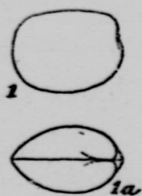


nearly related to *Cyrtodonta* and *Vanuxemia*, and is now included in the family Cyrtodontidæ, Ulrich, of the order Prionodesmacea, Dall. The types of *M. tener*, which were collected by Mr. J. Richardson and Dr. R. Bell in 1857, at Blue Point, on Lake St. John, are still in the Museum of the Geological Survey.

A second species of this genus, from the Trenton shales of Minnesota, was described by Mr. Ulrich in 1892, under the name *M. rugosa*, in the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota. And, in his Report on the Lower Silurian Lamellibranchiata of Minnesota, published in 1897, in volume three, part two, of the Final Report on the Geology of Minnesota, Mr. Ulrich expresses the opinion that the *Modiolopsis recta* of Hall, from the Niagara limestone of Wisconsin and Illinois, is also a *Matheria*.

In the Museum of the Geological Survey there are a few specimens of a fourth and previously undescribed as well as unfigured species of this genus, from the Trenton limestone of Ottawa, collected many years ago by E. Billings and labelled by him with the manuscript name *Matheria brevis*. This species may now be defined and characterized as follows.

MATHERIA BREVIS.



*Matheria brevis*.—Fig. 1. Side view of the most perfect specimen collected, in outline, and showing the marginal contour of the right valve.

Fig. 1a. The same specimen, as seen from above, to show the amount of convexity of the closed valves.

Both of these figures are of the natural size.

Shell small, inflated and regularly convex, but not quite as wide as high, suboval or oblong subquadrate, about one-third longer than high and very inequilateral. Anterior side very short,