### BULLETIN OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

#### GASTEROPODA.

## SCENELLA C. f. RETICULATA, Billings.

c. f. Scenella reticulata, Bill. Palæoz. Foss., vol. ii., pt. i., p. 77, (no figure).

Some shells were observed which appear to be of this species of Billings. The ornamentation is of sharp thread-like radiating ridges, which, without break, cross over fine striæ of growth. Size of the aperture, 7x9 mm.

#### SCENELLA C. f. RETUSA, Ford.

Scenella c. f. retusa, Ford. Am. Jour. Sci., 3 ser., vol. v., p. 213 figs. 2 and b (page 214).

Another species occurs, smaller than *S. reticulata*, and distinguished by its ornamentation. The radiating ridges are broader than in this species and both radiating and concentric ridges are obscured by a more distinct granulation of the surface.

## RANDOMIA, n. gen.

This genus does not differ in form from Palæacmæa, but it is characterized by strong radiating ridges, which cross the cencentric ridges and prominent undulations of growth, that mark the shell. Mr. E. O Ulrich says that the species of Palæacmæa have only concentric lines

# RANDOMIA AURORÆ, n. sp. Pl. I., figs. 3 a to c.

This is one of the most characteristic species of the Etcheminian; and a species, probably the same, occurs in the St. John Basin of Eopalæozoic rocks. The surface is marked by very fine, sharply raised lines, radiating from the apex toward the margin; about six are found in the space of one millimetre. Size—Opening of the shell  $20 \times 25$  mm.; height 11 mm.

The very prominent ridges, straighter dorsal line, and fine radia ting striæ distinguish this species from Stenotheca (?) rugosa and S. (?) paupera, Bill.

## PARMOPHORELLA (?) PAUPERA, Bill. sp.

Stenotheca paupera, Bill. Pal. Foss., vol. ii., pt. i., p. 77 (no figure).

A few examples occur which agree with this species. The shells are compressed laterally, indicating that it had a narrow, oval aperture.

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