

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian. In a limestone, associated with *Olenellus Gilberti*, beneath the arenaceous shale carrying *Olenellus Gilberti* and *O. Iddingsi*, West slope of Prospect Mountain, Eureka District, Nevada.

Genus **ORYCTOCEPHALUS** n. gen.

(ὀρυκτός, furrowed, and κεφαλή, head.)

Glabella oblong, transversely lobed; eye central, with a narrow ocular ridge connecting it with the axial furrow about the glabella; facial suture marginal in front and cutting the posterior margin within the postero-lateral angles; free cheeks spinous.

Thorax unknown.

Pygidium with segmented axis and pleural lobes; margin spinous.

This genus is founded on numerous specimens of the head and pygidium of a small trilobite that, in its generic and family relations, approaches *Parabolina* of the family *Olenidae*. The combination of characters shown in the head and pygidium serve to distinguish it from any generic form known to me.

Type *Oryctocephalus primus*.

ORYCTOCEPHALUS PRIMUS n. sp.

Plate xxix, figs. 3, 3a.

Entire head as restored by the union of the free cheeks to the central portions of the head, transverse subsemicircular. Glabella elongate, quadrilateral, sides parallel, front broadly rounded and, in some specimens, showing a slight indentation midway; surface marked by four transverse furrows that terminate in little pits within the margin of the glabella; a shallow depression unites the pits on each side within the margin, and there is on some glabellas a very shallow depression running obliquely backward from each pit to the axial furrow; the transverse furrows uniting the pits are strong and arch a little backward at the center; anteriorly a shallow pit occurs a little back of the antero-lateral angles of the glabella that opens out into the axial furrows; the occipital furrow is represented by the posterior pair of pits and connecting furrow, and the strong occipital segment is united to the glabella at each end within the axial furrows; axial furrows strongly defined.

Fixed cheeks nearly as broad as the glabella; they narrow slightly in front and broaden out posteriorly into the short postero-lateral limbs; frontal limb practically obsolete; a narrow raised margin borders the front of the head; palpebral lobe narrow and with a deep groove between it and the fixed cheek; a narrow ocular ridge crosses the fixed cheek from the palpebral lobe to the axial groove opposite the small anterior depressions on the side of the glabella. Free cheeks elongate, convex, bordered by a narrow rounded rim that extends backward as a short spine; visual surface of eye broken away.