

Although a number of specimens of this species of *Bellerophon* were obtained from Ereré, the aperture is not preserved in any of them, and the umbilical openings, if such existed, are covered up by the rock in every case. The specimens are all of internal moulds and the surface markings are not retained. *B. Coutinhoanus* is very closely allied to *B. trilobatus* of Sow., Devonian of Europe, more especially to the variety *tumidus*, from which; however, it differs in having the dorsal lobe broader, less prominent, and more flattened along the top, with its margins more distinctly defined.

From the Devonian sandstone of Ereré, Prov. of Pará, Brazil; associated with *Nuculites Nyssa*, etc.

Respectfully dedicated to Dr. Silva de Coutinho, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*Bellerophon Gilletianus*, sp. nov.

Shell very small, laterally compressed, somewhat lenticular in form and sub-circular in outline; umbilical openings of medium size, deep. The outer volution commences very small, somewhat compressed and more or less angular on the median dorsal line, and increases rapidly in prominence but quite gradually in width, becoming more and more strongly angular toward the aperture, where it is but slightly expanded. The summit of the mesial prominence is often well rounded, but sometimes acute, while on each side is generally a very shallow accompanying groove, growing more pronounced toward the aperture, and which gives to the shell near the mouth a somewhat trilobed appearance.

The surface of the shell is marked by numerous, very fine, rounded, thread-like, concentric raised lines, which arch very strongly backward from the umbilical to the median dorsal line, where the corresponding ones on each side unite in a curve. Of the largest specimen obtained, the greatest diameter, which is from the outer margin of the aperture to the opposite side of the shell, is about 10 mm; width of the body volution near the aperture, about 5 mm. Most of the specimens, however, are much smaller than this.

*B. rotiformis* of De Kon., Europe, resembles the species just described in size and general appearance, but it is more lenticular in shape and the whorls increase more rapidly in size. The umbilical openings are also smaller and the slope toward them is much less abrupt.