

that is labeled from Bic Harbor, is in the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SCENELLA? VARIANS n. sp.

Plate xii, figs. 2, 2a.

Shell small, depressed, conical; apex central or subcentral; aperture ovate or broad ovate. Surface of cast smooth.

This little shell is quite abundant in the decomposed arenaceous, magnesian limestone east of Highgate Springs. In form it is *Metoptoma*-like, and the reference to *Scenella* is provisional, as nothing is known of the outer surface except that it has a few concentric striae of growth on an apparently smooth surface. I know of no closely related species from the Middle Cambrian. An undescribed species from the Potsdam sandstone of Wisconsin and *S.?* *conula* (Monographs, U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, Pal. Eureka Dist., p. 15, pl. ix, fig. 6) are closely allied, but differ in being more elevated, and *S. retusa* is more depressed and probably of a different shell substance.

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. About two miles east of Highgate Springs, Vermont; also, at St. Anne, Province of Quebec, Canada; collection of the Canadian Geological Survey.

SCENELLA? CONULA Walcott.

Plate viii, figs. 2, 2a.

Scenella? *conula* Walcott, 1884. Monographs U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, p. 15, pl. ix, fig. 6.

Shell small, conical; apex subcentral, apparently with a tendency to bend a little to one of the sides on which there is a very faintly-indicated line running from the apex to the margin. Aperture ovate. Surface smooth to the unaided eye; it shows fine concentric striae and a few obscure lines of growth when examined by the aid of a strong magnifying glass.

Dimensions.—Greater diameter, 3^{mm}; lesser diameter, 2.25^{mm}; elevation, about 1.75^{mm}.

This is a small *Metoptoma* like shell, the generic reference of which is provisional, as it differs from the type of the genus *Scenella reticulata* in not having a carina running from the apex to the margin; the curvature of the apex is not positively known, as its summit is broken off in all the specimens in the collection.

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian. In a shaly band of limestone 3,000 feet below the Secret Cañon shale with *Olenellus Gilberti*; also, 500 feet above the great quartzite, on the east slope of Prospect Mountain, Eureka District, Nevada.