

As far as yet known the genus *Stenotheca* is confined to the Cambrian fauna."

The Nevada specimens correspond so closely with those from L'Anse au Loup that I fail to find good specific characters to distinguish between them. There is a certain irregularity in the form of the aperture that, united with the rounded carina or angular dorsal ridge, suggests a bivalve shell not unlike the young of the common *Mytilus edulis*, but, judging from the material at hand, I think it is only a superficial resemblance.

Formation and localities.—Cambrian. In the passage beds between the typical Middle Cambrian (Georgia) and Upper Cambrian (Potsdam) faunas, Secret Cañon, Eureka Mining District, Nevada. At L'Anse au Loup, on the north side of the Straits of Belle Isle, it is associated with a typical Middle Cambrian fauna that occurs in a hard reddish-colored limestone.

Genus PLATYCERAS Conrad.

Platyceras Conrad, 1840. Ann. Rep. Geol. Surv. New York, p. 205.

The genus *Capulus* Montfort, 1810 (Conch. Syst., p. 55), appears to include the species under *Platyceras*, but, until more is known of the American species, we shall follow the example of Hall and Billings, and refer them to *Platyceras*.

PLATYCERAS PRIMÆVUM Billings.

Plate xii, figs. 5, 5a.

Platyceras primævum Billings, 1871. Can. Nat., new ser., vol. vi, p. 220.

Original description.—"Shell minute, consisting of about two whorls, which, as seen from above, are ventricose, but most narrowly rounded at the suture; the inner whorl scarcely elevated above the outer. The under side is not seen in the specimen. Diameter, measured from the outer lip across to the opposite side, one line; width of last whorl at the aperture about one-third of a line."

The Troy specimens correspond closely to the above description, and, as they are associated with the same species as *P. primævum* at Bic, I have little doubt of their specific identity. From the description, the Bic specimen shows the right side. A specimen from Troy is nearly free from the matrix, and proves that the dorsum is nearest the right side and that the left side is more ventricose. The surface is also preserved, and shows fine striæ and lines of growth that arch backward over the dorsum, indicating a deep dorsal sinuosity in the peristome; a second series of fine striæ cross the striæ of growth and form a fine reticulated surface.

Dimensions.—Diameter of cross-section of the outer volution, 3^{mm}; diameter of aperture, 1.75^{mm} and 2.5^{mm}.