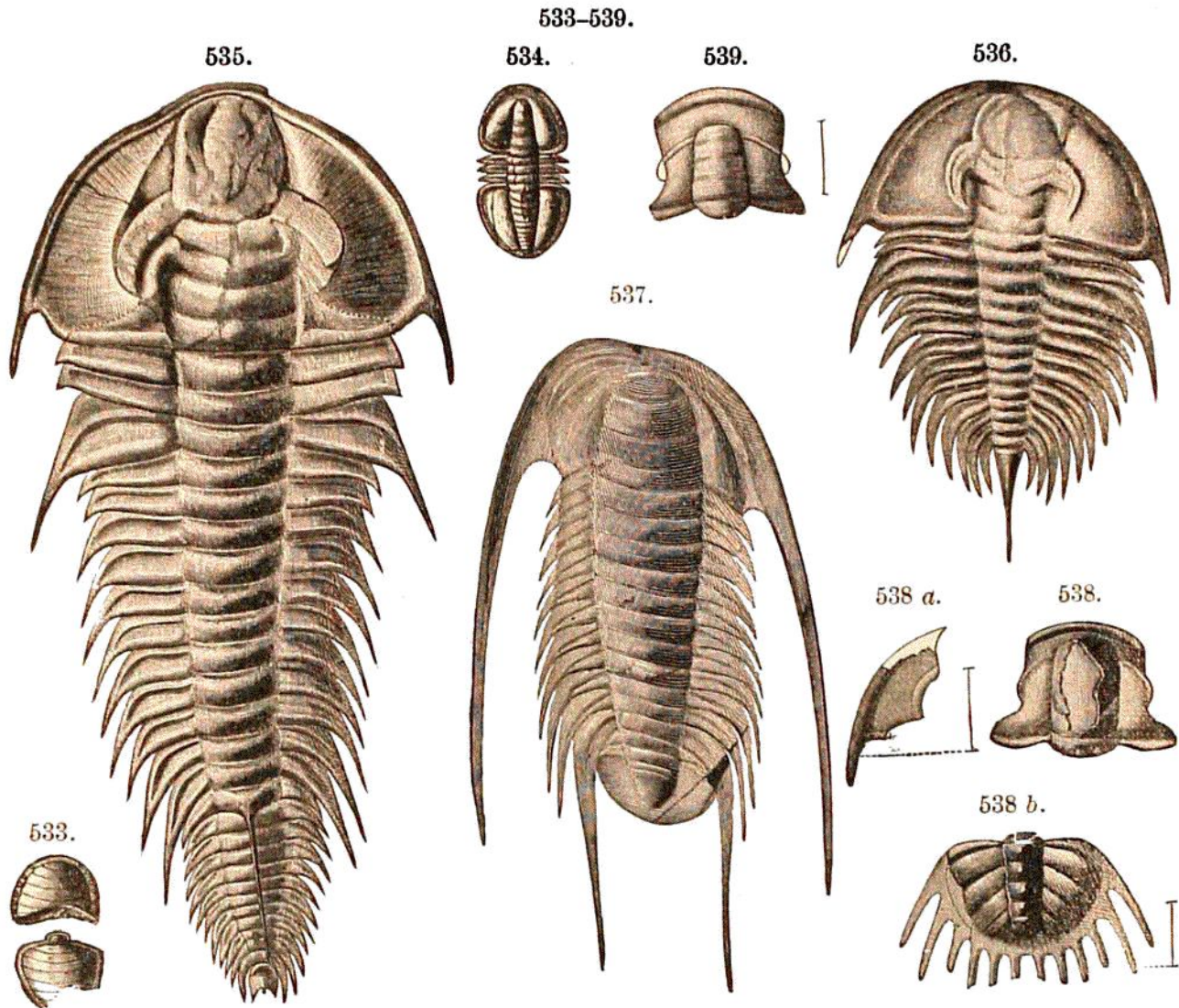


7. **Crustaceans.** — *Trilobites*, the highest species of the Cambrian seas yet discovered, were of many species and very diverse forms. Figs. 535, 536 represent some of the species of the genus *Olenellus*; Fig. 535, *O. Vermontanus*



**TRILOBITES.** — Fig. 533, *Agnostus nobilis*, two middle segments absent (1); 534, *Microdiscus speciosus* (2); 535, *Olenellus* (*Mesonacis*) *Vermontanus* (1); 536, *Olenellus Thompsoni* (1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  max. size); 537, *Bathynotus holopyga*, distorted (1); 538, *Olenoides Fordi*, head-shield without the cheek (2); 538 a, separated cheek; 538 b, same, pygidium (caudal extremity); 539, *Ptychoparia Adamsi*. Figs. from Walcott; 533, after Ford.

Walcott; Fig. 536, *O. Thompsoni* Hall. These species from Georgia, Vt., are over six inches long; the latter occurs also in western Newfoundland. The *Olenellus Gilberti* Meek (Fig. 540) is a fine species from Nevada and Utah. Another large species, *O. asaphoides* of Emmons, is from near Bald Mountain and Troy, Washington County, N.Y. Emmons cited it as characteristic of the "Upper Taconic." The *Bathynotus* (Fig. 537), remarkable for the long spines of its head-shield, is another Trilobite of large size, from Georgia, Vt. The genera *Agnostus* and *Microdiscus* include small species, differing in the former having two segments between the head and caudal shield, and the latter three.