

forward about two-thirds of the length of the shell. These diverge from each other, more or less, in their extension forward, and are usually curved, but sometimes nearly straight. They may be called laterals. They are, in general, separated from each other about one-third of the width of the shell. A little above the mid-length, and between the two laterals, there is a pair of small scars arranged transversely, with their inner extremities directed somewhat forward. The space above these two scars, between the upper portion of the laterals, is generally tumid from the thickening of the shell. In one of the specimens there is a small pit in the center of this space.

"The dorsal valve has a small area, or nearly flat hinge facet. The minute beak is slightly incurved over the edge of the area. Beneath the beak there is a small subangular ridge, on each side of which there is a cardinal ? scar. The elongated scars, which seem to correspond to the laterals of the ventral valve, are here altogether in the upper half of the shell. They diverge widely in their extension forward. They are in general very slightly impressed, and would, most probably, escape the observation of any one who did not expect to find scars where they are situated. In the cavity of the valve there is a low rounded median ridge, which extends from a point near the hinge line forward a little below the mid-length of the valve. About the middle of the shell there are two small scars. These are usually striated longitudinally. The median ridge passes between them. The area is coarsely striated.

"The above are the principal characters of this species, and they are subject to some variation, one of which is particularly worthy of notice. The two small cardinal scars of the dorsal valve are sometimes elongated laterally. This is carried to such an extent in another species (*O. gemma*) that they not only extend the whole length of the hinge-line, but are curved forward at their outer extremities and continued down into the cavity of the valve. In such cases they present an appearance similar to that of the groove beneath the hinge-line of the genus *Obolellina*. In other species of this genus the lateral scars of the dorsal valve are sometimes connected together by their upper extremities. But this is not a constant character. In different individuals of the same species these scars are either connected or not. The laterals are also sometimes connected with the cardinals."

In an interior of the dorsal valve from L'Anse au Loup, now before me, I find that the cardinal ? scars extend down into the cavity of the valve, and also that the central scars on the opposite sides of the median ridge are elongated and have much the same form as those of the same valve in *O. crassa* and *O. gemma*.

*Formation and locality.*—Middle Cambrian, associated with *Olenellus Thompsoni* and other fossils characteristic of the Middle Cambrian or Georgia horizon. L'Anse au Loup, on the north side of the Straits of Belle Isle, Canada.