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NOTE ON AN ECHINODERM COLLECTED BY DR. AMI AT BESSERERS, OTTAWA RIVER, IN THE PLEIS- TOCENE (LEDA CLAY).

By SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

The specimen is a flattened disc, about three centimetres in diameter, in a circular nodule split open. The central part shows inclined bars or tubercles and remains of slender spines which also fringe the margins pointing mainly in one direction (backward). There are indications of a shallow sinus in front. The spines are flattened and pointed, and show traces of an echinoid cellular structure.

The specimen is probably the flattened test and spines of a spatangoid sea-urchin, which has burrowed in the clay when soft and has been buried up and compressed owing to its not having been penetrated with earthy matter. This mode of preservation renders it impossible to see distinctly the markings on the shell, which are obliterated by flattening or covered with the remains of the spines, making the determination of the genus and species very unsatisfactory.

It may belong to either of the genera *Spatangus*, *Brissus*, or *Amphidotus*, as defined by Forbes for the European species. Looking for it among existing species, I do not know any of this type on our coast, except that *Brissus lyrifer* is said to have been dredged by Goodsir in Davis Straits; but the present specimen does not seem to agree in form with that species. On the east side of the Atlantic, *Spatangus purpureus* extends to Norway, and so does the common *Amphidotus cordatus*. Sars, in his memoir on