

WALCOTT.]

*Salterella pulchella* was first announced as occurring in the Georgia Group of Vermont by Mr. Billings (Can. Nat., 2d ser., vol. vi, p. 351, 1871), who identified it in fragments of the Winooski marble from Swanton, Vermont, sent to him by Mr. Solon M. Allis, of Burlington, Vermont.

Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, found a weathered specimen in the conglomerate limestone of Point Levis that shows a cluster of the tubes of this species in a beautiful state of preservation. Dr. Selwyn kindly gave me permission to use the specimen for study and illustration. Several of the shells show, in cross sections, three tubes or cones, one within the other, the walls of the inner cones blending at the larger end with the general wall of the shell. The occurrence of this species at Point Levis does not indicate that it belongs to the Upper Cambrian (Potsdam) fauna or to the Calciferous fauna of the shales in which the pebbles holding it are imbedded, as the pebbles are rolled and worn and are a part of the detrital matter making up the Point Levis strata and were derived from pre-existing rocks, as are also the pebbles and boulders carrying the Potsdam and Calciferous faunas.

*Formation and localities.*—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. L'Anse au Loup, Labrador, on the north side of the Straits of Belle Isle, and in conglomerate limestone of Point Levis, opposite Quebec, Canada.

In Vermont, the form referred provisionally to this species ranges through about 500 feet of the mangnesian limestones of the upper portion of the limestone belt, and is best observed in the so-called "Red sandrock" beneath the argillaceous shales, in association with *Ptychoparia Adamsi*, *Olenellus Thompsoni*, &c., east of Highgate Springs, and Swanton, Franklin County, Vermont.

## SALTERELLA RUGOSA Billings.

Plate xiii, fig. 2.

*Salterella rugosa* Billings, 1861. Geology of Vermont, vol. ii, p. 954, fig. 362. *Idem*, 1865. Pal. Foss., vol. i, p. 17, fig. 22.

*Original description.*—"This little species is straight, conical, tapering uniformly to an acute point. Length from two to four lines, the greater number of the specimens being under three lines; diameter at the larger extremity, one line in a specimen four lines in length; the smaller ones are often a little more obtuse. Aperture circular, equal to about three-fourths the whole diameter. It is not certain that in any of the specimens observed the surface is preserved; they all appear to be divested of the outer covering and exhibit from four to six imbricating sharp annulations in the length of one line, the edges towards the larger end. These are doubtless the exposed edges of the several sheaths of which the tube is composed. They are usually straight, but some are slightly curved."

Bull. 30—10

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