

flabellate diductors of that valve are very similar in shape to those of *R. alternata*, as figured by Hall on Plate 8, figure 4, of the eighth volume of the "Paleontology of the State of New York," though their external margins are very much less distinctly defined.

Apparently not uncommon in the Red River valley at Lower Fort Garry,—where it was collected by Donald Gunn in 1858, by Dr. R. Bell in 1880, by T. C. Weston in 1884, and D. B. Dowling in 1891,—and at East Selkirk,—where specimens were obtained by T. C. Weston and A. McCharles in 1884. From the limestones of Lake Winnipeg it has so far been collected only at Cat Head (by T. C. Weston in 1884 and D. B. Dowling in 1891), and at Jack Head Island (by D. B. Dowling and L. M. Lambe in 1890).

Altogether, the writer has seen fourteen specimens of this shell, three of which shew the characters of the hinge area of both valves fairly well, though the beak of the dorsal valve cannot be seen in either, as it is either broken off or buried under the matrix. The ventral aspect of these specimens is remarkably similar to that of the fossil figured by Professors Winchell and Schuchert on Plate xxxi., figures 35 and 36, of the "Lower Silurian Brachiopoda of Minnesota," as *Rafinesquina alternata*, var. *loxorhytis*, but which, Mr. Schuchert has recently informed the writer, he now regards as a form of *R. Kingii*, the *Strophomena Kingii* of Whitfield. Mr. Schuchert, however, who has seen all the specimens from Manitoba upon which the preceding description is based, states that their hinge areas are always nearly three and even four times as high as those of the Minnesota specimens of *R. Kingii* which he has studied, and regards this as a valid distinction between them. Professor Whitfield, also, who has seen some of the most perfect Manitoba specimens of *R. lata*, regards them as specifically distinct from his