

FORMATION AND LOCALITY.—In the upper portion of the Lower Cambrian rocks, a short distance northeast of Salem, Washington County, New York.

Nat. Mus. Cat. Invt. Foss., No. 18327.

*Agnostus* sp. ?

This species is represented by two imperfect heads of the type of *Agnostus fallax* Linnarsson, of the Middle Cambrian of Sweden, or *A. acadicus* Hartt, of New Brunswick. It is found at the same locality with *A. desideratus* and also two miles south-southeast of Granville, in Washington County, New York.

Nat. Mus. Cat. Invt. Foss., No. 18328.

*Microdiscus helena* sp. nov.

Head convex, bordered all around by a continuous marginal rim that is narrow at the back and sides and broad in front. Three small nodes occur on the anterior lateral portion of the rim, the center one being on the line of the frontal margin of the glabella. Glabella prominent, cylindro-conical, tumid posteriorly; two furrows cross the middle third so as to separate a narrow central lobe, an anterior lobe nearly twice as long as the central lobe, and a tumid posterior lobe that equals the anterior lobe in length. Dorsal furrows strong; the furrow within the margin is broad and well defined all around except at the occipital furrow crossing the glabella, where it is very narrow; it curves backward inside the very narrow rim at this point. Cheeks tumid, and overhanging the outer marginal groove.

The pygidia associated with the heads are strongly convex; the median lobe, at the center, is a little more than one-third of the entire width of the pygidium; it is crossed by five transverse furrows that divide it into five segments, and a short, terminal segment just inside the strongly defined marginal groove; dorsal furrows strong; marginal rim narrow; lateral lobes slightly convex, smooth.

The head of this species is related to that of *M. meeki* and *M. lobatus*. The tumid posterior lobe of the glabella serves to distinguish it from them and also all described species. The associated pygidium differs from that of *M. bella marginatus* in being more convex and in having five instead of nine segments in the median lobe.

FORMATION AND LOCALITY.—Lower Cambrian. In a decomposed limestone, 600 meters west of Manuel's Brook, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Nat. Mus. Cat. Invt. Foss., No. 18361.

*Olenellus* HALL.

See Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey, No. 30, 1886, p. 162.

Thinking that *Olenellus* succeeded the genus *Paradoxides* in time, and accepting the interpretation given by Mr. Ford to the embryonic characters of *O. asaphoides*, I argued in favor of the descent of *Ole-*