

row into equally elevated portions. Silurian, Europe and North America.

Dicranurus, Conrad. Dorsal furrows weak on cephalon, but the free and fixed cheeks not anchylosed. Occipital ring with two very long spirally curved spines. Pygidium with only a single pair of spines. Lower Devonian, Europe and North America.

Ancyropyge, Clarke. Margin of pygidium with 12 very long slender curved spines. Devonian, North America.

Selenopeltis, Hawle and Corda. Eyes half way to the front of the cephalon. The pleural lobe of each thoracic segment is crossed diagonally by a ridge which is extended into a very long spine. Pygidium with only a single pair of spines. Ordovician, Bohemia.

Glaphurus, Raymond. Probably does not belong to the Odontopleuridae.

NOTE ON DICRANURUS.

The *Dicranurus monstrosus* (Barrande) of Bohemia is exceedingly like our *D. hamatus* Conrad, of New York. The collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology contains many fine specimens of the Bohemian form, including the originals of figures 1-3, plate 15, of the supplement to volume 1 of the "Silurian System." The original of figure 3 is an indeterminate fragment, but certainly has nothing to do with the pygidium of this species. The pygidium was unknown to Barrande, but our collection contains an example from Lochkow, where the species seems to be rather common. It is of the same type as that described by Barrande as *Acidaspis spoliata* (Suppl. 1872, p. 82, pl. 14, fig. 46). The type of this latter species is from Mnienian, Bohemia, and it also is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The pygidium is short, triangular, and there are two strong spines which arise from the upper surface of the test, and not from the margin. The spines arise in the same way in *Selenopeltis*, the spines in that genus being of considerable length, but seldom preserved, even on excellent specimens. It is interesting that the oldest genus (*Selenopeltis*), and the youngest (*Dicranurus*), of the Odontopleuridae, should both have a pygidium with an aspinose margin, while the other members of the family all have numerous spines on the pygidium.

AMERICAN SPECIES.

In the following list I have attempted to arrange the American species in accordance with the above definitions. It is not