil Isopods reported from the coal measures, and referred to the family

Acadian Geology, 2nd Ed., p. 523.