

almost at the beginning of Cambrian time is a proof, if any were wanted, of the very early origin of the Crustacean stem; and the rarity of plates that are found in the Paradoxides beds are sufficient to show that we are as yet but very imperfectly acquainted with these ancient types of Cirripedes.

Barrande found the triangular valves of *Plumulites* three-lobed, by zones diverging from the apex, each having its peculiar sculpture. In describing these valves we propose to follow his nomenclature, the two slopes being designated respectively the convex and concave sides, and the third side (by which the valve was attached) the base.

PLUMULITES MANUELENSIS, n. sp. (Plate XIV. fig. 7.)

A triangular plate with curved sides, one concave, the others convex, rather blunt at the apex, somewhat straight along the base. A band different in elevation from the rest of the surface of the plate traverses it from apex to base and is nearest the concave side. There are about fourteen strongly marked transverse ridges traversing the plate, parallel to the base.

Sculpture.—Fine striæ (about four to a ridge) on the transverse ridges.

Size.—Length, 4 mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Horizon and Locality.—Soft gray shales of Div. 1 d^2 , at Manual Brook, Conception Bay, Newfoundland. Scarce.

This resembles in shape Barrande's *P. compax* of the Ordovician of Bohemia, but is straighter along the base and more strongly arcuate in outline above the base.

It is with great hesitation we refer the following genus to the Cirripedes as possibly representing the terminal plate of some such form as *Strobilepis*, or anchylosed plates similar to the terminal pair in *Lepidocoleus*; but it seems as likely a relation as any other that has been suggested.

STENOTHECA Salter.

This genus was proposed by Mr. J. W. Salter (published by Dr. Henry Hicks, in 1872), to include a minute corrugated shell, found in the Menevian group in Wales. It was described as a "curved shell, a small wide form, with lines of growth strongly marked on its surface." The only species figured is *S. cornucopia*.

The genus is represented in the St. John Group at one locality by numerous examples from the horizon $1d^1$ in a fine, dark shale. The little cones of this genus are always flattened, inequilateral, and usually have a more or less rigid band along