

*Locality*.—Schists at the base of the “Orthoceratite and Graptolite flags,” Pinwhapple Glen, Ayrshire, = Upper Bala.

There can be no doubt, from the style of armature and ornament, and from the general appearance of this form, even without the assistance of the head, that it belongs to the genus *Acidaspis*. The structure of the tail is that of *A. Keyserlingi*; only the ridge, which usually traverses the pygidium, and joins or forms the primary spine, is still farther expanded at the expense of all the flat portion of the appendages of the first joint of the tail-axis.

Only ten body-rings have hitherto been noted in any species of *Acidaspis*, and nine is the more usual number; the number twelve, therefore, in this species, is a singular characteristic. *A. unica* forms a very welcome link between *Acidaspis* and the *Cheiruridæ*, already in many respects closely allied.

None of the species of *Acidaspis* described in former works have hitherto occurred in the Silurian rocks of the South of Scotland.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

(The specimens are reversed in the lithograph.)

Figs. 1–5. *Acidaspis Lalage*. 1–4. Twice the natural size. 5. Much enlarged. From specimens in my own collection.

Figs. 6–10. *Acidaspis hystrix*. 6. Much enlarged, from a small specimen. 7, 8. Twice the natural size. 9. Much enlarged. 10. Represents the supposed arrangement of the double row of spines. The specimen fig. 8 is from the Survey Collection; the others are from my own.

Figs. 11, 12. *Acidaspis callipareos*. 11. Partially restored, and twice the natural size.

Figs. 13, 14. *Acidaspis unica*. 13. Twice nat. size. 14. Much enlarged.

Figs. 15–17. *Acidaspis Caractaci*. 15, 16. Natural size. 17. Much enlarged.

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#### 5. On two SILURIAN SPECIES of ACIDASPIS, from SHROPSHIRE.

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[PLATE VI. figs. 15–17.]

I TAKE the opportunity afforded by my friend Dr. Thomson's paper, to add a figure to his plate, and a notice of two species, which will help to complete the account of the genus. They have been previously quoted in the second edition of Morris's Catalogue; but one has not been figured, and the other not described.

##### 1. ACIDASPIS CORONATA, sp. nov.

*A. Brightii*, Salter, Mem. Geol. Surv. vol. ii. pt. 1. p. 348. pl. 9. figs. 8 & 9 only; *A. coronatus*, Salter, Morris's Catal. 2nd ed. p. 99.

*A. lata*, ferè uncialis, capite angulis latis productis, nec a genis abruptè distinctis: glabellâ angustâ; lobis sejunctis,—basalibus medianum æquantibus: cervice mutico?: oculis parvis retrorsum tractis: caudâ transversâ brevissimâ, spinis 8,—primariis modicis, terminalibus 4, externis utrinque 1; omnibus parallelis.

The head is semilunar, an inch wide, the front margin much arched, its outer angles scarcely at all quadrate, and with about eleven or twelve notches or short spines. The glabella is an equilateral triangle, very prominent, narrowly obovate, and not at all fused with the cheeks; the basal lobes large and circumscribed, the second pair rounded, the uppermost (as in all this section of the genus) wanting.

The ocular ridges are narrow and distinct, diverging at an angle of about  $90^{\circ}$ , and the intermediate lobe (between these and the glabella) narrow, very prominent below, but not quite so broad as the basal glabella-lobe. Eye small, placed far back, as in *A. Brightii*. The posterior angles of the head are narrowed gradually into the spine, which is oblique and continuous in direction with them, not abruptly turned outwards.

The tail much resembles that of *A. Brightii* and other species, in which the primary spines do not differ greatly in size from the rest. They are directed exactly backwards, or even converge a little; there are four terminal equidistant spines between them, and one outside each. The axis is short, and the general shape of the tail shorter and wider than in any of the other British Upper Silurian species.

This character, taken with the produced and gradually pointed head angles, will enable observers easily to recognize the species. The head also is easily separable at the facial sutures, and this character is worthy of notice.

*Locality*.—Lower Ludlow Rock, Vinnal Hill, Ludlow.

## 2. ACIDASPIS CARACTACI, Salter. Pl. VI. figs. 15–17.

*A. Caractaci*, Salter, Mem. Geol. Surv. Decade 7. p. 7 of text attached to plate 6.

*A. semicircularis*, capite semilunari convexo, glabellâ late triangulatâ tuberculatâ, a genis convexis bene distinctâ, utrinque bilobatâ; lobo basali centralem æquante rotundo circumscripito, quam secundo duplo latiore, hoc distinctissimo obovato; superiore obsoleto: [cervice —?] thorace axi convexo, pleuris ad apices deflexis bispinosis; caudâ 12- (vel 14-?) dentatâ, spinis primariis fortibus paulum divaricatis, terminalibus minutis 6, externis 2 (vel 3), axi convexo.

The foregoing description of this species, but no figure, is given in the Decade above referred to.

*Locality*.—It is a common fossil in the fine yellow Caradoc (or Bala) sandstone of Gretton, Shropshire; a locality rich in trilobites and shells.