

## MENOCEPHALUS GLOBOSUS. N. S.

Fig. 17, 18, 19.

*Description.*—Head globose, the posterior angles produced into small slender spines directed outwards, at an angle of about  $45^\circ$ , with the axis of the body. Glabella exceedingly convex, almost hemispherical, its length slightly exceeding its width; either totally destitute of lateral furrows, or with two inconspicuous indentations on each side. Neck furrow and segment well defined; the margin of the head with a narrow, wire-like border all round, which turns up in front of the glabella, and forms an obtusely pointed rostrum; cheeks moderately tumid, but drooping on each side, so as to give a great depth to the outline of the head. Eyes about one-fifth the total length of the head, situated opposite the mid-length of the glabella, and about their own width from it. Facial suture as in *A. subclavatus*. Surface covered with small tubercles. Width of head in the specimen figured five lines; length, three lines; length of glabella, two lines and one-fourth.

Associated with these are very numerous glabellæ of a larger size, in general four lines in length, which probably belong to this species.

Limestone No. 1.

*Genus* BATHYURUS. Billings.

This genus was described in the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist," vol. 4, p. 364, in the article on the fossils of the Calciferous Sandrock. It differs from *Asaphus* by having nine segments in the thorax, the front of the hypostoma not forked, and the glabella well defined by the dorsal furrows. It somewhat resembles both *Megalaspis* and *Niobe* (Angelin), in the form of the glabella, but the hypostoma is precisely like that of *Ogygia*. I have some evidence to shew that the head is composed of three pieces only, as in *Dikelocephalus*. The species heretofore described are, *B. amplimarginatus*, *B. conicus*, and *B. Cybele*, from the Calciferous Sandrock:—*B. Angelini*, Chazy:—*B. extans*, (*Asaphus extans*, Hall,) as yet known only in the Black River limestone, and *B. spiniger*, (*Acidaspis spiniger*, Hall.) This latter species occurs both in the Black River and Trenton, in Canada.

The following species are referred to this genus provisionally. I am not at all satisfied that they belong to the genus, but I know of no other to which they bear so near a resemblance.