

urus, and from the pygidium alone the reference would be to *Bathyurus*. The head, however, shows strongly marked differences, as mentioned by Mr. Meek. With *Bathyurus* it is more difficult to decide.

Mr. Billings gives as a distinction between *Bathyurus* and *Bathyu-rellus* that the latter has a conical or pointed glabella without traces of glabellar furrows, while *Bathyurus* has a subcylindrical glabella, rounded in front and marked by obscure furrows, "the pygidium of which also differs in not being strongly convex, in having a shorter axis, and in general a wider border."

Another marked difference between the two genera is in the configuration of the frontal limb; it also occurs between *Bathyu-rellus* and *Asaphiscus*; this, together with the differences in the pygidium, serves to distinguish the two latter.

When reviewing the Potsdam fauna, the relations of the genera *Bathyurus* and *Bathyu-rellus* will be discussed and figures of the typical species given.

#### ASAPHISCUS WHEELERI Meek.

Plate xxxi, figs. 3, 3a.

*Bathyu-rellus (Asaphiscus) Wheeleri* Meek, 1873. Sixth Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., p. 485, foot-note, 1872.

*Asaphiscus Wheeleri* White, 1875. Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Merid., p. 43, pl. ii, figs. 1 a-f.

The description of this species by Mr. Meek has already been given under the genus *Asaphiscus*. Subsequently Mr. C. A. White described the species from the type specimens as follows:

"Body oblong-ovate in outline; surface smooth. Head depressed convex; front margin regularly rounded; postero-lateral angles abruptly rounded, without cheek spines; exterior margin bent shortly upward all around, producing a raised border of considerable width, and also a rather deep linear depression, or groove, parallel with that border and between it and the remainder of the cheeks. Glabella conical, much wider behind than in front, depressed; space between its anterior end and the marginal groove about equal to the width of the raised marginal rim in front of it; outline well defined by the narrow dorsal furrows; sides nearly straight; anterior end abruptly and posterior end broadly rounded, without lateral furrows, or at least they are hardly discernible; occipital furrow shallow, broad, but somewhat distinct and uniform, extending entirely across the glabella, and continuous with furrows similar to itself that extend to the postero-lateral angles of the head; the latter furrows lie parallel with and near to the posterior margin of the head, giving that margin also a raised border, somewhat like the one upon the exterior margin. Eyes comparatively small, crescentic, situated nearly opposite the mid-length of the glabella, and nearly equidistant from it and the posterior margin.