

WALCOTT.]

ium, out of a large number of perfect specimens examined, there appears to be a twelfth ring in the axis.

"Length of a specimen of the usual size with all the parts in place, but too imperfectly preserved to be figured, half an inch. Length of thorax, 0.13 of an inch. I have seen but a single specimen showing conclusively the true number of thoracic segments. This species had the habit of rolling itself up into a ball, and is quite often found in this state. In the specimen just noticed, the pygidium is bent slightly under the body. Nearly all of the specimens that I have seen that were in a perfect condition before extraction, exhibit this tendency to coil themselves up, which appears to account for the thorax breaking away in most cases.

"This pretty little trilobite occurs in both even-bedded and conglomerate limestones of the Lower Potsdam at Troy; also, at Bic Harbor, Canada, where it has been collected by Mr. T. C. Weston, of the Geological Survey of Canada. The Troy specimens were collected by the writer. It is a rather common fossil at Troy, the head and pygidium usually occurring detached from the thorax. The head sometimes attains a length of 0.38 of an inch, but this is quite unusual.

"This species closely resembles *Microdiscus punctatus* (Salter), from the Menevian group of Wales (Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., Aug., 1864, p. 237); but it differs from that species in not possessing a neck spine, in the greater number of its caudal rings, and in having the marginal rim of the head tuberculated. The head, compared with that of *Microdiscus Dawsoni*, from the St. John group of New Brunswick (Acadian Geology, Dawson, 1868, p. 654), is proportionally longer, and is wanting in the grooves of the border of that species."

Mr. Ford subsequently discovered more perfect specimens than those from which the above description was drawn, that proved that the thorax was composed of three segments, also that the posterior segment was not ankylosed to the pygidium.

The pygidium of *Microdiscus pulchellus* Hartt is of the same type as that of *M. speciosus*, and it has eleven rings on the axial lobe. The head, however, varies materially in the possession of a strong nuchal spine, crenulated border, and in the proportions of the glabella and cheeks.

*M. speciosus* is not a rare form at Troy, although not occurring in as great abundance as *M. lobatus*.

*Formation and localities.*—Middle Cambrian. Conglomerate and even-bedded limestones, on the ridge east of Troy, New York; also, at Bic Harbor, Canada.

#### MICRODISCUS MEEKI Ford.

Plate xvi, fig. 4.

*Microdiscus Meeki* Ford, 1876. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. xi, p. 371.

*Original description.*—"Head broadly rounded in front, nearly semi-oval in outline, greatest width at about the mid-length, slightly narrowed