and one only appears to have given rise to the four at the same time. Three of the other seven show an original form having one in the centre, which bifurcates, and the final two are added by implantation. Two more appear to have originated in a two-plication form, each of the two original plications being bifurcated. The sixth and seventh show that one plication at least has its origin in the bifurcation of one of the others, but the shells are too worn to show the initial form. One of the five-plication specimens has formed its plications simultaneously. Two of them form all five by implantation at irregular intervals. Two show a derivation from the three-plication form, the first by implantation of the subsequent plications, the second by a double bifurcation. A fifth shows an initial form of two plications, one of which is bifurcated, and later the implantation of two. A sixth shows no indication of bifurcation, but there are two strong primary plications. A seventh shows that the final plication is formed by bifurcation, but the initial form is worn.

Of the two-plication Anticosti specimens of *Parastrophia reversa* (Billings), four form the plications at once, one only shows a derivation from the one-plication by bifurcation. Three of the three-plication form have arisen from the two-plication form, two by bifurcation, one by the implantation of the third fold. The four-plication specimen shows one bifurcation.

That, is, then, that the one-plication form appears in the initial stages of a number of the two–, three–, and four-plication forms, but as far as the specimens examined show dies out in the five-plication form. The two-plication form, which seems the most firmly established, appears in the three–, four–, and five-plication form. The three-plication form is repeated in the initial stages of some of the four and five-plication forms. The four-plication form appears in one specimen of the five. It is worth while also to note here that the two– and three-plication shells, the most persistent forms, have a larger proportion of shells which form their plications simultaneously.

Second.—Also, though there are exceptions, the majority of shells show plications first near the middle of the sinus, where