

而此新種的頭鞍與前緣面尚有一較窄的距離。

產地及地層：廣西靈川縣鳳林山扁豆狀灰岩內（上泥盆紀）。

登記號碼：7695—7704。

NOTE ON A NEW PROETID FROM UPPER DEVONIAN OF KWANGSI

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In 1950, some interesting specimens of small trilobites have been forwarded the writer for examination by Prof. C. C. Yü which form the subject of the present communication. The specimens were collected by Prof. Yü from the Pisolitic Limestone Series near Fonglingshan, Lingchuan-Hsien, Kwangsi province.

The trilobite fossils were found in association with some ostracods and small *Chonetes*. The ostracods have been recently identified by Y. T. Hou as *Richterina substriatula* Hou, *R. subhemisphaerica* Hou and *Healdia lingchuanensis* Hou assigning to the Upper Devonian age. It is interesting that the evidence of the trilobites points also to the Upper Devonian age.

Family *Proetidae* Barrande

Genus *Typhloproetus* Rud. Richter 1913

Typhloproetus sinicus Chang (sp. nov.)

Shield of a complete but slightly crushed specimen (pl. 1, fig. 1) elliptical-oval in outline, gently convex, its greatest convexity being just at the posterior axial portion of the thorax, 6 mm long and 4.2 mm wide. Cephalon, thorax and pygidium with about equal length.

Cephalon semi-circular, with genal angles extended backward into long spines. Outline of the cranium much alike a bell. Glabella elongate, smooth, moderately convex, well defined by deep and narrow dorsal furrows, tapering forwards and rounded in front, with semi-elliptical frontal lobe. Glabellar furrows absent. Occipital furrow narrow, straight and deep. Occipital ring nearly uniform in width or narrowing very gradually laterally, provided with a faintly marked small median node. Preglabellar field narrow, flattened. Frontal border convex, rather broad, strongly arched forwards. Fixed cheeks narrow and long. Postero-lateral limbs

narrow, with a sharp angle extending laterally. Postero-lateral furrow deep and narrow. Posterior branches of facial sutures cutting the posterior margin at a distance about one-third the width of the occipital ring from the dorsal furrows, converging strongly towards the palpebral lobes; anterior branches subparallel or slightly divergent from the palpebral lobes to cut the frontal border in a rounded obtuse angle. Free cheek of moderate size, gently convex, with a well defined thick border which extends rearward into a long genal spine.

Thorax composed of 7 segments. Axis convex, without axial spines, gradually tapering backward, the anterior part a little wider than the pleural lobe. Pleural furrows shallow and broad. End of the pleuron pointed, without long spines.

Pygidium semi-circular in outline. Axial lobe conical, furrowed into 5-7 axial rings. Pleural lobes wider than the axis, marked by 4 or 5 weak interpleural grooves and pleural furrows.

Remarks: One larval pygidium (0.6 mm long and 1.3 mm wide, pl. 1, figs. 10-11) shows that it contains 7 segments on the conical axial lobe and 4 deep interpleural grooves on the pleural lobe. The pleural furrows are rather indistinct. The characteristic feature of the larval pygidium is the presence of a broad and gently convex marginal border slightly sinuate in its posterior part. The characteristic border is not observed in the pygidium of adult specimens.

The present new species resembles closely *Typhloproetus schindewolfi* Richter.* It differs however from Richter's species in the shape of the occipital ring, the curvature of the occipital furrow and in the breadth of the preglabellar field. *T. schindewolfi* has a occipital ring with a greatest width in the middle part, the occipital furrow curves forwards and the glabella reaches almost to the front border and consequently the preglabellar field is much more narrower.

Occurrence and Horizon: Pisolitic Limestone Series (Upper Devonian) of Fonglingshan, Lingchuan-Hsien, Kwangsi.

Cat. No. 7695-7704.

* Richter, R. & E., 1926. Die Trilobiten des Oberdevons, Abhand. Preuss. geol. Landesanst., N. F. H. 99, pp. 66, pl. 4, figs. 52-53, Berlin.