

approach the posterior extremity; the last joint is broadly lenticular, obscurely outlined and contains the anus.

The suture at the back of the thorax and the sutures between the three first joints of the abdomen are of equal prominence, but those of the posterior segments of the abdomen become more and more obscure.

The imprints of two detached limbs of the thorax have apparently been preserved; the limbs as thus shown consist of six joints, which are about as long as the segments of the abdomen, except the fourth joint which is longer; the posterior joint is narrow and sharp-pointed. A detached anterior limb, which has been preserved, has a broad, probably lamellar termination.

Sculpture.—The whole body was granulated, the markings being just visible to the naked eye.

Size.—Length 10 mm. Width $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Length of the limbs 5 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—Same as the preceding species. Rare.

This remarkable Arachnid is different from any known type, but it appears to come nearer the genus *Anthracomartus* than to any other forms of this sub-class, ancient or modern.

EURYMARTUS (?) SPINULOSUS, n. sp., Pl. II., Fig. 9.

A rather smaller species than the preceding. Only the abdomen is known.

The abdomen is ovate behind, and is marked by nine transverse rings. The three posterior and the anterior ring are obscurely defined (the latter owing to imperfect preservation). There is a marginal ridge near the sides and back of the abdomen; along the inner margin of this ridge at the sides there is a double row of spines (the row on the marginal ridge being directed inward and backward, and that at the ends of the segments being turned outward and backward). A pustule within the marginal ridge, at the posterior end of the abdomen, appears to mark the position of the anus.

Sculpture.—The surface is very finely pitted.

Size of the abdomen.—Length and width each 6 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—Same as the preceding. Rare.

This little species, by its broad marginal rim, straight anterior edge to the abdomen, and form of the segments, appears to belong to *Eurymartus*, but the absence of the cephalothorax makes the reference doubtful.

Though we have said that these Arachnids are allied to the *Anthracomarti*, it is only by a distant relationship. The most obvious distinction is the entirely different arrangement of the bases of the limbs, and the absence of wedge-shaped segments to the cephalothorax. The coxae are arranged in two distant rows converging forward. It would appear then