

*Platyceras compactum*, sp. nov.

Shell turbate, imperforate, a little wider than high, spire small and short. Whorls certainly three and probably as many as four or five in perfect specimens (the apex being broken in both of those collected) rounded, closely coiled and increasing rapidly in size; outer whorl inflated and expanded, with two faint low rounded spiral plications near and at the aperture in young specimens, and from three to four in adult ones.

Surface marked with numerous, close-set, transverse lines of growth, that are flexuous where they cross the spiral plications.

Ekwan river, portage road at falls: one apparently adult and one half grown specimen. The former, which is well preserved and nearly perfect, is thirty five millimetres wide, and was probably about thirty mm. high when perfect, allowing two mm. for a small piece broken off at the apex.

*Diaphorostoma perforatum*, sp. nov.

Shell depressed turbate, much wider than high; spire short, raised very little above the highest level of the outer whorl; base narrowly but deeply umbilicated. Whorls five, increasing rapidly in size, those of the spire flattened above and rounded below; the outer one rounded and ventricose, but depressed at the suture above; umbilical margin rounded and very indistinctly defined. Aperture rounded subovate, pointed above and slightly insinuated on the columellar side by the encroachment of the preceding whorl, wider and rounded below; lip thin and simple; characters of the columella not well shown in the only specimen collected.

Surface marked with numerous close-set, nearly straight and very minute, transverse raised lines, that are scarcely visible without the aid of a lens; also by a few larger and more distant impressed lines of growth.

Ekwan river, middle rapid: one nearly perfect specimen, with the test preserved.

This shell seems to be referable to the genus *Platystoma*, Conrad (1842), but Lindström asserts that this name is preoccupied by Klein in 1753, by Meigen in 1803, and by L. Agassiz in 1829. For this reason Dr. Paul Fischer (in 1885) proposed to distinguish Conrad's genus by the name *Diaphorostoma*, though Lindström maintains that both *Platystoma*, Conrad, and *Strophostylus*, Hall, are mere synonyms of *Platyceras*. Fischer explicitly states that the only difference between