rounded, not short and subtruncate; 2. The less remote eyes, and 3. The gently curved, not abruptly bent, pleuræ. The margin and head-spines are lost, but the former was probably not so thick as in *C. striatus*; while the radiation of the cheeks is far less conspicuous.

3. *Asaphus* (or *Olenus*?). (Figs. 3 & 4.)

There is a rather obscure trilobite (fig. 3) in the "Calceiferous Sandrock" or "Chazy Limestone" of Grenville (Ottawa, in Canada), which Sir W. E. Logan discovered and brought to England. It may, I think, belong to the *Olenidæ*, though certainly not to *Paradoxides*, to which genus it was too hastily referred by me in Sir W. E. Logan's

Fig. 3.—Portion of the head of an *Asaphus* or *Olenus*, from Ottawa, Canada. (Natural size.)

Fig. 4.—Caudal shield of an *Asaphus* (?), from Ottawa, Canada. (Natural size.)

paper*. The great size of the curved eyes, and the obscure glabella-lobes give it much the aspect of *Proetus*, and the finely granular surface offers no contradiction to this view; but no *Proetus* is known with the glabella as wide in front as behind. It may be a new form allied to *Asaphus*, but the granular surface is an anomaly in that group. On the whole its affinities are so obscure that, until better specimens are obtained, it would be useless to give it a name; and I only figure it here to show that it does not belong to the genus to which I at first referred it, nor, so far as I can see, to any of the characteristic genera of the Primordial group.

It is not a very uncommon species. Fig. 4 shows the caudal shield associated with it, and which is like that of some *Asaphidæ*.

3. On a NEW SPECIES of DICYNODON (*D. Murrayi*) from near COLESBERG, SOUTH AFRICA. By PROFESSOR T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S., Sec.G.S. (Abstract.)

[The publication of this Paper is deferred.]

FOR the original specimen from which Professor Huxley first (in the spring of last year) obtained evidence of the existence of this species, he was indebted to the Rev. H. M. White, of Andover, who subsequently put the author in communication with the discoverer of the fossil, Mr. J. A. Murray, and the latter gentleman having written to his father, resident in South Africa, obtained for Professor Huxley a large quantity of similar fossil remains. One specimen in par-

* Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. viii. p. 207, note.

ticular, having been carefully chiselled out by Mr. Dew, afforded a complete skull of this peculiar and previously undescribed species of *Dicynodon*.

The author described the distinctive features of this skull in detail. *Dicynodon Murrayi* is distinguished from all the already known species by the following characters:—

1. The plane of the upper and anterior face of the nasal and premaxillary bones would, if produced, cut that of the upper face of the parietals at an angle of about 90°.

2. The supratemporal fossæ are much longer from within outwards than from before backwards, owing partly to the shortness of the parietal region.

3. The alveoli of the tusks, the transverse section of which is circular, commence immediately under the nasal aperture, and extend forwards and downwards parallel with the plane of the nasal and upper part of the premaxillary bones, and do not leave their sockets until they have passed beyond the level of the posterior end of the symphysis of the lower jaw.

4. The nasal apertures are altogether in front of the orbits.

5. The length of the upper jaw in front of the nasal apertures is certainly equal to one-third, and probably to one-half, the whole length of the skull, which is between six and seven inches.

6. The os quadratum is about half as long as the skull.

These structural peculiarities are sufficient to distinguish *Dicynodon Murrayi* from all others; and the author stated that he should reserve the description of many other anatomical features, which are probably more or less common to other *Dicynodons*, such as the bony sclerotic, the bony interorbital septum and vomer, the characters of the humerus, of the pelvis, and of the ribs, for another paper, in which other *Dicynodont* remains would be considered.

4. *On the COAL found by Dr. LIVINGSTONE at TETE, on the ZAMBESI, SOUTH AFRICA.* By RICHARD THORNTON, Esq.

[Forwarded from the Foreign Office by order of Lord Malmesbury.]

(Abstract.)

MR. THORNTON states that this coal, which was dug by the natives from an outcropping seam on the bank of the River Muntizi, is free-burning; showing no tendency to cake; containing very little of either sulphur or iron, a large proportion of ash, but only a little gaseous matter. The result of the trial (made in the steam-launch) of this coal, and its appearances, favour, in the author's opinion, the idea that the coal, when taken from a deeper digging (that which Dr. Livingstone had sent was collected at the surface of the ground), will probably contain less ash and a little more gaseous matter.