

toma was attached to the under side of the glabella, are also in part concealed. Delicate, irregular striæ are seen on each side of the hypostoma; and two small pits occur, one on each side, at about two-thirds of the distance between the buccal points and the base—our specimen agreeing in this respect with the hypostoma of *Asaphus platycephalus* (= *Isotelus gigas*\*). The space in the centre, between the pits, is somewhat raised.



HYPOSTOMA OF  
*Asaphus Canadensis*.

This hypostoma is chiefly interesting as proving our species to be a true *Asaphus*, and not an *Ogygia*, with which in other respects it has certain affinities. In the *Ogygia* type, the hypostoma presents an oval outline at its buccal extremity.

## II. ASAPHUS HINCKSII.

(*A New Species.*)

Our colleague, the Rev. William Hincks, Professor of Natural History in University College, Toronto, having been lately on a botanical excursion to the Blue Mountains near Collingwood, in Canada West, collected at the same time a few fossils; and these he has had the kindness to place in our hands. Together with the more common or typical species of the Utica slate (*Graptolithus priodon*, *Triarthrus Beckii*, *Asaphus Canadensis*, &c.), there is a nearly perfect specimen—so far as regards its outline—of a trilobite closely related to *Asaphus platycephalus*. It occurs in a piece of limestone, a portion apparently of one of the calcareous bands interstratified amongst the bituminous shales of the Utica slate. For the information of distant readers, and those unfamiliar with our geology, it may be stated that the Utica slate belongs to the Lower Silurian series—beyond which, with us, as in Europe, the genus *Asaphus* does not appear to pass. Although exceedingly opposed to the extreme multiplication of species, so prevalent amongst palæontologists of the present day, we are compelled, almost against our will, to regard this Collingwood trilobite as new. We beg therefore to name it after the Rev. Professor Hincks, from whom we received the specimen. The general form is that of a narrow oval, with the longer to the shorter or transverse axis about as 5 to 3. The length, in proportion to the breadth, appears somewhat greater than this,

\* Also with that of *A. tyrannus*, Murchison, and other European species.