

projection at the extremities of the hinge line. The valves slope down in all directions to the margin, and the form is so symmetrical that it is difficult to ascertain which is the upper and which the lower side of the valve; but the side on which an obscure marginal fold is found, is supposed to be the lower side. It is also difficult to say which is the anterior and which the posterior end of the valve; one end has a low tubercle and a shallow pit, while the other end is plain; this distinction may be used for the purpose of locating the characters of the inner surface of the test, as seen on the mould of the valve.

The center of the valve is marked by a distinct circular depression, apparently a perforation of the test: from this point a faint medium furrow extends toward the tuberculated end, where it fades out in the shallow pit existing at that end of the valve; this pit is larger than the circular depression at the center of the valve, but differs from it in having no defined margin; beside this larger pit, but nearer to the margin of the valve, is the tubercle above referred to; it is low, somewhat pinched up at the sides, and elongated in the direction of the larger axis of the valve. The slope of the sides of the valve near the margin is nearly vertical, and the marginal fold is very feeble and obscure.

The surface of the valve is granulated, but the granulations are more distinct on the inner than the outer surface; the inner surface is more brilliant than the outer.

This *Primitia* resembles in form and size the Silurian *P. transiens*, Bar.; its apparently perforated disc recalls another Bohemian species, *P. perforata*, Bar.; in this species the perforation and tubercle are situated near the hinge line, but in ours near the axis.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—In the conglomerate-limestone band, Div. 1.c¹, at Porter's Brook, St. Martin's.

In his article on the Olenellus Fauna, of Washington county, New York,* Mr. C. D. Walcott has described a peculiar Entomostracan with a flexible test under the name of *Leperditia* (*I. dermatoides* with the remark, "It may be that this species should be referred to a new genus." This fossil resembles one which the author has had in his hands for some time, undescribed. The peculiar wrinkling of the test (under pressure?) separates these fossils from all other Cambrian Ostracoda, and they are here placed in a new genus.

*Fauna of the "Upper Taconic" of Emmons, in Washington county, N. Y., by C. D. Walcott. Am. Jour. Sci., vol. xxxiv., Sept., 1887.