

The scars of the ventral valve appear much like those of the ventral valve of *Lingula Feistmanteli* Barrande (Syst. Sil. de Bohême, vol. v, pl. 106, III, 1A), and what is seen of the muscular impressions of the dorsal valve recalls the adductor scar of the Lingulidæ more than those of the Obolidæ. Until more is known of the interior of the valves it is hazardous to make comparisons, for, in the case of the *Lingula* figured by Barrande, he found later, and figured on plate 110, quite a change in the scars as compared with those shown on plate 106.

In Sweden, *K. cingulata* is associated with *Paradoxides Forchammeri* and *Agnostus lævigatus*. The English specimens are found in the Middle and Upper Lingula flags and Lower Tremadoc. In America, as far as known, it is confined to the Middle Cambrian or Olenellus zone.

Kutorgina Prospectensis differs from *K. cingulata* in having regularly-rounded surface striæ, and also in the more narrow form of the valves.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. Mr. Billings described the species from L'Anse au Loup, Labrador. It is abundant in the lenticular mass of limestone intercalated in argillaceous shales carrying *Olenellus Thompsoni*, on the Bullard farm, about two miles east of Swanton, Vermont. In the form of compressed casts it occurs at Parker's quarry, town of Georgia, Vermont. It is also identified from the Malvern Hills of England, the island of Bornholm, and from Sweden.

This, or a closely allied species, occurs at the same geologic horizon, on Silver Peak, Western Nevada, longitude 117° 20' W., latitude 38° N.

KUTORGINA LABRADORICA Billings (sp.).

Plate ix, figs. 2, 2a, b.

Obolus Labradoricus Billings, 1861. Pamphlet; Geology of Vermont, vol. ii, p. 946, fig. 345. *Idem*, 1863. Geol. Canada, p. 248, fig. 291. *Idem*, 1865. Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 6, fig. 6.

Original description.—"Dorsal valve subcircular, the hinge-line straight and equal to about three-fourths the width of the shell; rather strongly and uniformly convex, most prominent at one-fourth the length from the beak, the latter small, neatly pointed, scarcely distinct from the cardinal edge. Surface with fine concentric striæ, which converge slightly on approaching the cardinal edge, 15 to 20 in one line, and also with a few coarser concentric undulations of growth, the whole crossed by minute radiating striæ just visible to the naked eye. The shell is black and friable like that of a *Lingula*. Length, 5½ lines; width, about 6 lines.

"Ventral valve unknown."

This species occurs in great abundance, associated with *K. cingulata*, in a hard gray limestone east of Swanton, Vermont.

I add to the original description the following:

The ventral valve elevated, with the apex rising slightly above the