## Silurian Fossils of Nova Scotia.

## 24. MEGAMBONIA (?) CANCELLATA. N. sp. Fig. 12.

Shell sub-ovate, widening posteriorly; beak anterior incurved, umbo gibbous, with a gibbous umbonial slope on the posterior side, which is scarcely diverging from the cardinal line; posterior extremity rounded, the basal margin arcuate, with a slight impression anterior to the middle, the anterior end a little gibbous. Surface cancellated by concentric and radiating elevated striæ.

It is not possible from the specimen before me to refer this species satisfactorily to any known genus.

## 25. MEGAMBONIA STRIATA. N. Sp.

Shell somewhat oval, the basal and cardinal lines nearly parallel; beak sub-anterior, small; umbones convex, scarcely gibbous; umbonial slope regularly convex, below which is a slight depression reaching to the postero-basal margin; posterior end rounded, the longer part of the curve on the basal side. Anterior end short and narrow, somewhat abruptly rounded. Surface marked by regularly radiating rounded stria with faint concentric lines of growth.

This differs from the preceding species in being less gibbous, in the more nearly parallel cardinal and basal lines, in the direction of the umbonial ridge, and in the stronger radiating striæ.

## 24. AVIOULA HONEYMANI. N. sp. Fig. 13.

Left valve: body of the shell obliquely ovate, convex and somewhat gibbous towards the umbo, anterior wing small rounded, posterior wing large triangular, obtuse at the extremity, extending two-thirds the length of the shell. The line between the wing and body of the shell well defined by a slight abrupt depression along the junction. Surface marked by rounded radiating striæ which are interrupted by fainter concentric undulations or lines of growth; the wing is marked only by concentric striæ.

This species bears some resemblance to A. emacerata of the Niagara and Clinton groups of New York; but its form is slightly more oblique, and the wing is marked only by concentric striæ, while in the New York species the radiating lines on this part are stronger than the concentric ones.

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