furrow, very gibbous or somewhat inflated; marked by three pairs of transverse furrows, which extend about three-fourths of the distance to the center, not in the least oblique, and so faint as to be detected only on the closest examination or by the reflection of light along the surface; occipital furrow very distinct; ring strong and robust, supporting a strong, thickened spine of undetermined length on the posterior margin. The base of the spine is broad and the spine directed backward and upward.

"Fixed cheeks of moderate size, strongly convex, a little more than one-third as wide at the eye as the width of the glabella, and rapidly declining to the antero-lateral angles. Eye-lobe small, situated rather behind the middle of the length of the head; ocular ridges distinct, strongly directed forward in their passage from the eye to the glabella. Frontal limb very short, not extending beyond the frontal margin of the glabella, and strongly curving backward to the point of intersection with the facial sutures.

"Facial sutures commencing at the anterior margin on a line with the inner angle of the eye-lobe, and running directly back to the eye in a straight line; behind the eye the direction is outward, but its exact course has not been ascertained. Lateral limb not observed.

"A pygidium associated with the glabella is paraboloid in form, and surrounded on the margins by twelve short, rather strong spines, the four on the posterior margin being shorter than the others. Axis narrow, highly convex, two-thirds as long as the shield, and marked by four rings, exclusive of the terminal ones. Lateral lobes broad, convex, and marked by four low, rounded ribs, the anterior one much narrower than the others; each of the four ribs terminating in one of the lateral spines.

"There can be no doubt that the above-described pygidium belongs to the same species with the associated glabella, as they are both equally abundant and are the only trilobitic remains brought from the locality, except those of *Conocephalites subcoronatus*. The glabella is enlarged to three diameters in the figure, while the pygidium is given natural size, but is one of the largest individuals seen, while there are fragments of glabellas in the rock fully twice the size of the specimen figured. The species bears a very close resemblance to *D. gothicus* herein described, but differs principally in the simple ribs; while in that species they are divided, a feature that will very readily distinguish the two forms.

"*Formation and locality.*—In limestone of the age of the Quebec group, from the base of Ute Peak, Wasatch Range, Utah. Collected by Arnold Hague, esq."

There is little doubt of the generic relations of *O. quadriceps* with Olenoides, and it occurs at the same relative geologic horizon in the Eureka district, and, from all I can learn of the locality on Ute Peak, its position there is at the same relative horizon as *O. Wahsatchensis*, which