

*Newportia Utahensis*, new species.—Head longer than wide, its sides converging a little posteriorly and more strongly anteriorly from the middle; marked with a median longitudinal furrow extending from the anterior, slightly indented margin, posteriorly about one-fourth the length of the plate, and with a second short median furrow just back of the middle; the paired furrows on the posterior portion of plate beginning near the middle and first converging and then diverging to the posterior margin, evenly curving; finely punctate.

Antennæ with the usual seventeen articles, the first four of them sparsely clothed with relatively long bristles, the other articles subdensely clothed on their outer surfaces with short setæ.

Presternal plate punctate, its anterior margin on each side sub-straight, the margins of the two sides meeting in the middle at a slightly re-entrant angle; no median excavation.

First dorsal plate with the transverse or cervical furrow evenly curving, a little angulate at the middle; a depression or pit at the angle of the cervical furrow; the paired furrows bifurcating, the inner branches uniting at the angle in the cervical furrow, and forming thus the typical W-shaped impression.

The longitudinal furrows on the second dorsal plate conspicuously diverging from the anterior to the posterior margin.

The oblique, shallow lateral furrows are distinguishable from the third plate posteriorly.

The last dorsal plate with its posterior margin gently convexly rounded and slightly indented at the middle; without a median furrow.

Ventral plates finely and subdensely punctate; each with a distinct and scarcely abbreviated and distinct, fine submarginal furrows.

Last ventral plate with the sides sub-straight or a little convexly rounded; strongly narrowed posteriorly; the posterior margin but slightly incurved.

Basal segments of the ambulatory legs spinulose; the tibia armed at distal end with a conspicuous ventral spine, as well as with a second somewhat stouter spine dorsal or dorso-lateral in position; tarsal joint with a ventral spine below the distal end.

Pseudopleura of last segment with their posterior processes conical in shape, apically subobtuse; posterior margin above and laterally from the processes with a close row of short spines, which also cover the basal portion of the processes; similar short spines occurring over the entire