

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.

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.

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.