

## PLECTAMBONITES CURDSVILLENSIS Foerste.

Plate I, figs. 12, 13.

*Plectambonites curdsvillensis* Foerste, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., Vol. 17, p. 122, pl. 10, figs. 15a, b, 1912. Curdsville bed, Glenn Creek Station, Woodford country, Ky.

Shell of medium size, transversely semi-elliptical in outline, ordinarily between 16 and 21 mm. in width and from 9 to 11.5 mm. long; cardinal angles slightly acute, but not produced; surface of each valve marked by exceedingly fine, hair-like, radiating lirae, 5 to 7 of which occur in the space of 1 mm., with every third or fourth liration slightly more prominent than the intermediate ones. The dimensions of three typical individuals are: width, 16.4, 18.6, and 20.9 mm.; length, 9.0, 10.1, and 11.4 mm.

Pedicle valve moderately convex, with regular curvature of surface both longitudinally and transversely; beak and cardinal area conforming to the general *P. sericeus* type; lateral margins converging slightly from the cardinal extremities forward to the mid-length of the valve and then rounding broadly into the anterior margin; a faint, broad, median sinus generally developed in front of the middle of the shell, causing the anterior outline to be straightened or even slightly emarginated.

Brachial valve moderately concave, with curvature of surface and outlines conforming to the opposite valve; a faint, broad, median fold developed in many individuals corresponding to the ventral sinus. "The interior of the brachial valve is thickened near the anterior and lateral margins, the thickening beginning about 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. from the margin and extending to within 1 mm. of the latter. However, between the thickened border and the margin of the valve, the shell is much thinner and is traversed, in the same direction as the radiating striae, by a series of short, vascular grooves, of which about 7 occur in a width of 2 mm. . . . The two median ridges separating the two adductor areas usually are prominent and sharp, as in the less mature stages of *P. rugosus*, although sometimes thickened anteriorly. The lateral outlines of the adductor areas tend to be crescentic." (Foerste).

Foerste has called attention to the fact that the oblique wrinkles along the hinge lines of many individuals belonging to this genus are not characters of specific value. Nevertheless, it is evident that certain species show a marked tendency toward developing these wrinkles while others display just as marked an antipathy to them. Among the fifteen specimens referred to *P. curdsvillensis*, for example, only one shows any trace of oblique wrinkles and on it they are scarcely perceptible. Additional characters which distinguish it from allied species are the absence of a mesial fold on pedicle and sinus on brachial valve, the low convexity of pedicle valve, the absence of