

les individus adultes n'ont pas encore été observés. En outre, la grande saillie de la glabellle, le nombre des segments libres au thorax et des segments encore soudés au pygidium, rappellent les apparences des jeunes Trinucleus. Ces observations ne doivent pas être considérées comme une détermination générique, qui serait trop hasardée, d'après des documents si incomplets." (Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., t. xviii, p. 280.)

Mr. Salter, in describing *Microdiscus punctatus*, remarks that Barrande thinks that the minute form described by Emmons may be the young state of Trinucleus or some such Lower Silurian genus, but that Emmons's figure is singularly like the fossil he had under observation and that he did not feel inclined to institute a new genus for it while there was a possibility that it might be the fry of some larger trilobite.

The discovery of several well-characterized species and the reference of *Agnostus lobatus* to the same group have fairly established a generic form, and the old name proposed by Emmons, although no longer applicable to the type species of the genus, is retained and the genus defined as follows:

Trilobites of a small size; elongate-oval in outline; head and pygidium subequal, without eyes or facial sutures; glabella elongate, conical or cylindro-conical, with or without glabellar furrows and occipital furrow; pygidium with or without grooved pleural lobes; thorax with three or four segments; pleural lobe of segments grooved, much as in the Paradoxidæ.

Types, *M. punctatus*, *M. speciosus*.

In classification, *Microdiscus* occupies a position intermediate between *Agnostus* and *Conophrys* (Callaway Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxiii, p. 667) or *Shumardia* (Billings, Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 92), if the latter is found to have a thorax similar to that of *Conophrys*.

As in the genus *Agnostus*, there is considerable range of variation between the species referred to the genus.

The glabella of both *M. punctatus* and *M. pulchellus* carries a strong nuchal spine; otherwise the head is of the same type as that of *M. sculptus*, *M. speciosus*, *M. Dawsoni*, *M. lobatus*, *M. Parkeri*, and *M. Meeki*. The pygidia of *M. punctatus*, *M. pulchellus*, and *M. speciosus* are similar in form, while those of *M. sculptus*, *M. lobatus*, *M. Parkeri*, and *M. Dawsoni* resemble each other in having the pleural lobes strongly ribbed, a more transverse outline, and a more strongly defined marginal border.

Pemphigaspis bullata Hall (Sixteenth Rep. N. Y. State Cab. Nat. Hist., p. 221) appears to be closely related to this group, but until more is known of it I do not think we can indicate its relations to the Agnostidæ, the family under which *Microdiscus* is placed. *Conophrys* and *Shumardia* are also placed under the same family as trilobites with few segments and without eyes or facial sutures.

The genus *Microdiscus*, so far as we now know it, appears to be con-