

the length; sides gently concave in the posterior two-thirds, and slightly diverging from each other forwards; anterior third and front uniformly rounded. Neck segment with the margin convex and projecting backwards, an obscure tubercle, or rather, an angular elevation in the middle, neck furrows all across. There are four glabellar furrows; of these, the posterior is strongly marked and extends in a nearly straight line all across; the next two are linear, slightly impressed, extend inwards about one-third the width of the glabella and are gently curved backwards, but still almost at right angles to the sides. The anterior furrow is short, extends inwards about one-fifth the width of the glabella, and curves backwards at an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$  to the sides. The dorsal furrow around the glabella is very shallow. The fixed cheeks are triangular, nearly flat, with a small elevation, close to the extremity of the posterior furrow. Front of the head with a moderately convex marginal rim, almost in contact with the glabella or separated therefrom by a narrow space. The eye-lobe starts from a point close to the side of the glabella and just opposite or a little behind the short frontal furrow, and runs with a gently sigmoid curve (at first convex outwardly, and then concave) backwards and outwards to the posterior marginal furrow, which it reaches at a distance from the sides of the glabella, about equal to the length of the neck segment. The facial suture leaves the side of the glabella a little in front of the anterior furrow, and runs outwards, nearly at a right angle, but with a gentle convex curve, to the margin.

The surface is covered with fine rippled striae. These on the marginal rim are irregularly parallel with the margin; on the glabella they curve around the front, but further back, and on the neck segment they have a rudely longitudinal direction, curving outwards in crossing over the glabellar lobes.

Length of the head of the largest specimen examined, 6 lines; length of the glabella, including neck segment, 5 lines; width of glabella at the neck segment, 3 lines, at the front pair of furrows,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines; width of the posterior margin of the fixed cheek 3 lines; length of the eye lobe, 4 lines.

When compared with the species figured by Salter and Hicks the following differences become apparent:—*A. Henrici*, Salter, has the eye lobes with a gently uniform curve outwards. In *A. Salteri*, Hicks, the eye lobes are also convex and the glabella proportionally longer, while the neck furrow "is the only one