

Fig. 1, on Plate —, represents one of the examples referred to, the principal portion of the figure showing a natural east of the dorsal valve, with the umbonal portion of the ventral valve. In this figure the full length of the shell from back to front is not shown, but it is represented in the accompanying diagram, Fig. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1879.

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NOTE ON ACROTHELE.

By C. A. WHITE.

Among the fossils collected from Primordial strata at Antelope Spring, Southern Utah, by Mr. G. K. Gilbert and Mr. E. E. Howell, who were then connected with the explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, were a number of examples of a discinoid brachiopod. This form I described and figured\* under the name of *Acrotreta? subsidua*, referring it to that genus provisionally. None of the examples were in a condition to show all the generic characters clearly, but certain features in these shells indicated their possession of important differences from any genus then established and led me to suggest that they probably represented a new generic type. In the same year, 1876, Prof. G. Linnarsson, of Stockholm, Sweden, published† a new generic form from the Primordial rocks of Sweden, under the name of *Acrothele*, which plainly includes *Acrotreta? subsidua* White. Professor Linnarsson described two Swedish species under this generic name (*A. coriacea* and *A. granulata*), and in 1879 he published a third species under the name of *A. intermedia*,‡ but *A. subsidua* is at present the only known American species. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the American species heretofore referred to *Discina* will be found to belong to *Acrothele*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1880.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CRETACEOUS PINNA FROM NEW MEXICO.

By C. A. WHITE.

*Pinna stevensoni*.

Shell large, elongate-triangular in marginal outline; valves moderately convex; the convexity being slight and nearly uniform posteriorly, but much greater toward the front, where it amounts to an obtuse median angularity upon each valve, and where a transverse section of the shell has an approximately regular rhombic outline; upper border

\* Expl. and Sur. West of the 100th Merid., Vol. IV, p. 34, pl. I, fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*.

† Bihang till k. Svenska Vet. Akad Handlingar, Band 3, No. 12, p. 20, pl. IV, figs. 44-52.

‡ Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning; Ser. C. Afhand. och Upps. No. 35, p. 25, pl. iii, figs. 40-44.

straight or nearly so; lower border slightly convex and longer than the upper border; posterior border nearly straight or slightly convex, truncating the shell obliquely downward and backward, meeting the upper border at a more or less distinct obtuse angle and the lower border by an abrupt curve. Surface marked by abundant coarse lines and imbrications of growth, which traverse the shell in slightly curved lines corresponding with the posterior border, and is apparently without trace of any radiating lines or ribs.

Entire length from beak to postero-basal extremity about 215 millimeters; breadth, from the postero-dorsal extremity to the base, measured at right angles with the upper border, 95 millimeters.

This shell is so unlike any described American species that no detailed comparison with any of them is necessary; but it is so closely related to *P. legeriensis* d'Orbigny, from the department of Sarthe, France, that it is not without some hesitation that I have decided to propose a separate specific name. I have never had an opportunity to examine any of the few examples of *P. legeriensis* that have been discovered, and my comparisons are therefore only with the description and figures of d'Orbigny, in Pal. Française, Vol. III, p. 257, pl. 334. From these it appears that our shell differs from *P. legeriensis* in the following particulars. The angle of divergence of the upper and lower margins is not so great, in consequence of which the breadth of the shell is not proportionally so great; the curve by which the posterior border meets the lower border is more abrupt, and the greatest transverse diameter of the shell is near the median line instead of being much below it, as it is represented to be in *P. legeriensis*. The internal median grooves upon each valve, and also the undulations of the lower border, mentioned by d'Orbigny, appear to be entirely wanting in our shell.

*Position and locality.*—Cretaceous strata; about 1½ miles southwestward from Fort Wingate, Northern New Mexico, where it was collected by Mr. James Stevenson, in whose honor the specific name is given.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1880.

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**NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF STEICKLANDINIA SALTERI AND S. DAVIDSONI IN GEORGIA.**

**By C. A. WHITE.**

A few months ago Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, United States Army, gave me a few fragmentary fossils from a collection which he had then lately made at Taylor's Ridge, in the town of Ringgold, Catoosa County, Georgia. The other fossils of this collection and the geology of the region referred to were discussed by Lieutenant Vogdes in the December, 1879, number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, pp. 475-477. He there refers, and doubtless correctly, the horizon from which he obtained the fossils he gave me to that of the Clinton Group