

Two other fragments are drawn upon the plate, showing in some part a coarse embossing such as appears upon the side of the cephalothorax in the reverse of the original specimen (fig. 6), of which no special mention was made: by figure 6 it appears that the lateral borders of the cephalothorax, outside the supposed lateral eyes, were occupied by a close series of circular or subquadrate abruptly depressed pits (which in reverse would appear as a sort of pavement of elevated bosses) more or less linearly arranged and considerably larger than the supposed lateral eyes. In one of these other fragments they also appear in reverse and are more highly magnified in the illustration (fig. 8), but the fragment is so imperfect and broken that it is impossible to say from what part of the body it comes, and the bosses are seen to vary greatly in size. In another fragment, shown in figure 9, the same are seen as pits upon the surface of a small piece of the test covered otherwise by two other fragments of quite different character and which I cannot regard as in place, since one shows a strongly convex, the other an as strongly concave, surface: at first sight I thought I had here the fragment of a cephalothorax of different construction which bore some resemblance to one side of Peach's figure of the cephalothorax of *Eoscorpion inflatus* (l. c., pl. 23, fig. 12a), but the reversal of the two subtriangular pieces which lie atop the pitted test renders this supposition quite impossible, and indeed makes any attempt to understand the connection of the two out of question. Both these pitted tests, then, agree so closely with what appears in fig. 6 that there is no reason to suppose we are dealing with another species.

Mazonia sp.

Pl. v., fig. 4.

Quite otherwise, however, is it with the fragment shown in fig. 4. Here we have a large piece of test, which has the appearance of being the anterior lateral third of a cephalothorax as large as that of figs. 5, 6, and of very much the same contour. It is, however, otherwise totally different, for the whole is very gently and regularly vaulted with no ocellar elevation, nor median eyes, the margin followed by a broad and tolerably deep sulcus in which (apparently) are traces of two or three minute semiglobular ocelli: while the test itself, smooth or nearly so over most of its surface, is distantly punctate in front,* and behind is foveolate with abruptly sunken circular or longitudinally ovate pits of differing size and depth, but in general becoming larger and deeper posteriorly. If this really represents a portion of the cephalothorax of a scorpion, then it probably belongs to a distinct species of *Mazonia*, for the general form

*The artist accidentally drew this upside down, and the shading required that it should be so placed upon the plate.