

The type specimen is a fragment apparently of the ventral valve. The author's generic reference depended entirely upon the surface characters and was necessarily provisional. I know of another species with a nearly similar surface, from the Tonto Group (= Potsdam) of Arizona. The type is not otherwise known from the Cambrian System, to my knowledge.

The writer in 1885 visited the locality from which the type specimen was collected and found a number of well-preserved ventral and dorsal valves. The ventral valve is elevated at the beak and projects back over the area, which is divided by a broad fissure; the area is a little more than the reflexed margin of the shell. Dorsal valve depressed; beak marginal on a nearly straight hinge line.

As stated by its author, the surface of this shell is similar to that of several species of *Trematis*. It cannot now be referred to that genus, as the form of the valves is that of *Kutorgina*. We now have species of *Kutorgina* with surface characters like those of *Lingula*, *K. Labradorica*; of *Lingulella*, *K. sculptilis*; of *Trematis*, *K. pannula*; of *Obolella*, *K. cingulata*.

*Formation and locality*.—Middle Cambrian. Pioche, Nevada, one mile below Argenta, in Big Cottonwood Cañon, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.

#### KUTORGINA PROSPECTENSIS Walcott.

Plate ix, figs. 3, 3a.

*Kutorgina Prospectensis* Walcott, 1884. Monographs U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. viii, Pal. Eureka District, p. 19, pl. ix, figs. 1, 1a, b.

*Original description*.—"Shell rather small for a species of the genus. It is thick and black, like a linguloid shell.

"Ventral valve elevated, with the apex projecting over the triangular area and extending considerably beyond the posterior margin. Owing to the exfoliation of the shell the extremity of the apex is unknown; the surface of the area is also unknown. Ventral valve depressed, slightly convex, without a mesial sinus; marginal outline subcircular, with the posterior margin obtusely angular at the beak; the beak is slightly depressed below the highest point of the shell, and apparently projects a trifle beyond the cardinal edge. Surface marked by strongly-defined, fine concentric striae, ten in a distance of one millimeter, where they terminate on the posterior margin.

"The dorsal valve of this species is much like that of *Iphidea Labradoricus* Billings, but does not appear to come within the limits of that genus as defined by the type species."

A few more specimens have been collected since the original description was written, but none of them shows the interior of either valve or other characters not shown in the types. The strong, concentric striae and thick shell separate the species from all others of the genus known to me except *K. cingulata*, from which it differs in having a regularly