

by a narrow groove that arches slightly forward on each side of the center; in young individuals this groove is nearly obsolete, and the frontal limb appears broader in proportion to the width of the margin. Postero-lateral limbs very short in the small heads and of medium length in the larger; a well-defined groove occurs just within the posterior margin. Palpebral lobes of medium length; ocular ridge narrow, strong on the adult and less distinct on the small heads; starting a little back of the antero-lateral angles of the glabella, they cross the cheek, trending obliquely backward to the anterior ends of the palpebral lobes. Facial sutures cut the anterior margin on a line with the sides of the glabella, and extend obliquely outward and across the broad margin, curving inward as they cross the frontal limb and extending to the eyes, around which they curve on the margin of the palpebral lobe and then extend obliquely outward and backward, with a slightly sigmoidal curve, to the posterior margin. Free cheek unknown.

Thorax unknown.

Pygidium with a short strong axis crossed by three furrows; pleural lobes flattened and marked by the extension of the axial furrows; posteriorly the lobes extend into points, leaving an arched posterior border between the two points of the pygidium.

Surface of head and pygidium papillose; the papillæ are scattered and vary in size; on the smaller heads they are often not present.

This species is distinguished from the preceding, *C. Liliana*, by the elongate form of the head, the more rounded frontal margin, and the character of the associated pygidium; the latter has a short axis, a broader space back of the axis, and the postero-lateral angles terminating in points instead of long spines. The two species are closely related, but we have a large number of specimens of the head of each, and the differences hold good in distinct localities and in different sized heads down to those 3^{mm} in length. The small heads of *C. Augusta* are quite smooth and the groove between the frontal limb and margin is nearly obsolete.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian. Very abundant in limestones of the Olenellus horizon, both in the vicinity of Pioche, and also eleven miles north of Bennet's Spring, Highland Range, Nevada.

Genus ANOMOCARE Angelin.

Anomocare Angelin, 1852. Pal. Scand., p. 24.

ANOMOCARE ? PARVUM Walcott.

Plate xxv, fig. 1.

Anomocare ? parvum Walcott, 1885. Monographs, U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, p. 59, pl. ix, fig. 17.

This is the same species described in Monographs U. S. Geological Survey, vol. viii. No new material has been obtained since the discovery of the original specimen in 1880.