

In the more arenaceous and calcareous layers of the upper portion of Parker's quarry the heads and pygidia of this species are quite abundant, and, on comparing them with the figure and description of *P. senectus*, we place them under that species.

The figure and description given by Mr. Billings require the presence of short obtuse glabellar furrows, and these we find on two specimens; ten other specimens of the head do not show them. In other particulars the head appears to be the same, and the associated pygidium is similar to that found with *P. senectus*; and, as they are from the same relative geologic horizon, I prefer to place the Vermont species under *P. senectus* rather than to make a new species for its reception. The species *Bathyurus parvulus* is associated with *P. senectus* at L'Anse au Loup, is almost identical in appearance with some specimens of the head of *P. senectus* as found in Vermont, and it is, as yet, uncertain whether the latter should be referred to *P. senectus* or *P. parvulus*. The condition of preservation is the cause of the two forms in the Vermont rocks.

P. parvulus is placed as a variety of *P. senectus*, as I am unable to clearly understand the type of *P. parvulus*.

In studying broken fragments of trilobites it is difficult to determine generic, much less specific, relations; but, from a study of the type of the genus *Bathyurus*, I do not think we can refer any known species from the Middle Cambrian to that genus.

In some respects this species approaches quite closely to *Corynexochus spinulosus* Angelin (Pal. Scan., p. 59, pl. xxxiii, figs. 9, 9a); but, until we have a more complete description and better figures of that species, it would be hazardous to make a generic identification.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. Parker's quarry, town of Georgia, and one and one-half miles east of Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont; also, on the Labrador coast, as mentioned above.

Genus SOLENOPLEURA Angelin.

Solenopleura Angelin, 1852. Pal. Scan., p. 26.

SOLENOPLEURA NANA Ford.

Plate xxvii, fig. 3.

Solenopleura Nana Ford, 1878. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. xv, p. 126.

Original description.—"The largest and best-preserved specimen consists of a nearly perfect glabella and the greater portion of the fixed cheeks, and is but two lines in length. The glabella is nearly four-fifths the total length of the head and is especially characterized by its great relief. It is obtusely conical, slightly widest behind, and is well defined all around by the dorsal furrows. In a specimen two lines in length its