http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1886-Walcott-CambrianFaunas/README.htm

"2. *O. crassa* Hall = *Orbicula ? crassa*, op. cit., p. 299, pl. 79, fig. 8. Occurs at Troy.
"3. *O. cælata* Hall = *Orbicula cælata*, op. cit., p. 290, pl. 79, fig. 9. Occurs at Troy.
"4. *O. gemma*, n. sp.
"5. *O. Circe*, n. sp.
"6. *O. chromatica* Billings has been found as yet only at the Straits of Belle Isle."

Of the species enumerated above, *O. desquamata* has been united with *O. crassa* and *O. cælata* is referred to the genus Lingulella by Mr. Ford.

Obolella desiderata Billings (Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 69) is not a true Obolella, but a form that with *Obolella ? ambigua* Walcott (Monographs U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, Pal. Eureka Dist., p. 67, pl. i, figs. 2*a–c*) will form a new genus or subgenus of the Obolidæ. Both species occur at the same relative geologic horizon at the base of the Lower Silurian (Ordovician) or Calciferous Group of the New York State section.

Obolella pretiosa Billings (Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 68) is more closely related to the genus Acrothele than to Obolella, and, with the type specimens before me, I cannot make a generic reference that is at all satisfactory. We must await the discovery of specimens showing the interior of the shell.

Obolella Ida Billings (Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 71) is very doubtfully referred to Obolella. Like *O. pretiosa* it will require better material for study before a satisfactory generic reference can be made of it.

Obolella polita Hall (sp.) (Sixteenth Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Cab. Nat. Hist., p. 133, pl. vi, figs. 17–21). This species departs further from the type *O. chromatica* in the size of the muscular scars than any of the Middle Cambrian species, but their system of arrangement is essentially the same as far as I have yet been able to determine.

Obolella Nana M. and H. (Pal. Upper Missouri, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 3*a–d*). The collections of the National Museum contain the types of this species used by Meek and Hayden, and also a large series of *Obolella polita* from various localities in Wisconsin. A comparison between the Black Hills specimens on which *O. Nana* was founded with the latter prove them to be the same. Figures 3*c*, 3*d* of Meek and Hayden show the interior of the ventral valve, and figures 3*a*, 3*b*, the exterior of the dorsal valve. All the characters shown in the types of *O. Nana* are well shown in specimens of *O. polita* from the Potsdam sandstone of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Obolella discoidea H. and W. (Geol. Expl. Fortieth Par., vol. iv, p. 205, pl. i, figs. 1, 2). This species must remain doubtfully referred to the genus until interiors of the valves are discovered. It recalls *O. ? Ida*, when imbedded in a hard limestone matrix.

Obolella transversa Hartt = *Linnarssonia transversa* (Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. xxix, p. 115).

Obolella miser Billings (Pal. Foss., vol. ii, p. 69). This species is referred to the genus Linnarssonia by Mr. G. F. Matthew, in a letter to the writer.

When the detailed study of the Upper Cambrian fauna is taken up,