Horizon and Locality.—Fine gray shales of Div. 1 c., at Hanford Brook, St. Martin's, N. B., Canada. Rare.

Other examples of this form show the apex to be acute. Bosses on the surface indicate that the transverse grooves of the interior terminate near the dorsal margin in a cup-shaped enlargement similar to that of *S. triangularis*, but no perforations of this margin have been detected. Both the dorsal and ventral zones of the shell are thickened, and the concentric ridges scarcely show there.

STENOTHECA HICKSIANA. (Plate XIV., fig. 3.)

Stenotheca Hicksiana, Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., vol. iii., pt. iv., p. 56, pl. vi., fig. 14.

Amended description.—Conical, subtriangular, with strongly arched convex slope, and a concave slope which is strongly curved near the apex, but is straight for the lower two-thirds; the base is nearly straight for two-thirds of its length, but curves upward toward the convex slope; apex not known. The cone is compressed and carries on its side about two ridges on the concave side and five on the convex, owing to intercalation of additional ridges; perforations of the shell opposite some of these ridges, on the dorsal line.

Size .- Height, 3 mm.; length of base, 33 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—Dark grey shales of Div. 1. d. ¹ at Porter's Brook, St. Martin's N. B., Canada. Rare.

The comparatively few ridges ally this form with the succeeding ones.

CIRRIPODITES n. gen.

Small calcareous plates of peculiar contour and relief have from time to time been found in the beds which carry the remains of Eocystites; these plates are of such form that they do not appear to be of this genus, and the author has come to regard them as the covering plates of one or more species of Cirripedes. A symmetrical plate is rare among them, but they are usually characterized by one or more low keels with the surface somewhat depressed on one side of the keel and elevated on the other; many of them also have a deep furrow at one side, transverse to the keel. In their thickness and calcareous composition they resemble plates of Eocystites, to which some of them may belong.

Complete skeleton unknown. The remains consist of small, thick, calcereous plates, usually asymmetrical in form, smooth, but having growth lines along the margin. The following are the chief variations in form :

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