

lower of these two subdivisions, and the *Strophomena* and *Acidaspis* from the upper

BRACHIOPODA.

Strophomena acanthoptera. (Sp. nov.)

Plate iii, figs. 1 and 2.

Shell varying in outline from broadly semicircular or semioval and regularly rounded in front, to subtrigonal with the front margin produced and somewhat pointed in the centre,—but always broadest at the cardinal margin, which is produced on each side into a long, very slender, and slightly curved spine; length of each cardinal spine a little more than one half of the greatest breadth of either valve without the spines. Ventral valve regularly convex from beak to front, though the nasute forms are most prominent anteriorly along the median line; umbonal region compressed; beak small and raised very little above the general level of the hinge line; area transversely elongated and very narrow in the direction of its height, with a small equilateral foramen in the centre. Dorsal valve concave, with a perfectly straight cardinal margin, an extremely minute beak and a hinge area much narrower than that of the ventral.

Surface marked by numerous, but comparatively distant and, for the most part simple, radiating raised lines, which increase by intercalation and alternate at unequal distances with from one to five (or perhaps more) shorter and much smaller ones, the whole being crossed by extremely minute and close set concentric striations, and by a few more or less distant lines of growth. Characters of the interior unknown.

Collected at several localities on the northern portion of the east shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in the district of Saskatchewan and in the adjacent part of the Province of Manitoba by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1889, (but previously found