

well preserved cast of the interior of nearly the whole of the prolonged and reflected portions of the shell, with small pieces of the test remaining. Its maximum length is a little more than five inches and its marginal outline is regularly but rather broadly elliptical, as the shell is curved obliquely outward before becoming straight and prolonged. The distance between the prolonged and reflected portions is much less than the dorso-ventral diameter of the reflected portion. The surface is strongly ribbed, and many of the ribs bear a large conical tubercle on each side of the periphery, but there is much irregularity in the disposition of the ribs and tubercles. On the sides of the shell the ribs are usually simple and disposed with comparative regularity, but they occasionally bifurcate, or a short rib is intercalated between two longer ones, and two ribs frequently coalesce on both sides, at one of the tubercles on the outer margin of the periphery. In some places a single continuous rib devoid of tubercles alternates with a single tuberculated rib or with two ribs that bear a tubercle between them on each side of the periphery, but the pairs of tubercles are placed at varying distances apart longitudinally, and not rarely a little to one side of a rib rather than immediately upon it. The sutural line is nowhere visible.

The specimen figured, which is slightly distorted, is nearly eight inches in its maximum length. Although imperfect posteriorly, enough of the earlier portion of the shell is preserved to show that it is narrowly elongated, sinuous, spirally twisted and curved obliquely outward before becoming straight and prolonged, and that it does not consist of a straight shelly tube bent twice or more upon itself, as in *Hamites* proper. The spiral twist posteriorly is especially marked by the lateral position of the two rows of tubercles which ultimately border the periphery. The ribs, which sometimes trifurcate, are much narrower than the broad concave grooves between them,