

which on crossing the whorl are deflected gently backwards until on approaching the base of the body whorl, they turn a little forward and pass vertically into the umbilicus. There are six striæ in the width of one line. Width of only specimen seen five lines, height four lines; width of aperture two and a half lines.

This species differs from *S. Circe* in being much smaller, and in having the surface so strongly striated as to present a peculiarly rough file-like appearance; only one specimen has been collected, but as it exhibits the aspect of a mature shell, I am inclined to think the species is small.

Locality and Formation.—Pauquettes Rapids, Ottawa River, Black River, and Birdseye, (apparently rare).

Collector.—Sir W. E. Logan.

The following species of *Pleurotomaria* have been usually referred to *P. lenticularis*, (Sowerby) but they all appear to be distinct from that species.

PLEUROTOMARIA PROGNE. N. s.

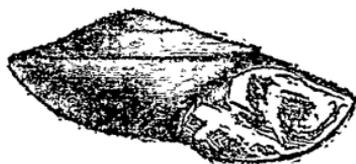


Fig. 6.

Fig. 6.—*Pleurotomaria Progne*.

Description.—Lenticular; about one inch and a half in width; spire depressed conical, apical angle about 140° , seldom more but often a little less; surface of spire presenting an uniform nearly flat, smooth slope from the apex to the margin, the sutures in perfect specimens being scarcely distinguishable although in casts of the interior they are somewhat strong and deep. The margin is narrowly rounded and does not exhibit the acute edge possessed by such species as *P. qualteriatus*. On the under side the whorls are uniformly depressed convex and the base, or all that portion of the shell which lies below the margin, is usually nearly double the bulk of the spire. When perfect the umbilicus is completely closed, but in the casts of the interior, there is a small perforation. The aperture is transversely sub-oval, scarcely sub-rhomboidal