

curving broadly to the front margin, at the centre of which there is a shallow concavity. The shell protrudes where the ribs pass outward from beneath, causing the lateral margin to be sinuous, the sinuosity being most marked toward the front in the first, second and third pairs of costal plates. Of the eight pairs of costals, the first costals are the broadest at the inner ends, whilst the fifth are the broadest distally. The seventh costals are extremely narrow throughout their length and the eighth pair is well developed. The first costals increase in breadth rather suddenly at their outer ends and are separated by a divided first neural plate. The neurals gradually decrease in breadth to the fifth, their sides being not so nearly parallel to each other as those of the corresponding plates in *T. acutus*. The sixth and last neural is very much reduced in size and is irregularly oval in outline. Of the protruding rib-ends, all the six of the left side were secured, in a fair state of preservation, except the one belonging to the first costal and it was old lined in part. The rib heads are well developed. In the figure, the neural plate is represented as entire. Of the carapace under consideration, the central part only of the neural plate, extending from the margin in front to the suture behind, was found, but fortunately the left end of a neural, of another individual of similar size, showing the left front margin and the suture between the plate and the first costal with part of the latter adherent, supplied the deficiency. The sculpture consists of a network of narrow ridges ramifying and anastomosing so as to enclose small, sunken areas of irregular shape and size, the areas being generally wider than the ridges are broad. The frequent confluence of a varying number of areas results in a more open pattern, the ridges at times showing a tendency to run in parallel lines. The sculpture is not so distinctly defined near the sides of the carapace as it is toward and at the centre and anteriorly, but in the hinder part it is more decidedly rugose, the ridges being here higher and the enclosed areas larger. Near the intercostal sutures, more particularly in the inner halves of the costal bones, the sculpture is partially effaced and consists of low, poorly defined parallel ridges at right angles to the sutures, forming a distinct border, with a maximum breadth of about .5 centimeters. A smooth border, broadest at the sides of the carapace and narrowest in front, extends along the whole of the peripheral edge.

As regards a divided first neural in species of this genus, it is interesting to note that Lydekker in describing *T. melitensis*, from the Miocene of Malta, in 1891. (Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, vol. XLVII, p. 37, fig. 1) mentions the occurrence in the Miocene species of a divided first neural and remarks (p. 37) that 'all the fossil species