

## PŒCILOPODA.

## Genus AGNOSTUS Brongniart.

*Agnostus* Brongniart, 1822. Crust. Foss., p. 38, pl. iv, figs. 4a, b.

## AGNOSTUS INTERSTRICTUS White.

Plate xvi, figs. 6, 6a.

*Agnostus interstrictus* White, 1874. Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Merid., Prelim. Rep. Invert. Foss., p. 8. *Idem*, 1875. Vol. iv, pt. 1, p. 38, pl. ii, figs. 5a, b.

*Original description.*—"Head and pygidium of almost exactly equal size and general shape and otherwise closely resembling each other.

"Head a trifle broader than long, regularly rounded in front; sides at the postero-lateral regions subparallel; postero-lateral angles truncated; the whole exterior margin, including the truncated portions just named, provided with a narrow, raised rim, the elevation of which forms a linear depression, or groove, between it and those portions of the head which it incloses; space between this marginal depression and the glabella a little wider posteriorly than it is in front, convex throughout, and its surface apparently smooth. Glabella conical, widest posteriorly, moderately convex, sides nearly straight, well defined by the dorsal furrows, abruptly rounded in front; a minute tubercle situated on the median line near the posterior end, and a shallow groove or furrow extending across near the front end, defining a frontal lobe of moderate size.

"Thorax narrower than the head and pygidium, giving the body the appearance of being constricted at the middle; axial lobe broad, consisting of two segments, both of which are tumid at the ends adjoining the dorsal furrows; lateral lobes very narrow; pleuræ almost as wide as long; each pleura tumid and rounded at its exterior end.

"Pygidium having an outline like that of the head, and is also provided with a similar elevated marginal rim and linear depression within it; axial lobe a little longer than the glabella, and consequently that lobe reaches a little nearer the posterior margin of the pygidium than the glabella does to the anterior margin of the head, moderately convex in elevation and also in each lateral outline; a minute tubercle is situated on the median line near the anterior end, corresponding in size and relative position with the one on the glabella before mentioned; space between the dorsal furrows and the margin convex, its surface apparently smooth; upon the outer edge of the border of the pygidium, at each side and a little nearer to the axial extremity than to the antero-lateral angles, there is a minute protuberance, suggestive of an incipient spine. Besides the slight differences between the head and pygidium, already referred to, the pygidium differs also in having a faint appearance of segmentation of its axis and in a slight folding backward of the marginal rim at the antero-lateral angles.