

Hyolithellus. It differs from *Hyolithes* in its long, slender form and in the peculiar structure of its operculum."

Hyolithellus, in the slender, elongate form of its shell, appears to represent the forms referred to *Coleolus* and *Coleoprion* from the Upper Silurian and Devonian, but the peculiar operculum associated with it is so distinctive that it is readily distinguished from them and also from the more cylindrical species of *Hyolithes*.

The description of Mr. Hall's genus *Discinella* is that of the operculum of this species, and as the type material is from the Troy beds there can be little doubt of the identification.

The following is the original description of *Discinella*:

"In the limestone beds accompanying the shales of the Quebec Group near Troy there is a minute discinoid phosphatic shell which I have long known in its exterior character as having the concentrically-striated and obscurely-radiate surface, with an eccentric apex, like many of the *Discinæ*. The interior of the shell (dorsal valve) is distinctly marked by nine radiating depressions, the central one of which extends toward the margin nearest the apex, with four others upon each side. At the extremities of some of these depressions there are distinct muscular markings; but were all these to be considered due to the muscular organization we would scarcely recognize the fossil as a Brachiopod, but rather as a Gasteropod. The general character of shell, however, is such as to ally it with the *Discinidæ*, and, since we do not yet know any Gasteropod of similar form and character in the older rocks, I propose for this fossil the name of *Discinella*."

As there is but one species referred to *Hyolithellus*, the generic and specific characters are given in the description of that species.

HYOLITHELLUS MICANS Billings.

Plate xiv, figs. 2, 2a-c.

Hyolithes micans Billings, 1872. Can. Nat., 2d ser., vol. vi, p. 215, figs. 3a, b, of p. 213.

Original description.—"This is a long, slender, cylindrical species, with a nearly circular section. The rate of tapering is so small that it amounts to scarcely half a line in [a] length of eighteen lines, where the width of the tube is from 1 to 2 lines. The largest specimen collected is 2½ lines wide at the larger extremity, and if perfect would be 4 or 5 inches in length.

"The operculum does not show distinctly a division into a dorsal and ventral limb. It is of an ovate form, depth somewhat greater than the width, the nucleus about one-third the depth from the dorsal margin. Externally it is gently concave in the ventral two-thirds of the surface; a space around the nucleus is convex and finely striated concentrically. On the inner surface there is a small pit at the dorsal third of the depth, indicating the position of the nucleus. From this point radiate ten