There is a striking similarity in all the species yet described, and a comparison of specimens appears necessary to distinguish between *A. Bohemica*, *A. coriacea*, and *A. Matthewi*, and *A. granulata* and *A. subsidua*.

ACROTHELE SUBSIDUA White.

Plate ix, figs. 4, 4*a–c*.

Acrotreta? subsidua White, 1874. Geog. and Geol. Expl. and Surv. West 100th Merid.; Prelim. Rep. Invert. Foss., p. 6. *Idem*, 1875. Same report, vol. iv, pt. 1, p. 34, pl. i, figs. 3*a–d*.

Acrothele subsidua White, 1880. Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, vol. iii, p. 47.

Original description.—"Shell thin, corneous, discoid, subcircular or somewhat suboval in outline, the transverse diameter being a trifle greater than the longitudinal; sides regularly and front broadly rounded; posterior margin slightly straightened, forming a comparatively short, slightly convex, or nearly straight hinge-line.

"Dorsal valve flattened; beak marginal or nearly so, not prominent; interior surface having a slightly elevated median ridge, beginning beneath the beak and extending to about the middle of the valve, where it disappears.

"The condition of all the specimens of this species which the collections contain is such that the muscular impressions are not distinctly shown, but those of the posterior adductors appear to be small and placed nearly beneath the beak, one on each side of the median ridge just mentioned; between these muscular impressions and the posterior margin there is at each side an obscure diverging ridge or fold, which seems to blend with the postero-lateral margin.

"Ventral valve moderately convex in the umbonal region, but more flattened anteriorly and laterally; beak eccentric, somewhat prominent, and minutely perforate. Some of the specimens show what appear to be small adductor impressions placed in the apex, close to the foramen, one at each side of it. One specimen shows a slight flattening of the space upon the outer surface, between the apex and the hinge, producing the appearance there of an indistinctly-defined cardinal area.

"The inner surface of both valves of all the specimens of this species contained in the collections has been more or less exfoliated by weathering, whereby some of the principal characters have been obscured. Consequently, the foregoing description is not only incomplete, but it is probable that the discovery of more perfect specimens may show the necessity for modifying it. The cast of a single valve found associated with those used in this description, showing large and distinct muscular impressions, already suggests such a modification; but its characters are not embodied in the description, because that specimen is not certainly known to belong to the species. The specimen referred to is illustrated by figure 3*d*, plate i. The other specimens all show fine