

me to consider that they are all of animal origin, and that many of the so-called species were formed by one species of animal. Also, that specific differences in the animals making them would not generally be shown in the casts of the burrows and trails.

In a paper on the genus *Cruziana* and allied forms I will give my reasons for considering them burrows and trails of animals, and not the casts of fucoids.

Kutorgina labradorica var. *swantonensis* var. nov.

A comparison of a series of specimens of *K. labradorica*, from Newfoundland, with a series from near Swanton, Vermont, shows constant differences. The striae on the Swanton shells are finer and more regular, and the valves are less transverse in proportion to the length, and the beak of the ventral valve is less elevated.

FORMATION AND LOCALITY.—Lower Cambrian. East of Swanton and Highgate Springs, Vermont.

Nat. Mus. Cat. Invt. Foss., No. 15329.

Obolella atlantica sp. nov.

This is a small species of *Obolella* that occurs in great abundance in Newfoundland and also (less frequently) at North Attleborough, Massachusetts.* It is of the type of *Obolella crassa*, but differs in the details of the interior surface and the average smaller size.

LOCALITIES.—Manuel's Brook, Topsail and Brigus Heads, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

Nat. Mus. Cat. Invt. Foss., No. 18322.

Camerella minor sp. nov.

Shell small, moderately convex; valves about equal in depth. Ventral valve convex on the umbo, with the beak slightly incurved; cardinal slopes nearly straight from the beak to the rounded sides; the posterior or umbonal third of the valve is usually more or less tumid, a ridge of growth separating it from the anterior portion of the shell. Dorsal valve shorter than the ventral valve; transversely oval, most prominent at the umbo; beak very small and terminating at the cardinal margin.

The casts of the surface show only concentric lines of growth. Usually a marked line or ridge separates the tumid umbonal portion of the shell from the anterior part.

The casts of the interior of the ventral valve have a small pit just in front of the termination of the beak, from which two narrow depressions extend forward and separate off a short, narrow, central ridge

* Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard College, vol. 16, 1888; Prelim. Descript. North Attleborough Fossils, p. 27.