

and puncta, and the extremities of the pleuræ with elevated striæ parallel to their anterior margin. Average length of head one and a half inches.

The width (about one and a half lines) and flatness of the segments, and the narrow, inflated and much-inflected front, distinguish this species.

Position and Locality.—Abundant in the Coniston limestone at Coniston Water-Head, Lancashire; Coniston limestone of Sunny Brow, near Coniston; Blain y Cwm, W. of Nantyre, Glyn Ceiriog.

Explanation of Figures.—Pl. 1. G. fig. 33. Part of cephalic shield, natural size, from Coniston. Fig. 34 thorax, and fig. 35 pygidium, same locality.

DYSPLANUS CENTROTUS (*Dal. Sp.*) Pl. 1. E. fig. 19.

Ref. and Syn.—*Illænus centrotus* Dal. and Portlock. Geol. Rep. Pl. x. f. 3 to 6.

= *Illænus* Bowmani (Salt.) Mem. Geol. Surv. Vol. II. t. 8. fig. 1, 2.

Sp. Ch.—*Thorax* little more than half the length of the head, of nine short weak segments, axial portion about equal to the pleuræ, which are abruptly bent downwards and backwards at rather less than half their width from the axis; *cephalic shield* slightly longer than the pygidium, about one-third wider than long, moderately convex, axial furrows one-third the length of the head, slightly arched, the enclosed space one-third wider than the cheeks; *eyes* small, their own length in advance of the posterior margin of the head, and nearer to the external margin than to the glabella; *pygidium* one-sixth wider than long, gently convex at the anterior portion, becoming more depressed towards the margin, axial furrows barely forming a short rounded sinus on each side; average length of head one inch three lines.

I see no grounds for Mr Salter's opinion (Mem. Geol. Surv.), that the present fossil had not the lateral angles of the cephalic shield prolonged, and consequently differed from the *I. centrotus* (Dal.) All the English and Irish specimens recorded, or which I have seen, have this part broken; and when we consider that in all other respects the species are identical, I think Col Portlock is correct in uniting them; the more so, as in the foreign perfect examples rounded angles to the buckler are only found in those species having ten joints to the thorax, while the *I. centrotus* forms the type of the genus *Dysplanus* from having but nine segments, like the example before us, and the cephalic angles prolonged. The very circumstance of the angles being broken off seems rather to indicate their having been prolonged, the projecting portion acting as a lever, while if they were *naturally* rounded they would probably present the rounded angle entire, like that of the pygidium. The greater length of the pygidium in proportion to its width distinguishes it from that of the *I. crassicauda*.

Position and Locality.—Very common in the limestone of Llanwddyn in the Berwyn mountains; rare, of large size in the Coniston limestone of Llandeilo, Caermarthenshire.

Explanation of Figures.—Pl. 1. E. fig. 19. Entire specimen, natural size.—Fig. 19 a. Head, natural size, of a rolled-up specimen.

Genus. FORBESIA (*M^cCoy*).

Ref.—M^cCoy, Synop. Sil. Foss. Irel.

Gen. Char.—Head semielliptical, with distinctly defined glabella; *eyes* finely reticulated; *eye-lines* nearly parallel, cutting the middle of the posterior margin; *body-rings* ten, facets large, pleural furrow slightly oblique, not reaching the margin; *pygidium* smaller than the head, with duplicate lateral furrows, and a distinct conical articulate axis.

Two Subgenera: 1st, *Forbesia*; 2nd, *Proetus*.

Subgenus. FORBESIA (*M^cCoy*).

Ref. and Syn.—*Æonia* (Burmeister). Ray 2nd Ed. Organ. of Trilobites.

Gen. Char.—*Cephalic shield* semielliptical, the lateral angles produced backwards into long spines; *glabella* oblong, contracted in the middle, with three small transverse segmental furrows on each side, the basal