

wide fixed cheeks, and medium-sized eye lobes. Specifically *P. subcornata* differs from the other two species very decidedly.

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian. Ute Peak, Wasatch Range, Utah.

This species was originally referred to the Quebec Group, but, as mentioned under the description of *Olenoides quadriceps*, the reference is now known to be incorrect.

Genus CREPICEPHALUS Owen.

Crepicephalus Owen, 1852. Rep. Geol. Surv. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, p. 576.

Original description.—"Generic character. Some rich Trilobite slabs, occupying the position of the third Trilobite-bed at the Mountain Island section, contain numerous fragments of a Trilobite, a portion of the cephalic shield of which is seen on the medal-ruled slab, fig. 16 of Tab. I. A., on the left corner, as well as by figs. 10 and 18 of the same plate. These, as far as preserved, approach somewhat in form to the genera *Solenosema*, *Micropyge*, and *Endogramma*; but if the caudal shields, fig. 8 of Tab. I. and fig. 16 of Tab. I. A., correspond, which seems improbable,¹ as they are abundantly disseminated in the same bed and are mineralized in the same manner into a brown, ferruginous crust, contrasting strongly against the gray gritstone, then this Trilobite of Mountain Island must constitute a genus distinct from either of these, and for which the name *Crepicephalus* is proposed.

"The rather flat, slipper shaped glabella is tapering and slightly acuminate anteriorly, with a faint ridge in the median line; two small and very superficial depressions, and a posterior faint furrow, very partially divide the glabella. The facial sutures run nearly parallel to the margin of the glabella, and join a thickened, cord-like, anterior narrow border, inclosing a convex area, narrower in front than at the sides. Oblique plications can sometimes be traced on the cheek-plate, in advance of the eye, converging towards the apex of the glabella.

"If the associated pygidiums, fig. 8 of Tab. I. and fig. 16 of Tab. I. A, belong to Trilobites of this species, they are relatively larger than those of any of the above genera. The axial lobe has four segments; side lobes bounded by a slightly concave border, which widens posteriorly, and of which the confines are almost rectangular, with rounded corners."

From a careful reading of the author's description of this proposed genus and a study of all the figures referred to it and also of a series of specimens from the type locality, there is but little doubt that *P. (Crepicephalus) Iowensis* is the species to be taken as the type of the genus.

¹ This is undoubtedly a typographical error, as the sentence is rendered meaningless unless the word *probable* is used.—C. D. W.