

the difference in the type of the pleural lobes of the thoracic segments, and the pygidium of *Angelina*, which has a spinose margin.

In a second species found at Parker's quarry, *P. parvulus*, very faint glabellar furrows are shown in a natural mold of the glabella.

The only specimen yet known to me of *P. Hitchcocki* is the one described by Prof. Whitfield, and now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. Parker's quarry, town of Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont.

PROTYPUS SENECTUS Billings.

Plate xxxi, figs. 2, 2a-c.

Bathyurus senectus Billings, 1861. Geology of Vermont, vol. ii, p. 953, figs. 359, 360. Pamphlet (1861) republished (1865) in Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 16, 1863. Geol. Canada, p. 286, figs. 298 a, b.

Compare *Bathyurus parvulus* Billings, 1861, Geol. Vermont, vol. ii, p. 953.

Original description.—"Glabella subcylindrical, clavate, strongly convex, one-fourth wider at the front margin than at the neck segment, sides nearly straight, front obtusely rounded and presenting a strong convex elevation, neck furrow extending all across, three pairs of glabellar furrows represented by small but distinct and obtuse indentations in the sides. Fixed cheeks, rather strongly convex. Eyes of moderate size, semicircular; a line drawn across the head at about one-third the length of the glabella from behind would pass through them, and they are distant from the side of the glabella about the width of the neck segment. The front of the neck is surrounded by a narrow border which appears to be flat; there appears to be some evidence of a spine on the neck segment.

"The pygidium found in the same fragment of stone with one of the specimens of the glabella of this species is in all general characters that of a *Bathyurus*. It is semicircular, convex, axis cylindrical, strongly convex, terminating behind with an abruptly rounded descent, six annulations, the first three or four most strongly defined. The lateral lobes have four segments each, separated by strong rounded furrows; there is a narrow entire margin all round, with a distinct groove inside, which appears, however, to be interrupted at the end of the axis.

"The dimensions of the most perfect specimens are as follows:

"Glabella, length three and one-half lines; width at neck segment one and one-half lines, at the front two lines; distance of the eye from the side of the glabella one and one-half lines. The eye appears to be about three-fourths of a line in length.

"Pygidium, length three lines; width at anterior margin five and one half lines; width of axis one line.

"*Locality and formation.*—Anse au Loup, on the north shore of the Straits of Belle Isle. Limestone of the Potsdam group."