

and in perfect specimens the width must be nearly twice the height. There are about four whorls. The surface appears to be nearly smooth, but as the only specimens with the shell preserved, that I have seen are silicified, they do not exhibit it perfectly.

This species differs from all those described by Hall in the Palæontology of New York in having the umbilicus closed and from the *P. lenticularis* and *P. qualteriatus* of the European authors, not only in the same respect, but also in having the margin rounded instead of acute.

Locality and Formation.—City of Ottawa; near Montreal; Belleville; Trenton, and numerous other localities in Trenton Limestone; good specimens extremely rare.

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

PLEUROTOMARIA AMERICANA.

P. lenticularis ?—Hall, *Pal. N. Y.*, p. 172.

Not *P. lenticularis*.—Of European Authors.

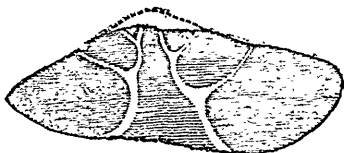


Fig. 7.

Fig. 7.—*Pleurotomaria Americana*. A section through the umbilicus. General form same as *P. Progne*, (see fig. 6) from which species it only differs in having an open umbilicus.

Description.—Lenticular, one or two inches wide; whorls four or five, nearly flat above, elevated into a depressed conical spire with a nearly smooth continuous slope from the apex to the margin; the latter obtusely rounded. On the under side the whorls are moderately convex, forming a depressed conical base, the bulk of which is always somewhat greater than that of the spire. The umbilicus penetrates to the apex, and is in general somewhat less than one third of the whole width of the shell. The aperture is transversely sub-rhomboidal, the width about one third greater than the height.

The surface is rarely preserved, but from such fragments of the shell as I have seen it must be nearly smooth or at least very finely striated.