

becomes obsolete with age; towards the front this sinus often gives place to a well-developed fold. Some of the large individuals have neither fold nor sinus in this valve. The dorsal valve usually exhibits a fold, which becomes gradually broader from the beak to the front, where its width is equal to that of the tongue-like projection. The umbones and beaks are so slightly developed as to give only a very moderate angulation to the cardinal extremity. The hinge-line is about one-third or one-fourth of the whole width, and the areas are, in general, concealed by the close approximation of the beaks when the valves are in place; but in separated valves the ventral area is well seen: that of the dorsal valve is linear. In the interior of the ventral valve the mesial septum extends only four lines from the beak in a specimen thirty lines in length; the triangular chamber is apparently two lines in length. In the dorsal valve the socket plates are very short, and not united. They have, as yet, only been seen by grinding down the beak. The small specimens are smooth, or only exhibit faint indications of ribs; but as the shell increases in size the ribs become stronger, although in some of the larger (as in the one figured) they are not very distinct. In general there are three or four ribs running straight from the beak to the front; but on each side of these they curve outwards to the sides. The ribs are rounded, and there are from three to five in the width of three lines at the margin. There are also fine concentric wrinkles, not, however, always visible.

Length of large individuals, three inches; width, varying from nearly equal to one-fifth less than the length. They occur at all sizes from a length of three-fourths of an inch to three inches.

*Obs.*—*Stricklandina Davidsoni* differs from *S. lens*, in being more narrowed in front, more strongly ribbed, and in having the area concealed when the two valves are in their natural position. Notwithstanding the variable form of the shell, there are none, in a collection of nearly a hundred specimens, that could be considered specifically identical with any of those figured by Mr. Davidson in the "Monograph," pl. xix. figs. 14-21. But there is a dorsal valve from the Niagara limestone of Cabet's Head, Lake Huron, exceedingly like fig. 13. It is, however, quite distinct from *S. Davidsoni*, and I think from *S. lens* also.

As before stated the large individuals often have the ribs strongly developed, and curved out to the sides. They thus closely resemble the figure of *S. lirata* in "Sil. Syst.," pl. xxii, fig. 6. Indeed, I could very nearly re-produce that figure from some of our broken specimens. It is these that I thought could be identified with *S. lirata*. The small smooth ones I supposed to be *S. lens*; but, after seeing Mr. Davidson's figures, I re-examined the whole collection, and found that there is a gradual passage from the smooth to the strongly ribbed. The specimen figured (figs. 1-1c) is about as perfect as a fossil can be, and is a good example of an intermediate form.

*Position and locality.*—This species occurs at a number of localities around the coast of the Island of Anticosti, from Jupiter river to East Point. It is most abundant at South-west Point, where the specimen figured was collected. It is associated with *Strophomena rhomboidalis*, *S. pecten*, *S. antiquata*, *Leptæna transversalis*, *Orthis Davidsoni*, *Pentamerus oblongus*, *Spirifer plicatella*, *Leptocæha* (*Atrypa*) *hemispherica*, *Atrypa reticularis*, and many others, mostly new species. The rocks belong to the Anticosti group, division 3, a horizon which is very nearly, if not exactly, that of the Upper Llandovery rocks. It also abounds on the mainland at the Schick-