

*PLATYCERAS TRANSVERSUM*, n. sp. Pl. I. figs. 4 *a* and *b*.

This is one of a group of three species of small gasteropods, occasionally met with at Smith Sound. They are found buried in the calcareous mud of the upper limestone, and also within the tubes of *Hyalithes*, etc., where they probably concealed themselves after the death of the animals which formed those tubes.

The surface of all those species is minutely granular, and in none does the curve make a complete whorl, but the umbo projects too far to allow the shell to be classed with *Palæacmæa* or *Parmophorella*. *P. transversum* is considerably larger than the other two, and is distinguished by its fine, closely set growth lines.

*PLATYCERAS RADIATUM*, n. sp. Pl. I., figs. 5 *a* and *b*.

This is proportionately a longer species with more projecting umbo. It is distinguished by about a dozen fine, narrow, sharp ribs on the dorsum, radiating from the umbo.

This differs from any described Cambrian or Ordovician species. It approaches the genus *Heliconopsis*, Ulrich and Scofield; but its strongly curved back and projecting umbo separate it.

*PLATYCERAS CYMBULA*, n. sp. Pl. I., figs. 6 *a* and *b*.

Distinguished from the preceding by its smooth surface, and from the first by its sub-carinate dorsum, and less concave slopes in the anterior region.

**LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.***MONIOLOPSIS THECOIDES*, n. sp. Pl. I., figs. 7, *a* to *c*.

Only the right valve is known; it is remarkable for its long, narrow shape and ear-like anterior end. When this is concealed, the shell is easily mistaken for a *Hyalithes*, the form of the posterior end and the sculpture of the surface, being like the dorsal side of a tube of that genus. The shell is about 9 mm. long and 4 mm. wide.

**ANNELIDA.***UROTHECA*, n. gen.

This genus based on chitinous tubes from the Etcheminian and Cambrian is described in an article to be communicated to the Royal Society of Canada, May 1899.