

close down by the lateral margins; in some specimens there is one furrow that cuts entirely across above the well-defined occipital furrow, and in some a second furrow, so that the glabella is divided into three nearly equal lobes by the two well-marked transverse furrows; the form of the glabella also varies from cylindro-conical to semi-cylindrical, and the outline of the head varies in its relative length and breadth. The cheeks are strongly convex and arch over to the rounded groove within the marginal rim. Occipital segment strong and rising at the centers almost to a point or node.

Thorax unknown.

Pygidium strongly convex, bordered by a rounded rim; axial lobe prominent, divided into three equal segments and one more elongate terminal portion by three well-defined transverse furrows; lateral lobes marked by three principal furrows and three slight furrows corresponding to the pleural grooves of the thoracic segments.

A peculiarity of the head, in some of the specimens, is interesting, as it points to a feature more fully developed in the genus *Shumardia* (Billings, 1862, Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 92) and the closely allied genus *Conophrys* (Callaway, 1877, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxiii, p. 667): it is the presence of two minute depressions running outward from the dorsal suture opposite the anterior end of the glabella, the space between them being connected with the glabella by a low ridge crossing the dorsal suture. This character is spoken of under the genus *Microdiscus*.

The small heads of *Microdiscus speciosus* appear much like those of *M. lobatus*, but they differ in form and the pygidia are entirely different. The most nearly related species to *M. lobatus* known to me is *M. sculptus* Hicks (Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xxvii, p. 400, pl. xvi, figs. 9, 9a, 10, 10a). The figures of *M. sculptus* are not very clear, and no description is given, but, with the means of comparison we have, the two appear to have many points in common.

*Formation and locality.*—Middle Cambrian. Conglomerate limestone, on the ridge east of the city of Troy, New York.

#### MICRODISCUS PARKERI n. sp.

Plate xvi, figs. 2, 2a.

Head and pygidium subequal in size and form, strongly convex, and with a narrow, prominent, median lobe.

The marginal border of the head is narrow; glabella narrow, elongate-conical, and reaching to the anterior border, without transverse furrows except an indication of a shallow occipital groove; cheeks convex but not tumid; posterior margin with a narrow groove inside the margin.

Without eyes or facial sutures.

Thorax unknown.

Pygidium with a narrow marginal rim; median lobe narrow, elongate-conical, and extending to the posterior groove just within the margin;