

one granule at each intersection of the lines. The lines of growth, with a gentle curve towards the posterior margin, pass from apex to apex across the longest diameter of the mesh. Some of this very fine network is worn, and in places the granules appear to be shoved up together, but there is much of it that is remarkably well preserved.

The length of the right valve, which is the only specimen found, is 53 mm., height 21 mm.

This species closely resembles *Rhytimya oehana* Ulrich, but differs from it in the straight anterior cardinal margin in the narrower and less oblique sinus, with its consequent less sinuate ventral margin, in its narrow and more rounded posterior portion.

It differs from *Rhytimya compressa* Ulrich, in the more abrupt downward slope of the anterior portion of the dorsal margin, in the somewhat more distinct mesial sinus, and the corresponding slight upward flexure of the ventral margin. *Rhytimya granulosa* is larger, the posterior portion is more prolonged, and the mesial sinus is less oblique.

Compared with *Rhytimya convexa* Ulrich, this species is less convex on the whole, although slightly more inflated anterior to the mesial sinus. The folds of concentric growth lines are less prominent posteriorly and the cardinal margin is straighter.

For this species I would propose the name *Rhytimya granulosa*.

The Museum is indebted to Mr. G. S. Blake, geologist of the Standard Oil Company of Canada, for the shell.

Formation: Lorraine, in the Proetus zone, several hundred feet below the *Strophomena fluctuosa* horizon, which is regarded as near the base of the Waynesville division of the Richmond, by Aug. F. Foerste.

Locality: Twelve miles east of Ottawa, near Vars, on the Grand Trunk railroad. Immediately west of the intersection of the roads between concessions VII and VIII, between lots 20 and 21, nearly two miles west of Vars.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

RHYTIMYA GRANULOSA, N. SP.

1. Portion of network on the upper posterior portion of *Rhytimya granulosa* x ten diameters. The lines of nodes from right to left are the radiating lines shown on the specimen. The single long lines through the long axis of the mesh are the lines of growth.
2. *Rhytimya granulosa*, photograph of type x 1½. Number 4319 in the Geological Survey Museum.