

L'Anse à la Barbe, in the Baie des Chaleurs, and in Division 4 of the Anticosti group of Anticosti.

Among these fossils from the Equan River there are seven specimens that obviously belong to the genus *Trimerella*. This genus was constituted by E. Billings in 1862 for the reception of two remarkable species of fossil brachiopoda from the Guelph formation of Ontario. The specimens upon which it was based are a few imperfect casts of the interior of one or both valves, from Galt, Hespeler and Elora, and even now specimens with any considerable portion of the test preserved are quite rare in Canada. The genus was recognized in the Silurian rocks of Gothland by Lindström in 1867, also in those of Ohio by Meek in 1871, and it has been closely studied by many palæontologists. In 1872 Davidson and King made it the type of a new family, which they called the Trimerellidæ, and in 1874 published a comprehensive illustrated memoir thereon in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London. This family belongs to that large section or Order of the brachiopoda known as the Inarticulata, in which the hinge line has no interlocking teeth, and is believed to be most nearly related to the Lingulidæ on the one hand and to the Obolidæ on the other. The latest detailed information in regard to the Trimerellidæ is contained on pages 30 to 46 of Volume VIII, Part I, of the Palæontology of the State of New York, by Professor James Hall and Dr. John M. Clarke, published in 1892.

As now understood, the family consists of four genera, viz., *Trimerella*, *Monomorella*, *Rhinobolus* and *Dinobolus*. In Canada *Dinobolus* has been found only in the Black River limestone, and the other three genera only in the Guelph formation. Up to the present date seven species of *Trimerella* have been described, five from the Silurian rocks of North America, and two from rocks of similar age in the islands of Gothland and Faro in Sweden. Specimens of each of the five North American species have been found in the Guelph formation of Ontario, and the types of four of them are from that formation and province. The seven specimens from the Equan River that are referable to this genus seem to indicate or represent two species that are distinct from any of