and were lullabyed by the hoarse roar of the waves and the creaking of the ships cordage. About midnight, however, I awoke to find myself rolling out of bed. Going on deck I saw that we were dragging our anchor. I called the Captain who concluded to run out the other anchor. We then turned in again and slept until day break. Everything was again quiet and looking around we saw hundreds of acres entirely bare of water. A glorious sight, for we were thus enabled to collect many rare shells that could not be secured under any other circumstances. Six miles from Sandy Key and in sight was the mainland, Cape Sable. We ate a hurried breakfast and gathering up our baskets disembarked and began work among the Pinnas, Fasciolarias, and other wonderful things on the mud banks. It proved a profitable day, as the loads of shells, each of us found, testify. The list is too long for this paper, and so I must regretfully drop the subject.

Description of a New Species of Trilobite.

By C. D. Walcott, of Trenton Falls, N. Y.

Genus Spherocoryphe—(Angelin.)

Spherocoryphe robustus, n. sp.

General form subovate, convex; cephalic shield subtriangular, strongly convex; anterior and lateral margins smooth, round edges; posterior lateral angles produced into long subuliform spines; posterior margin nearly transverse; glabella subglobose, constricted at the base, projects beyond the anterior and lateral margins; two minute rudimentary lobes are separated from the anterior lobe by deep furrows each side of the central axis; neck furrows broad and shallow upon the central axis, deepens laterally, and extends to the posterior lateral angles; neck segment a narrow elevated ridge; movable cheeks triangular, convex.

Eyes prominent, subglobose, directed forward and outward from the central eminences of the cheeks; visual surface occupies the outer lateral margins; facial sutures, as far as determined, extend from the posterior third of the lateral margins to the posterior base of the eyes, thence to the top of the eye, curve around the outer margin and then down to the anterior base.

Thorax a little longer than the cephalic shield; axial lobe with ten segments, arching forward, narrows very gradually, posteriorly as wide
as the lateral lobes; lateral lobes flattened two thirds the way out, where they abruptly curve downward, narrow slightly posteriorly; pleurse straight and transverse, two thirds of their length, where they are geniculated, curving slightly backward, terminate in short mucronate spines.

Pygidium, mesial lobe composed of three segments, anterior segment largely developed, its extemities being produced into long stout spines, incurved toward their points; posterior margin a rounded ridge, curving backwards between the spines, forming a subtriangular depression, upon which, the two posterior segments are situated; entire surface finely granulated; upon the upper surface of the globose glabella the granulations are coarser, so as to be distinguished by the eye.

This species is related to *S. granulata* (Angelin), and *S. salteri* (Billings), but differs materially from the descriptions of those species.

Formation and locality: In the upper third of the Trenton Lime- stone, Trenton Falls, New York.