

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian. At the base of the Secret Cañon shale, in Secret Cañon, Eureka District, Nevada; also, at Pioche, Nevada, in arenaceous shale interbedded in argillaceous shale; National Museum collection.

OLENOIDES? FLAGRICAUDUS White.

Plate xxv, fig. 4.

Dicelloccephalus? flagricaudus White, 1874. Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Merid., Prelim. Rep. Invert. Foss., p. 12. *Idem*, 1875. Same report, vol. iv, pt. 1, p. 60, pl. iii, fig. 8a, b.

Original description.—"Pygidium contracted, fan-shaped; lateral lobes each consisting of three segments directed backward; the inner one of each side lying close to the dorsal furrow, nearly parallel with the axis of the body or converging a little posteriorly, and becoming obsolete upon each side of a small, but comparatively wide, sloping border that extends around the posterior end of the axial lobe.

"The middle pair of segments commence at the dorsal furrow of each side respectively, near the anterior end of the pygidium, bend abruptly, and extend backward parallel with the first, and project beyond the border as converging posterior spines. The third and outer pair of segments commence anteriorly at the dorsal furrows, where they are very narrow, extend outward a little, then curving abruptly backward they lie parallel with the others and form raised lateral margins of considerable but unequal width to the pygidium, and thence they extend posteriorly as an outer pair of converging spines. Axis prominent, especially at its apex, where it terminates in a moderately distinct angle, about one-quarter wider anteriorly than posteriorly, well defined by the nearly straight dorsal furrows, and marked by five or six distinctly defined segments, which cross it almost transversely, but with a slightly sinuous course.

"Length of the pygidium along the median line, 7^{mm}; greatest transverse diameter, 9^{mm}.

"The collections contain only the pygidium of this species, and I have therefore referred it doubtingly to *Dicelloccephalus*, although it might perhaps, with equal propriety, be referred to *Amphion*. It has a general resemblance to the pygidium of *D. magnificus* Billings, and a still closer resemblance to *D.? Corax* Billings, from the Quebec group of Canada.

"*Position and locality.*—Strata of the age of the Quebec group of Canada. Schellbourne, Schell Creek range, Nevada."

The species is referred to the Quebec group; but without a better knowledge of the stratigraphy than we have, and also of the associated fossils, it is difficult to locate the exact horizon, and I suspect that further investigation will place it in the Cambrian.

The generic reference is made entirely on the form of the pygidium.