



Fig. 1. *Isotelus arenicola*. Outline of free cheek and portion of cranidium from Britannia. One-third natural size.

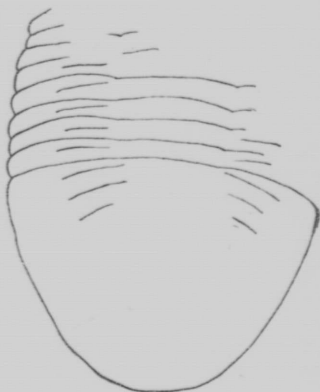


Fig. 2. *Isotelus arenicola*. Outline of the specimen collected by Richardson at Deschenes. One-third natural size.

line, three-fourths as long as wide; border concave. On the specimen described, which is a cast of the interior, there are two rather distinct ribs on each of the pleural lobes. The axial lobe is hardly distinguishable.

Width of thorax at back of fourth segment, 135 mm., width of axial lobe at same point, 45 mm.; length of pygidium, 98 mm., width, 130 mm. The specimen is only very slightly flattened. The total length of this specimen appears to have been about ten inches. Another specimen, described below, seems to have been at least four inches longer.

This species is more closely allied to *Isotelus gigas* than to any other species, the pygidia of the two forms being almost alike. The axial lobe of the thorax of the species here described is, however, much narrower than in either *I. gigas* or *I. maximus*. *I. gigas* has no genal spines at maturity, and *I. maximus* has a shorter and more nearly semicircular pygidium. *I. harrisi* has a wider and shorter cephalon, and *I. platymarginatus* has a much wider concave border around the pygidium.

A rather remarkable specimen of this same species was found by W. C. King, Esq., on the shore of Lake Deschenes at Britannia. This specimen is an impression of the lower surface of the trilobite, and shows a longitudinal ridge corresponding to the central furrow along the axis of the ventral side of the animal, 10 pairs of transverse furrows, and the impression of the hypostoma—first noticed by my friend, Mr. Narraway. The doubleure of the pygidium has also left a wide smooth impression, but in the cephalic region the hypostoma is the only portion of which there are any traces remaining. The specimen was found by Mr.