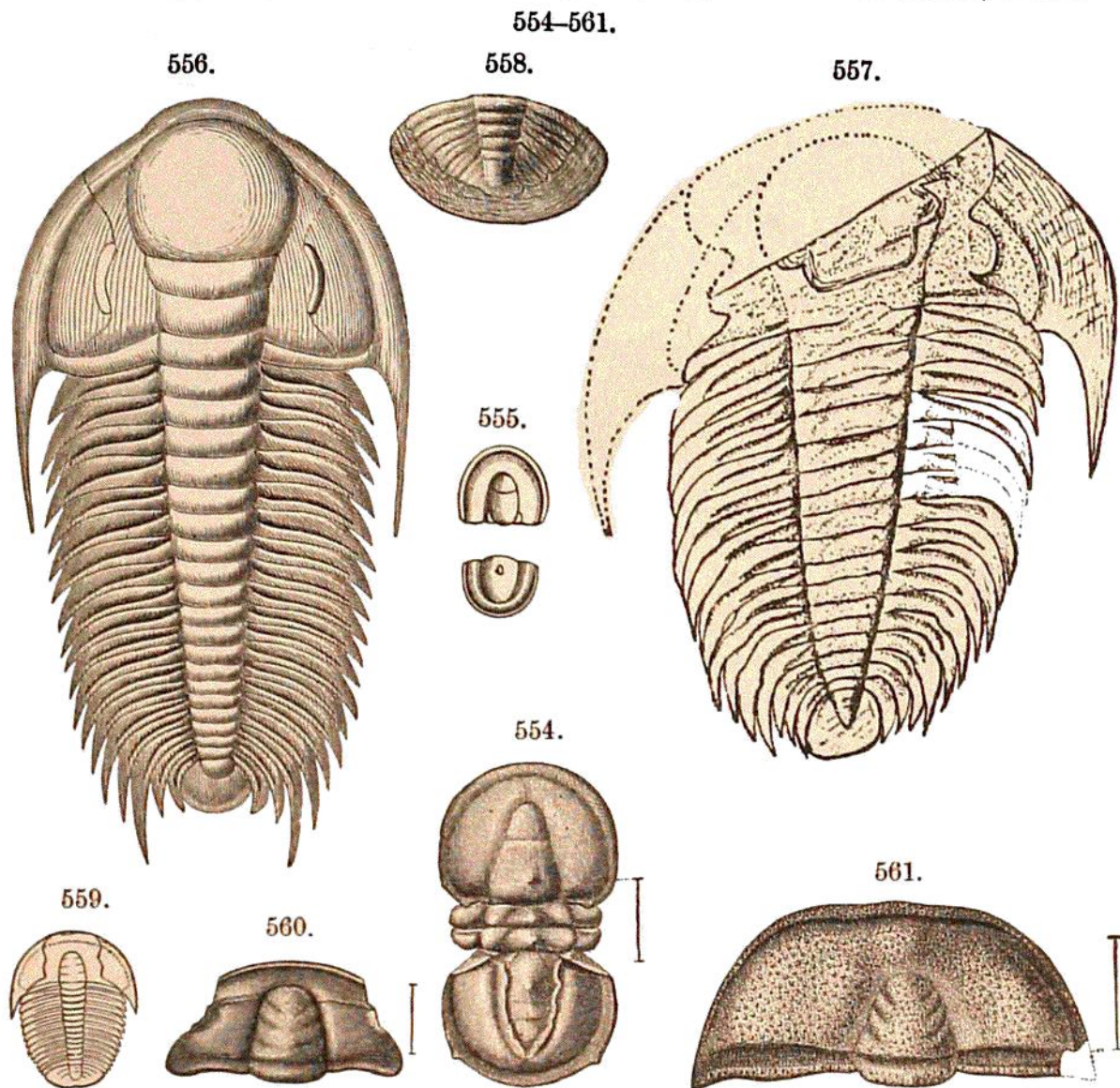


Fig. 562 represents one of the largest of Ostracoid Crustaceans, — the *Leperditia* (?) *Argenta* Walc., from Argenta, Big Cottonwood Cañon, Utah.



TRILOBITES. — Fig. 554, *Agnostus interstrictus* (4); 555, *A. Acadicus*, head and tail shields; 556, *Paradoxides Harlani* ($\frac{1}{2}$) restored; 557, *P. Regina* ($\frac{1}{2}$); 558, *Bathyuriscus Howelli*, pygidium (2); 559, *Ptychoparia Kingi* ($\frac{1}{2}$); 560, *Pt. formosa*, head (2); 561, *Pt. Matthewi* (2). Fig. 554, 558, 561, from Walcott; 555, 556, Meek; 557, Matthew.

The Caridoid PhyllopoDs are supposed to be represented by the *Anomalocaris Canadensis* of Whiteaves, a mutilated specimen of which is shown, natural size, in Fig. 563. It is from the Middle Cambrian shale at Mount Stephens, British Columbia.

3. UPPER CAMBRIAN.

The typical Upper Cambrian rocks are the Potsdam sandstone of the north and east sides of the Adirondacks and adjoining parts of Canada. Sandstones of the same age occur in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado; shales and sandstones in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and at some localities along the Appalachian province southwest of