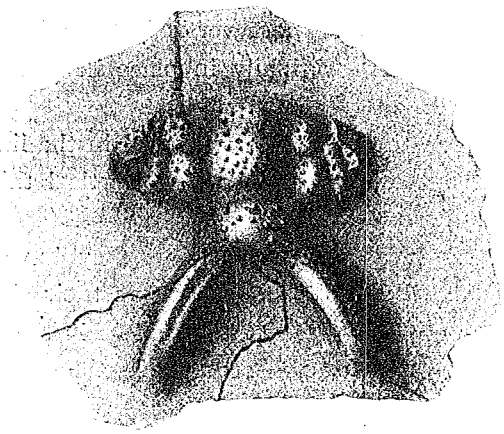
limestone) of eastern New York (D. hamatus Conrad) and from the equivalent horizon Etage G, of Bohemia (D. monstrosus Barrande sp.). The species from Cap Barré (D. limenarcha) is represented only by an incomplete cephalon but it is rarely that any other part of the genus has been observed in any of its occurrences. It was a species larger than the New York form and perhaps even larger than the Bohemian. Its elongate, subconate middle lobe is well delimited by a deep nuchal furrow, the lateral lobes are separated by a shallow transverse or oblique groove, while the axial diameter of the occipital ring from the base of the



Dicranurus limenarcha

central lobe to the fork of the spine is relatively less than in D. hamatus. The free cheeks were attached to this specimen, but they have not been preserved except along the sutures. The great neck spines are highly divergent and very heavy. Barrande gave the angle of divergence in D. monstrosus as 60°, in D. hamatus it is 45°, in D. limenarcha it is 80°, measured from the central occipital tubercle as apex, axially for one third of the length of the spines. These spines are curved outward, downward and back, and probably made a deep recurvature as in the other species, though they are not preserved at the tips. On their proximal extent is a low median depression. The surface of the head is covered with acute pustules scattered sparselv with very much finer