

from the back, is represented on either side by a dimple situated midway between the side and the centre of the glabella, and midway between the furrows anterior and posterior to it. The glabellar furrow nearest the front is a short diagonal groove starting just back of the point of union between the anterior end of the eye lobe and the glabella, and occupying the central portion of the distance from the side to the centre of the glabella. Surface of the cephalon an irregular network of raised inosculating lines more or less radial to the outer margin. Pleurae of two distinct types, an anterior normal set of fourteen and a posterior rudimentary set of 29 (or more, the end is broken away) separated by a spine-bearing segment. The ends of the first fourteen ribs become progressively longer toward the posterior end of the trilobite, and the fourteenth pair almost surround the rudimentary 29. These are further protected by the spine on the fifteenth segment, which is likewise extended. The rudimentary ribs differ little in width of axis from those which precede them, but the sides are very small. Pleural grooves broad, flat, and almost parallel-sided in those forming the middle portion of the trilobite. Toward the spine-bearing fifteenth segment the pleurae become relatively much wider for their length, and the pleural groove cuts more and more diagonally until in the thirteenth and fourteenth it cuts directly across from the anterior inner corner to the posterior outer corner. Rudimentary segments almost plain, pleural grooves being indistinct or wanting. The taper to the 29 rudimentary segments which have been preserved is so gradual as to render it extremely probable that there were many more than 29 segments anterior to the pygidium.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth pleurae on the right side of the specimen described have suffered injury, being broken off close to the axis at such a time or in such a manner that the ends have healed, and show a tendency toward a normal termination. The fifth one in particular is broken clear across, and in it the pleural groove stops just inside of the newly curved margin; the fourth and sixth were broken across transversely so as to leave the greater portion respectively of the upper and lower margins. This particular trilobite is as large or larger than the largest that has so far been discovered in the Lower Cambrian of British Columbia or Alberta. If we assume that the accident occurred during the youth of the trilobite, we must grant that these early forms did not have the power of renewing broken or lost portions, but this conclusion is negated by its ability to heal up the broken ends and fashion them off. The accident was, therefore, probably of recent occurrence. And since it must have happened during his maturity, we are