Aporrhais occidentalis. Natica, (fragment probably of N. Clausa.)* Saxicava rugosa, var. Arctica.* Tellina proxima, (calcarea) * Astarte elliptica. Rhynconella psittacea.* Echinus granulatus. Hippothoa catenularia, (attached to shells) * Lepralia pertusa.* L. (not determined.) Cythere.

The greater number of the above species have already been recognised in the tertiary clays of Canada; * but the following exceptions are deserving of notice.

Spirorbis vitrea, has not been named in my previous papers; but I now find, on comparison with the specimens from Labrador and recent examples from Gaspé, that it is this and not Spirorbis sinistrorsa as previously stated, that occurs in the tertiary beds at Montreal and Quebec. It is at present a deep water species in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the banks of Newfoundland. Spirorbis carinata has not previously been observed in the tertiary beds; but is common on the coast of Labrador and Gaspé.;

Aporrhais occidentalis, the American representative of the "Pelican's-foot Spout-shell" of Britain, and remarkable in the adult state for its singularly expanded outer lip, is a deep water shell somewhat widely though not very abundantly distributed on the American coast. I have specimens from Labrador, Sable Island, and Portland, where a very fine living specimen was dredged for me last summer by Mr. Ferrier.

Saxicava rugosa, occurs in the Labrador collection under the form described as S. Arctica by Forbes and Hanley. This form is not prevalent though sometimes seen among the Saxicavæ of the St. Lawrence valley deposits, and at present is I think found only in deep water. The intermediate specimens prove it to be merely a variety of the common species.

Astarte elliptica is the common Astarte of the Gulf of St.

^{*} See papers by the author in Canadian Naturalist, Vols. 2 and 4.

[†] See paper on *Spirorbes* of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in last number of this Journal.