

NOTE ON *ENDOTHYRA ORNATA*.

By C. A. WHITE.

Among the fossils obtained by Prof. O. St. John from the Carboniferous strata of the region of the Téton Mountains, southward from the Yellowstone National Park, are some fragments of a dark silicious limestone, adhering to the weathered surfaces of which are some small globular foraminifera. None of them are in an entirely satisfactory condition of preservation, but their internal structure is very well shown in some cases. Samples of these objects have been submitted to Mr. Henry B. Brady, F. R. S., whose labors with the foraminifera are so well known. He mentions in reply the difficulty of being absolutely sure in the determination of weathered specimens, but still thinks, without any doubt, they are samples of *Endothyra ornata* Brady. (See Brady's Monog. Carb. and Perm. Foram. p. 99, pl. vi, figs. 1-4.) The discovery of this form in that far-western region is interesting since it has hitherto been found only in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Another form of *Endothyra*, however, *E. baileyi* (= *Rotalia baileyi* Hall) is found in the lower Carboniferous strata of Indiana.

NOTE ON *CRIOCARDIUM* AND *ETHIOCARDIUM*.

By C. A. WHITE.

The subgenus *Criocardium* was proposed by Conrad to receive the shells of that section of the genus *Cardium* which bear spines upon the interspaces between the ribs. Besides the type indicated by him (*C. dumosum*) which has "long slender spines between the ribs," there are several European forms which are plainly referable to this section, among which are *C. productum* Sowerby; *C. moutonianum* d'Orb., and *C. carolinum* d'Orb. All these shells have distinct spines or tubercles, or both, occupying *all* the interspaces between the ribs; those upon the anterior and posterior portions of the valves being longer and more conspicuous than those upon the middle portion.

In adopting this subgenus Mr. Meek (U. S. Geol. Sur. Terr. vol. ix, 4to ser., p. 169) referred to *Criocardium* the *Cardium speciosum* of Meek & Hayden, supposing it to bear spines or tubercles upon its intercostal spaces. In the An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Sur. Terr. for 1877, p. 183, I took occasion to state that among numerous examples of this shell which I had examined, no trace of either spines or nodes was detected, but that in place of them the test was perforated with minute holes. Subsequent examination of portions of the shell of authentic examples, having the natural surface in a better state of preservation than any before examined, shows that these small perforations are perfect apertures through the whole substance of the test, the border of each one being distinctly