

elongate ovate scars, arranged in the form of a star, the rays towards the ventral side being the longest. None of these scars quite reach the margin.

"The shell and operculum are thin and of a finely lamellar structure, smooth and shining.

"Occurs at Bic and St. Simon; also, at Troy, New York.

"Collectors, T. C. Weston and S. W. Ford.

"Sometimes numerous small specimens from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a line to 3 lines in length are found with the operculum on the same slab.

"This shell appears to me at present to constitute a new genus, differing from the majority of the species of *Hyolithes* in its circular section, the operculum not divided into dorsal and ventral lines, and in the remarkable system of muscular impressions on the interior. Barrande has figured an operculum of the same type, differing from this in having only three instead of five pairs of impressions. They are, however, arranged on the same plan in both the Canadian and Bohemian species. It is possible that our species may be a *Salterella*."

From material in the collections of the United States Geological Survey, I find that the outer surface of the shell, although apparently smooth in many specimens, is also marked by concentric striae of growth that in some examples are quite strong and regular in arrangement. The scars on the operculum also show lines of growth. The shell, for the first 10<sup>mm</sup> or 15<sup>mm</sup>, is often curved and almost twisted in some examples. All the larger portions seen are straight.

The cross section is circular or broad-ovate, as is seen by comparing the outline of different examples of the opercula.

Why Mr. Billings suggested the possibility that this species might be a *Salterella* I cannot tell, as it appears to have nothing in common with it except a circular or ovate cross section.

*Formation and localities*.—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. Conglomerate limestone at Bic and St. Simon, Canada, and Troy, New York.

A species of *Hyolithellus*, apparently a large *H. micans*, occurs with the Middle Cambrian fauna, in the silico-argillaceous shales, one mile below Argenta, Big Cottonwood Cañon, Utah.

#### Genus *SALTERELLA* Billings.

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

*Original description*.—"Small, slender, elongate, conical tubes, consisting of several hollow cones placed one within another, the last one forming the chamber of habitation of the animal. The cross section of these tubes is circular or subtriangular, and they are either straight or gently curved; the surface is concentrically or longitudinally striated.

"I think these fossils, although no doubt allied to *Serpulites*, sufficiently different therefrom to constitute a distinct genus. Their struct-