is nearly circular, obscurely angular at the beak, and rather more broadly rounded at the front margin than at the sides.

"In the interior of the ventral valve there are two small muscular impressions of a lunate form, close to the cardinal margin, one on each side of the median line. A second pair consists of two elongate sublinear scars, which extend from the posterior third of the length of the shell to points situated at about one-fourth the length from the front margin. These scars are nearly straight, parallel or slightly diverging forwards, and divide the shell longitudinally into three nearly equal portions. Between them, about the middle of the shell, are two other small obscurely-defined impressions. There is also a small pit close to the hinge line and in the median line of the shell. In the interior of the dorsal valve there is an obscure rounded ridge, which runs from the beak along the median line almost to the front margin. Close to the hinge line there is a pair of small scars, one on each side of the ridge. The other impressions in this valve have not been made out.

"The surface of both valves is in general nearly smooth, but when well preserved shows some obscure concentric striæ."

When breaking up some bits of limestone from Bic Harbor, obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, I found a comparatively perfect interior of the dorsal valve of this species that shows two rather large elongate scars near the cardinal margin, a median groove channeling the beak, a depressed area just in front of the latter that is bounded on either side by a strong ridge that unites in front of it, a faint muscular scar or scars showing just in front of the point of union; laterally a ridge passes off from each side and gradually diminishes as it advances into the cavity of the valve. In another example the elevated ridges are nearly lost, probably by the compression of the shell.

A beautifully preserved interior of the ventral valve from Troy, New York, shows the muscular scars in a better state of preservation than any I have seen from Bic Harbor; nearly all the specimens from the latter place appear to have been partially macerated and then more or less compressed before the consolidation of the sediment. The principal defect in the Troy specimen is the obscure character of the elongate lateral scars. The shell also shows radiating lines that appear to have been color lines in the original shell. Specimens from Bic Harbor show the various features seen in the Troy specimens, but not in as perfect a condition in any one specimen.

I do not think there is much doubt of the identity of the shells found at Troy with those from Bic Harbor.

Formation and localities.—Middle Cambrian. In the conglomerate limestones of St. Simon and Bic Harbor, on the St. Lawrence River, below Quebec, Canada. Mr. Ford discovered the species on the ridge east of Troy, New York, in association with other well-known fossils of the Middle Cambrian fauna.