

the apex down one side to the margin. Aperture nearly circular, apex very slightly incurved towards the side opposite the carina. Surface reticulated with fine radiating and engirdling striae, just visible to the naked eye. Diameter of the aperture of the largest specimen collected, 3 lines; height of apex, 2 lines."

A larger specimen, now in the collection of the Canadian Geological Survey, has at the aperture a length of 14<sup>mm</sup> and a breadth of 11<sup>mm</sup>, height, 6<sup>mm</sup>. The apex is eccentric and curved over beyond the highest point of shell. A smaller specimen has a pointed and more nearly concentric apex.

*Formation and locality.*—Middle Cambrian. Limestone at Topsail Head, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, associated with *Stenotheca rugosa*, *Iphidea bella*, and *Prottyphus senectus* var. *parvulus*.

### SCENELLA RETUSA Ford.

Plate xii, figs. 3, 3a.

*Scenella retusa* Ford, 1873. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., vol. v, p. 213, figs. 2a, b, on p. 214.

*Original description.*—"Shell small, rather strongly convex, aperture ovate, sides curved. Apex obtuse, nearly central, curving down a little toward one side. On the side toward which the apex is directed there are two faint grooves commencing near the tip of the apex and diverging to the margin. On the side opposite there is a well-marked carina running from the apex to the margin along the line of the longer axis of the shell. The slope of the shell is unequal, being most rapid toward the margin to which the apex inclines. The surface is marked by a few fine concentric and radiating lines, the latter only visible under a magnifier, and with obscure imbricating lines of growth.

"Length of the largest specimen obtained, 0.16 of an inch; height, about 0.08 of an inch. Occurs in both even-bedded and conglomerate limestone of the Potsdam group at Troy, associated with the preceding species collected by the writer.

"This species is closely related to *Scenella reticulata*, the only hitherto published species of the genus described by Mr. Billings from the Menian group of Newfoundland. That species is, however, considerably larger than ours, and is, further, destitute of the diverging grooves which exist in *S. retusa*, and by which this latter species may be easily recognized."

The only specimen known to me of this little shell is in Mr. Ford's collection, and the figures were drawn by him from the type of the species.

*Formation and locality.*—Middle Cambrian, Georgia Formation. Even-bedded and conglomerate limestone on the ridge east of the city of Troy, New York. A specimen apparently identical with this species,