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This beautiful little species, which was first pointed out to me by my friend, Dr. Horn, occurs in a rich fossiliferous marl, associated with numerous species of Polyzoa, and some larger mollusca, and is not uncommon. The measurements given above are from the largest specimen. It appears to be full grown. It differs from *M. anomioides* Scacchi, as figured by H. and A. Adams, in being more rounded in outline, never nearly so quadrate, and in wanting entirely the basal emargination, although, in some specimens the lower margin is faintly undulated, showing a tendency to form a median sinus.

CARBONIFEROUS.

Goniatites.

G. entogonus.—Robust, discoidal; whorls six or seven, gradually increasing in size, each one embracing about two-thirds of the preceding volution. Umbilicus broad, making about a third of the diameter of the shell. Body whorl broadly rounded on the dorsum, widest at the umbilical margin, which is bordered by a sharp angular ridge, inside of which the surface slopes to the preceding whorl with a very slight convexity. The cast is marked by about five depressions on each whorl, the remains of periodical, thickened lips, which are nearly straight in the younger state, but are slightly sinuous in the larger specimens. Septæ placed closely, so that the extremities of the saddles are within the line of the ends of the lobes of the preceding septum. There are two lobes and two saddles on each side besides the dorsal lobe. Dorsal lobe long, sides nearly parallel, extremity doubtful (probably bifid); dorsal saddle wider than the lobes; sublinguæform and acuminate in the middle; superior lateral lobe of about the same size as the dorsal saddle, but somewhat wider at its commencement and rounded at the extremity; lateral saddle differs only from the dorsal in being wider; latero-ventral lobe very oblique, with its internal edge extending to the carinated margin of the umbilicus.

Diameter, 2.25 inches; height of mouth, ·5; width of mouth, 1·2 in.; height of body whorl, ·9 in.

From the carboniferous limestone of Lampases Co., Texas, immediately underlying cretaceous rocks. State collection, Austin, Texas.

This species is most nearly related to *G. Owenii* Hall, and *G. Hyas* ej. It differs from the former in having a broader umbilicus than is shown in the figure of that species (13th Report, Regents N. Y. Univers., p. 100,) and in the additional lobe to the septum. The whorls are broader and more embracing than those of *G. Hyas;* the septum has the same number of lobes, but they are of a different shape, the extremities being rounded, while the extremities of the saddles are pointed, being just the reverse of the arrangement in that species. The latero-ventral lobe of the present species is very oblique, especially on the ventral side, and the corresponding saddle is almost absent, while in *G. Hyas* this lobe differs only from the lateral one in size and the ventral saddle is distinctly marked. The carinated edge to the umbilical margin of the body whorl will also serve as a strong distinguishing character.

Associated with this species is the mutilated cast of a large species of *Bellerophon*, which I cannot identify with any known species. I am indebted to my friend, Dr. Moore, State Geologist of Texas, for the privilege of studying this and many other interesting fossils collected in that State.

Notes on certain Decapod Crustacea.

BY WM. STIMPSON.

Pachygrapsus marmoratus.

Cancer marmoratus Fabr.; Herbst.
Grapsus varius Latr.; M. Edw.
Leptograpsus marmoratus M. Edw. Melanges Carcinologiques, p. 137.

It is evidently congeneric with *P. crassipes*, the type of *Pachygrapsus*. We ave specimens from Constantinople in the Smithsonian Museum.

CYRTOGRAPSUS ANGULATUS.

Cyrtograpsus angulatus Dana, U. S. Exploring Expedition, Crust. i. 352, pl. xii. f. 6.

In our specimens the ambulatory feet are ciliated toward their extremities. "Rio de la Plata," Capt. Page's Expedition.

METASESARMA TRAPEZIUM.

Sesarma trapezium Dana, loc. cit., i. 354, pl. xxii. f. 8.

An examination of Prof. Dana's original specimens shows that this species belongs to M. Edwards' genus *Metasesarma*.

GEOTHELPHUSA BERARDI.

Thelphusa berardi Savigny, "Egypte" Crust. pl. ii. f. 6. M. Edw., Hist. Nat. des Crust. ii. 14; Mel. Carcin. p. 178.

We have specimens from Egypt, brought home by Mr. Marsh.

POTAMOCARCINUS DENTICULATUS, n. sp.

The following description will serve to distinguish it from *P. armatus*, the only species hitherto known.

Carapax flattened, obsoletely granulated. Antero-lateral margin denticulated; little teeth about eighteen in number on each side. Meros or fourth joint of the external maxillipeds broad, almost quadrate. Length of carapax in a male, 0·84; breadth 1·22 inch.

In the river Atrato, New Grenada. Atrato Exploring Expedition.

DILOCARCINUS PICTA.

Dilocarcinus pictus M. Edw., Arch. du Mus. vii. 181, pl. iv. f. 2.

Paraguay, Capt. Page's Expedition.

Dr. Randall's genus *Orthostomas* was founded on a species of M. Edwards' subsequently constituted *Dilocarcinu*. This name has, however, been used twice previously in Articultata.

DILOCARCINUS PAGEI, n. sp.

A species closely allied to *Dilocarcinus spinifer* M. Edw. It differs, however, in the following particulars: The surface of the carapax is more even, the limits of the regions being scarcely traceable. The seven teeth of the antero-lateral margin are arranged as in *Dilocarcinus castelnaui* M. Edw., the second tooth not being distant from the angle of the orbit. The inferior margin of the orbit is armed with six very sharp, slender spines. The inferior margin of the meros-joint in the chelipeds is four-spined; while the joint preceding it is one-spined. From *D. castelnaui*, which it resembles in the shape of the carapax, etc., it differs in having five sharp spines at the antero-lateral angle of the buccal area.

Paraguay, Capt. Page.

A Monograph of the Genus ÆGIOTHUS, with descriptions of new species.

BY ELLIOTT COUES.

Since the publication, in 1858, of the Ninth Volume of the Reports on the Pacific Rail Road Surveys—the General Report on the Birds—the amount of material has steadily and rapidly increased, until there is, at the present day, more than double the number of specimens in the museum of the Smithsonian.