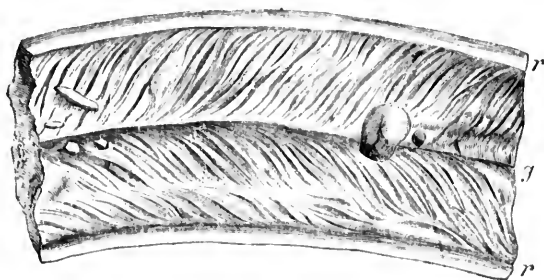


The shell which is supposed to be the ventral valve of this species, is gently convex, with usually a somewhat flat space extending from the front margin upwards towards the beak. The apical angle appears to be from 90 to 100 degrees. Shell very thick, of a lamellar structure, dark brown or nearly black, and, sometimes, where exfoliated, of an ashy grey colour. Surface with a number of obscure undulations of growth and with fine longitudinal striæ, about ten in the width of one line.

CRUZIANA SIMILIS, spec. nov.



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FIG. 6. *Cruziana similis*; *g*, the median groove; *r, r*, the ridges at the sides.

The specimens are from twelve to fifteen lines wide, divided along the middle by an angular groove, and bordered on each side by a narrow ridge, about one line wide. The space on each side between the median groove and the marginal ridges, are moderately convex and crossed obliquely by numerous irregular raised lines, with furrows between them. These lines usually have the form of a gentle sigmoid curve, sometimes extending quite across, but are often ~~crossed~~ ^{curved} together in a somewhat confused manner, still preserving the general oblique direction. Upon an average there are about ten lines in the length of half an inch. The marginal ridges are sometimes longitudinally striated.

This species has been heretofore referred by me to *C. semiplicata*, Salter, but although closely allied, none of our specimens agree exactly with the figures of the British species.

Besides the above six species, many of the beds of sandstone of Great Bell Island, are covered with several species of *Palæo-*