

This is the most common species of *Pleurotomaria* in the Trenton Limestone, and as I have no doubt the same as that figured by Prof. Hall in the work above cited, but surely it cannot be the European species *P. lenticularis* to which it has been referred. That species has a sharp edged margin. There are several European species under the name *P. lenticularis*, but it is the Silurian form to which I refer.

P. rotuloides.—(Hall) has not the smooth spire, and concealed suture of *P. Americana*, and there is no other in the Palæontology of New York, to which this species can be compared. It may be that *P. Progne* and *P. Americana* should be classified as one species, but at present I think the great difference in the umbilicus is sufficient to separate them.

Locality and Formation.—Trenton Limestone at Ottawa, Montreal, Beauport, Trenton, Belleville, and St. Joseph's Island, Lake Huron. Good specimens exceedingly rare.

Collectors.—Sir W. E. L.; A.M.; J. R.; E. B.; R. B.

PLEUROTOMARIA HELENA. N. s.



Fig. 8.

Fig. 8.—*Pleurotomaria Helena*.

Description.—Sub-lenticular, with an elevated narrowly rounded margin; spire depressed conical; apical angle varying from 110° to 125° , apex rounded not acute; whorls about four, the last one rather strongly concave on the upper side, the others only slightly so. On the under side of the shell the whorls are moderately convex, and the umbilicus closed. The aperture is a little wider than high, the upper part of the inner lip slightly indented by the body whorl, the lower half somewhat vertical, but rounded, the lower part of the outer lip from the umbilicus to the margin of the whorl gently convex, the portion above the margin concave. In most specimens the suture is enamelled, the shell appearing to be continuous from the apex to the margin, but in some, especially