

Amended Description.—Form conical with an oval base and bluntly pointed apex. Viewed laterally the cone has a dorsal edge moderately convex, and a ventral edge slightly concave; the base is straight for two-thirds of its length and turned up at each end. The orifice of the cone is a flattened oval twice or three times as long as wide; the side of the cone is encircled by about six undulations of growth which arch upward around each end, corresponding to the curving basal margin. The cone has in its apex a short, annulated tube, about as long as the space between two of the transverse ridges of the surface. The upper two-fifths of the cone is thickened, and between this part and the base the cone has four perforations along the dorsal slope, and there are perforations (four?) also along the ventral slope. On the inner surface of the cone there are sharp, engirdling grooves corresponding to the rounded ridges on the outside, and opposite the dorsal and ventral perforations these grooves, where they meet from the opposite sides of the cone on its inside, are enlarged into a cup-shaped cavity.

Sculpture.—The rounded ridges of the surface are each traversed lengthwise by about six striæ, visible only with a lens.

Size.—Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm; length of base 5 mm.

Horizon and Locality.—Fine grey shales of Div. 1 c², at St. John and Hanford Brook, St. Martin's. Infrequent.

This fossil has a thicker and firmer test than the two preceding kinds. The perforations recall those seen on the appendages of crustaceans as for instance those of Phyllopoidea, figured by Barrande,* and it appears probable that they are the points of attachment of mobile spines. Clarke figures a row of such in *Strobilepis*, but not as being connected with the terminal plate.

STENO THECA NASUTA. (Plate XIV., figs. 6a and 6b.)

Stenotheca nasuta, Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., vol. iii., pt. iv., p. 58, pl. vi., fig. 13.

Amended description.—Conical, subtriangular in side view, with deeply concave ventral slope and convex dorsal slope. Orifice of the cone strongly arched. As preserved in the shale there is a smooth raised band both on the dorsal and ventral slope, that on the former being wider; in the space between are about six rounded concentric ridges, parallel to the base.

Sculpture.—The surface is smooth, or nearly so, except on the dorsal band, where a number of faint striæ, concentric to the apex, are made visible by a lens.

Size.—Height, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; length of base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*systeme Silurien de Boheme, vol. I., supp., pl. 19, figs. 6, 8, 10, &c.