

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF STRICK-  
LANDINIA.

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(PLATE IV.)

IN the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist," vol. iv. p. 134. figs. 8-9 (1859), I figured a small specimen of a species of *Stricklandinia* under the name of *S. lens*; but, at the same time, stated that I was not certain whether it was the true *S. lens* or a variety. It was more pointed in front than any of the English specimens I had seen. It had been collected in the Middle Silurian rocks on the Island of Anticosti, along with numerous other specimens, most of them in a fragmentary condition. Among these I thought that *S. lirata* could also be identified; and thus both of the British species have been cited in several of the publications of our Survey.

Through the kindness of the author I received, several months' ago, "Part 2" of Mr. Davidson's "Monograph of the British Silurian Brachiopoda." The clear descriptions and beautiful illustrations of this magnificent work at once enabled me to perceive that we have not (so far as is yet known) either of the two species above mentioned. What I supposed to be *S. lirata*, is the adult of the form figured by me as *S. lens*. The young and small individuals are smooth; but with increasing size and age they become more and more strongly ribbed.

While re-examining the whole collection, with a view to this paper, I broke up several pieces of limestone, which were almost entirely composed of the imperfect and detached valves of another species, and succeeded in getting out several specimens, sufficiently perfect to authorize a description. We have thus two new species; and, as the error with regard to *S. lirata* and *S. lens* has been transferred from my publications into several important English works, it is thought advisable to describe them in the GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE at once, without waiting for my next report, which cannot be issued for several months.

*Stricklandinia Davidsonii*, sp. n.—Plate IV. Figs. 1-1d.

*Spec. Char.*—Shell longitudinally ovate; sides and cardinal extremity rounded; front usually with a linguiform extension about one-third of the whole width, and of variable length, sometimes simply narrowed from the mid-length to a rounded point; greatest width about the middle, or a little above. The valves are almost equally convex. The ventral valve has, in young individuals, an obscure mesial sinus, which