

ceras) Beloitense" of Whitfield,* from the Trenton limestone of Wisconsin, which it resembles in some respects, in its more flattened venter, more concavely arched septa in the ventral region, and in its proportionately larger and apparently nummuloidal siphuncle.

TROCHOCERAS INSIGNE. (Sp. nov.)

Shell, or rather cast of the interior of the shell, rather large and attaining to a maximum diameter of fully five inches, dextral, and consisting of two slender, closely contiguous volutions that are coiled on very nearly the same plane, and slightly compressed both above and below, so that the outline of a transverse section of the outer volution would be broadly elliptical, with the dorso-ventral diameter a little greater than the lateral. Surface of the test unknown, that of the cast marked by large, transverse rib-like plications, which are moderately prominent on each of the sides, but obsolete on the periphery or venter,—and by very small, acute, thread-like spiral ridges. The transverse plications are rather distant, slightly flexuous and somewhat sigmoidal on each side of the outer volution, where they are separated by wide and shallowly concave depressions. The small spiral ridges are numerous, comparatively close together, though not very regularly disposed, and in one specimen, at least, rather larger and more prominent on the periphery of the outer volution than on its sides. Sutures of the septa concavely arched on both of the sides, where each suture intersects one, or rarely two, of the transverse plications. Shape and position of the siphuncle unknown.

The first specimen of this shell that the writer had seen was given to the late Chief Justice Wallbridge by a quarry man at Stonewall and presented to the Museum of the Survey by Prof. E. J. Chapman in 1895. The exact locality from which this specimen was obtained was for a long time doubtful, but there is now every reason for believing that it came from the quarries at Stonewall. At any rate, in the fall of 1897, two specimens

* Geology of Wisconsin, Vol. iv, p. 226, pl. 8, fig. 1; and pl. 10, figs. 9, and 10.