

## OLENOIDES ? MARCOUI Whitfield.

Plate xxvi, figs. 5, 5a, b.

*Dikellocephalus* ? *Marcoui* Whitfield, 1884. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, p. 150, pl. xiv, fig. 7.

*Original description.*—"This species is only known, as yet, from fragments of the pygidium, but the form is so remarkable for a primordial trilobite and so distinctive in its characters that it will be readily recognized in other specimens when found; consequently there can be no good reason why it should not be described even from the imperfect material.

"The pygidium has been broadly fan-shaped, with a strong central axis, and broad convex lateral lobes; form nearly semicircular, with a moderately convex anterior margin. Axial lobe about two-thirds as wide as each lateral lobe, strongly convex, marked by about nine or possibly ten annulations (seven appearing in the fragment), the anterior three each bearing an elevated node or subspine in the middle, the fourth one having only a low node, the remainder plain. Lateral lobes divided into five or more annulations, exclusive of the narrow anterior one, by deep narrow grooves or furrows, which terminate a little within the border; each annulation being marked on its surface by a faint, depressed longitudinal line. Outer margin of plate bearing broad flattened spines, which are gently recurved. Five of these spines are seen on the fragment described, the last of which originates opposite the fourth segment, leaving space for two or perhaps three additional ones between it and the central line of the plate. This would give seven or possibly eight spines on each side of the plate. Surface of the plate smooth to the unassisted eye.

"This is one of a group of primordial trilobite pygidia having affinity with the genus *Dikellocephalus* Owen, but not properly belonging there. They have been variously placed under several genera, but are equally unlike any of them, and this one is more extreme in its characters than any hitherto described. It strongly reminds one of the pygidia of a group of *Dalmania* which characterize the Lower Devonian of America, in the arrangement of spines around the outer margin, and is so very similar that were there any question as to its authenticity I should have been inclined to place it at that horizon."

In all the collecting done at the Parker quarry the past two years only a few pygidia of this species have been found, and but one imperfect head, and nothing is known of the thorax.

The head and pygidium do not belong to the genus *Dicellocephalus*, and the pygidium, in its spinose extension of the segments, approaches the forms we have referred to *Olenoides*.

The reference to *Dicellocephalus* is misleading, as the genus is typical of the Upper Cambrian or Potsdam horizon and is as yet unknown in the Middle Cambrian.