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A NEW ORDOVICIAN PELECYPOD FROM THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.*

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The shell is of medium size and subelliptical in outline, length and height about as 2:5. The valves are very slightly convex. The cardinal margin is straight posterior to the beaks for about two-thirds the length of the shell, making an angle of 45° with the anterior margin, which continues as a straight line nearly to the median transverse axis of the shell, thence curving into the anterior and basal margins. The latter margin bends slightly upward opposite the broad weakly-defined sinus. The posterior end is slightly truncated obliquely, but joins the basal margin with a moderately narrow curve. The anterior margin and the straight cardinal margin form a more obtuse angle than that of the posterior end, and the curve with which it joins the ventral margin is less narrow. There is a slight constriction beneath the very moderately raised umbones. The lunule, which is evidently very narrow, is partially destroyed on the specimen examined. The sinus is very shallow, moderately broad and less oblique than most other species of this genus. The umbonal ridges are not prominent, and become imperceptible in the posterior portion of the shell, which is almost flat. Anterior to the sinus there is a slight inflation. The concentric growth lines are very fine, but anteriorly they are gathered into about a dozen strong ridges, which end abruptly in the oblique cardinal margin. Posteriorly the ridges of growth lines almost disappear.

The most striking characteristic of the species, however, is the unique marking. A series of fine granules crosses the concentric growth lines, radiating from the umbonal region. Near the beak they are very fine, hardly visible to the naked eye, but they become much stronger away from it, so that in the ventral half of the shell they have almost obliterated the concentric growth lines, except anteriorly where the strong ridges of concentric growth lines are still prominent. On the dorsal half of the posterior portion of the shell there is a still more complex marking. In addition to the very fine concentric growth lines crossed by the radiating series of granules, which here are very minute, there is a very fine double network of lines running obliquely from granule to granule, forming a regular mesh, with

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