

*Atrypa* :—A good deal of uncertainty still prevails with regard to the proper limitation of this genus. In outward form it agrees with *Rhynchonella*, see below, but appears to possess internal calcareous spires, the points of which extend into the hollow of the smaller or dorsal valve. Fig. 102 represents an exceedingly common species, *A. reticularis*, of the Upper Silurian and Devonian strata, but chiefly characteristic of the latter.



Fig. 102.

*Rhynchonella* :—Shell, in general, strongly bi-convex. Hinge-line, curved; no area. No internal spires, but in the living species the arms are coiled spirally, the spires pointing downwards and inwards. The genus ranges from the Lower Silurian into the existing epoch. Fig. 103 represents a small form, *R. plena*, very common in the Chazy limestone of the Trenton Group, (Lower Silurian); and fig. 105, *R. increbescens*, a closely related species occurring abundantly throughout the Trenton limestone. In this latter species, the plications



Fig. 103.



Fig. 104.



Fig. 105.

on the shell are crossed by well-marked imbricating lines of growth. Numerous examples of this genus occur also in our Upper Silurian and Devonian strata. A modern species, found in the Post-Tertiary deposits of Eastern Canada, *R. psittacea*, is figured in the wood-cut 105.



Fig. 106.

Fig. 106 is a representation of the old *Rhynchonella hemiplicata* of the Trenton Group, now referred by Mr. Billings to his new genus *Camerella*. It is characterized by a few broad plications on the lower part of the shell.