tures and characters of the polyzoary, the following genera appear to be represented: - Monotrypella, Batostoma, Homotrypa, etc., forms similar to those from the Trenton rocks of Canada and elsewhere.

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- 5. Acrotheld sp. A small but interesting specimen of this genus occurs in the collection, but its specific relations are not yet definitely ascertained.
 - 6. Acrotheta sp. indt.
 - 7. Discina or Lingula, sp. indt.
- 8. Schizotreta cf. S. minutula, Winchell and Schuchert. Two valves, one a brachial and the other a pedicle-valve of this interesting genus, occur associated with numerous other species of brachiopoda. They closely resemble the above species to which they are referred with some doubt whilst they also indicate close relation to Discina Pelopea, Billings, a true species of Schizotreta.
- 9. Paterula, sp. nov. An interesting form of this genus rare in America was collected in the limestones at Mountain Hill, Quebec. In general outline and leading characters it resembles closely P. Bohemica, Barrande, but is probably distinct. This species is certainly distinct from another species discovered by Mr. Weston in the rocks adjoining the Montcalm market, Quebec, and figured by Hall in his Vol. VIII. of Pal. N. Y. State, on Brachiopoda. This species of Paterula very closely resembles a form collected by Prof. L. W. Bailey in the black limestones of the Ber guimic Valley, in New Brunswick, in 1884, but is much smaller, being only one millimetre in length.
- appears to be a species identical with the above which was originally described from Newfoundland. The septum, central scars and other characters of generic importance are clearly visible, and the general outline of the shell make it very probable that this "Quebec Group" species occurs at Quebec also. With this species compare L. Elderi, Winchell and Schuchert.
- 11. Lingula, sp. Resembles one of the forms from the "market rocks" of Quebec-probably "species No. 1" of my appendix to Dr.