

shells are reduced in size and increased in numbers in others, and in the young shells only the fine striae seen on and between the annulations on the older shells are seen. The annulations also vary from evenly-rounded to sharp, almost imbricating ridges. The entire surface is covered by very fine, somewhat irregular striae.

*Dimensions*.—An average sized specimen has a height of 7<sup>mm</sup>, with a diameter at the aperture of 10<sup>mm</sup> and 13<sup>mm</sup>, respectively.

*Stenotheca cornucopia* Salter (Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xxiii, pl. vii) is a more erect, conical shell, but presents relatively the same strong concentric undulations and lines that occur on *S. rugosa*, although a much smaller shell. The shell figured from the Spanish Cambrian is so closely related to *S. rugosa* that, from the figures, it is difficult to find specific distinctions between them. It is not specifically named, but placed under the name of *Capulus*, unad. In the text the suggestion is made that perhaps it may belong to the genus *Metoptoma* (Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, t. xvii, p. 531, pl. viii, figs. 3, 3a, b).

*Stenotheca acadica* Hartt appears to be a compressed shell that, when compared to flattened, compressed specimens of *S. rugosa*, is generically related to it.

On examining the type of *Stenotheca pauper*, in the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada, I found it to be a coarsely-ribbed variety of *S. rugosa*, such as occurs both at Troy, New York, and Bic Harbor, Canada. A variety occurs at L'Anse au Loup that has much sharper ridges of growth and strong radiating lines, and it is much more elevated and conical than the typical forms of the species found elsewhere, with the exception of a single fragment from Troy, New York.

*Formation and localities*.—Cambrian, Georgia group. Conglomerate limestone on the ridge east of the city of Troy, New York; Bic Harbor, below Quebec; L'Anse au Loup, on the north side of the Straits of Belle Isle; and at Topsail Head, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

#### STENOTHECA ? ELONGATA Walcott.

Plate xii, fig. 4, 4a, b.

*Stenotheca elongata* Walcott, 1884. Monographs U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, p. 23, pl. ix, figs. 2, 2a.

*Original description*.—"Shell small, elongate, with the apex incurved and depressed nearly to the margin; laterally compressed so as to form a ridge nearly the entire length. Aperture elongate, ovate, somewhat acutely pointed at the end towards which the apex curves, and rounded at the opposite extremity, the greatest width occurring about two-thirds the distance from the narrow end. Surface marked by numerous fine concentric striae and lines of growth.

"The narrow elongate aperture, depressed apex, and fine lines of growth serve to distinguish this from described species of the genus.