

fine concentric lines and minute elevated points, giving it the appearance of being covered by a poriferous coral."

Mr. Ford subsequently studied the species and described it as follows: "The ventral valve is somewhat elongate-ovate, with the beak pointed, slightly elevated, and conspicuously channeled for the passage of the pedicle. The convexity is moderate and nearly uniform. On the inside there are two prominent, elongate, curved scars, one on either side of the median line, with their concavities directed outward. These recall by their form and position the large lateral scars of the ventral valve of certain species of *Obolella* (e. g., *O. chromatica*). The other impressions of this valve have not been made out.

"The dorsal valve is more rotund than the ventral and has the beak much depressed. The convexity increases with increasing age, and in adult specimens is such as to sometimes give the valve a semi-globose appearance. A shallow depression extends in all the specimens from the beak to the front margin, but in fully grown forms it is often inconspicuous. On the inside there are four prominent ridges. Of these the more central two commence close to the median line a short distance in front of the beak and extend into the forward third of the shell slightly diverging throughout, while the lateral pair take their rise close to the beak and reach to points a little in advance of the mid-length. There is also a short, slender ridge directly beneath the beak, on the median line. The central portion of the valve in the upper half is slightly excavated. The description of the interior of this valve has been mainly drawn up from an excellent natural internal mold.

"The surface of both valves is ornamented with moderately conspicuous radiating and concentric lines, the latter irregularly grouped, and covering the whole a fine papillose network, the points of which are arranged in concentric series, those of one series alternating with those of the next, and so on, as first pointed out by Professor Hall in his description of the dorsal valve. (Pal. N. Y., vol. i, p. 290, pl. 79, fig. 9.) The effect of this style of ornamentation is very beautiful, and when, as is usually the case, the shells have a dark, polished aspect, with a setting of light-colored limestone, few handsomer fossil objects can be named. The shell is thick and of a finely lamellar structure. The usual length of the ventral valve is about three and one-half lines."

To Mr. Ford's description we may add that the interior of the shell shows rather large punctæ or small pits, as in the type of the genus *Lingulella Davisii*. There is also considerable variation in the strength and character of the papillose surface. In some small shells it is very difficult to detect it at all, and in others the arrangement of the papillæ is so broken by the fine, wavy concentric lines and stronger, radiating, undulating lines that the surface appears more like that of some species of the genus *Kutorgina* than that of the typical species of *Lingulella*.