

narrow and consisting of a small rounded lobe below the beaks, on each side; posterior side longer, and a little wider in the direction of its height; posterior end vertically subtruncate at its mid-height, rounding abruptly into the cardinal margin above and into the ventral margin below. Ventral margin gently convex but curving upward more abruptly and rapidly at the posterior than at the anterior end; superior border almost straight and nearly horizontal; umbones depressed, anterior, very nearly but not quite terminal; beaks incurved.

Surface markings not at all well preserved in either of the specimens collected, but apparently consisting of fine concentric lines of growth. Hinge dentition and muscular impressions unknown.

Approximate dimensions of the specimen figured: maximum length, fifteen millimetres; greatest height, eleven mm; maximum width, or thickness through the closed valves, nearly nine mm.

Trenton limestone, Ottawa, E. Billings: four nearly perfect but badly preserved specimens.

M. brevis can be distinguished at a glance from *M. tener*, *M. rugosa* and *M. recta*, by its comparatively short, tumid and regularly convex valves.

Ottawa, April 16th, 1903.

REPORT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL BRANCH, 1902.

To the President and Council of the

Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.

In submitting the usual report referring to the zoological work of the Club during the past year, it must be admitted that no very new or striking facts are available such as would give special interest or value to this annual record. Many years ago the leaders of the Zoological section pointed out that original observations on our native mammals are becoming more difficult, as the city continues to expand and the surrounding country becomes more thickly occupied, and they specified the moles, the shrews, and the smaller rodents as likely to afford the main field