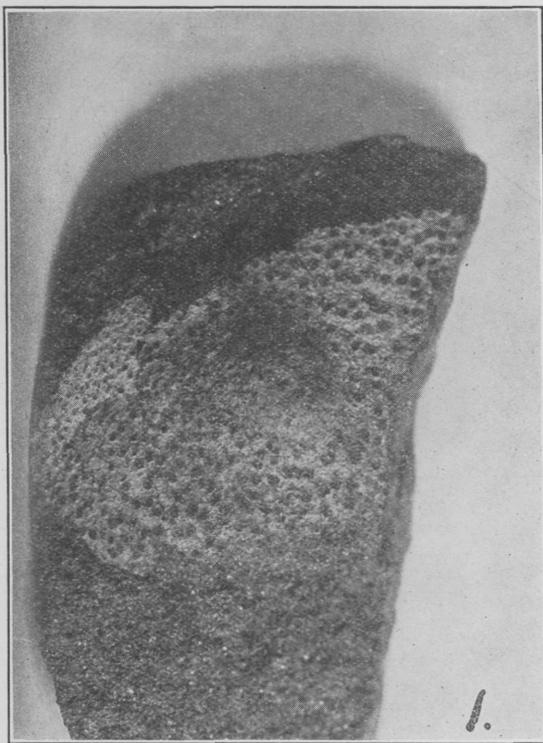


A NEW CRUSTACEAN OF THE FAMILY AGLASPIDÆ  
FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

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*Aglaspis major* n. sp.

DESCRIPTION.—The specimen consists of a very thin portion of the carapace of a large aglaspid in which the left eye is preserved. The



*Aglaspis major* Graham.

FIG. 1. Cast of cephalothorax showing eye spot;  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .

specimen consists of a whitish film penetrated by a large number of small openings through which the yellow matrix of the enclosing rock may be seen. The film is thought to be the residue of a test which was perforated by numerous holes. The holes are interpreted as being tangential sections through these perforations.

Cephalothorax apparently broad, with large circular eyes situated near the antero-marginal borders. The eye of the specimen is located

on a prominent node from which the surface slopes gradually to the margin of the cephalothorax and steeply toward the mid-line of the head. The eye node rises to a maximum elevation of two millimeters above the general surface. It is eight millimeters long measured parallel to the median line of the head, and nine millimeters wide measured at right angles to the median line. The cephalothorax is perforated by numerous holes or pits which are about one-half millimeter in diameter on the cephalothorax proper and grade down to mere pin points on the border. They are arranged in roughly concentric fashion outward from the eye. The average number of pits per square centimeter is thirty-six, being more numerous on the border area where they are smaller than on the main part of the head. (Figure 1).

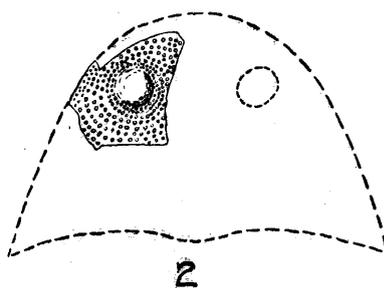


FIG. 2. Reconstructed cephalothorax,  $\frac{2}{3}$  natural size.

#### REMARKS.

This specimen was found in association with abundant trilobite and brachiopod remains. As far as known it represents the only aglaspid ever found in this locality and the largest one yet discovered in the Croixan of the Upper Mississippi Valley. On the basis of this fragment the head was probably three inches wide and two inches long and the reconstructed animal would probably be from six to eight inches long. (Figure 2).

The specimen resembles somewhat *Aglaspis eatoni* Whitfield, but differs by being much larger in size, by having larger, more rounded eyes which are located nearer the margin of the carapace; and in the occurrence of a number of large, strongly marked holes or pits arranged in more or less distinct concentric rings around the eyes.

#### POSITION AND LOCALITY.

Upper Cambrian (Croixan), Eau Claire sandstone, Cedar Falls, Wisconsin. The specimen was found in a one and one-half to two-inch bed of fine-grained, buff, micaceous sandstone, two and one-half feet above the average level of Red Cedar River, about a quarter of a mile below the dam.