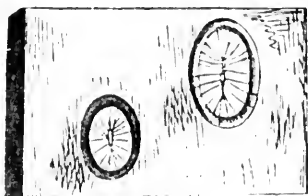


In the specimen above figured there is an aperture in the beak, but in another there is no appearance whatever of a perforation. This genus resembles *Acrotreta*, but differs therefrom in having a large convex deltidium. It seems to be also closely allied to *Katorgina*. The shell which I have described under the name of *Obolus Labradoriensis* belongs to this genus.

I. bella was found by T. G. Weston, in a boulder of limestone associated with numerous fragmentary trilobites, of primordial age, near Trois Pistoles below Quebec. A closely allied species of the same genus occurs in the primordial limestone at Topsail Head, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.

FOSSILS IN THE HURONIAN ROCKS.

ASPIDELLA TERRANOVIKA, nov. gen. and spec.



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FIG 14 *Aspidella terranovica*, two specimens on a small slab of stone, slightly restored

These are small ovate fossils five or six lines in length and about one-fourth less in width. They have a narrow ring-like border, within which there is a concave space all round. In the middle there is a longitudinal roof-like ridge, from which radiate a number of grooves to the border. The general aspect is that of a small *Chiton* or *Patella*, flattened by pressure. It is not probable, however, that they are allied to either of these genera.

Associated with these are numerous specimens of what appear to be *Arenicolites spiralis*, a fossil that occurs in a formation lying below the primordial rocks in Sweden. These fossils were first discovered by A. Murray, Esq., F.G.S., in 1866. Other specimens were collected by Capt. Kerr, R.N., Mr. Howley and Mr. Robertson.

They occur near St. John's, in the Huronian. A more detailed description will be given hereafter.