

by a narrow convex border directed a little downward, of uniform width, or but slightly attenuated on the posterior outline. On either side of the head this border is set off with a row of prominent tubercles, from seven to eight in each row. No tubercles have been observed on the extreme front and posterior portions of the border. The surface of the head, including the border, is transversely crossed by numerous faintly impressed lines, curving backward, for the most part invisible to the naked eye.

"The pygidium is of equal length and width with the head. The convexity, however, is a trifle greater along the middle, and the anterior angles rather less rounded than the corresponding angles of the head. The greatest convexity occurs at the anterior third of the pygidium. The anterior outline is slightly concave at the middle and is then feebly rounded in passing outward and backward to the angles. The contour of the sides and posterior margin the same as that of the sides and anterior margin of the head. A narrow marginal border similar to that of the head, though not tuberculated, surrounds the pygidium, terminating on either side of the concave portion of the anterior outline. The surface is covered with delicate lines similar in character and direction to those of the head.

"The two extremities are connected by a single thick thoracic ring. This ring is partly shown in the figure. From the appearance of the figure, however, there would seem to be room for a second ring, but this appearance is due to the damaged condition of the head.

"Two specimens only of this species have been obtained, one a head with a small portion of the pygidium; the other a nearly perfect individual. The dimensions of the latter are as follows: Length of entire animal, .64 of an inch; length of head along the median line .30, width at posterior angles .36 of an inch; median length of pygidium .30, width at anterior angles .36 of an inch; width of head and pygidium at one-third the length of each from their smaller extremities, each .28 of an inch; width of thoracic ring, .10 of an inch. This is likewise the width of the concave portion of the pygidium with which it lies in contact. Greatest depth of pygidium .14 of an inch; greatest depth of head .12 of an inch.

"The proportions of the other head slightly different, the length being .34, the width .39, and the greatest depth .14 of an inch. The specimens were found lying close to each other in the same hand fragment of limestone. Occurs in even-bedded limestone east of Troy, New York, in the same layer with *Olenellus asaphoides*, *Agnostus lobatus*, *Obolella celata*, and *O. desquamata*."

Mr. Ford states that he is not sure which is the cephalic shield; also, that the species is of the same type as *A. parilis* Hall, of the Potsdam sandstone of Wisconsin, but it differs in size characters too much to be specifically related. Mr. Ford informs me that the type specimen is