

Differs from *S. asperostriatus* Billings in its smaller size, its more depressed spire, its relatively narrower umbilicus, the closeness of its raised striae, and the absence of any carina along the underside.

Described from three specimens collected by Mr Percy E. Raymond.

Genus *SUBULITES* Conrad

Subulites raymondi sp. nov.

Plate 4, figures 1, 2

Description. Shell small, fusiform; apical angle about 44° ; length of specimen, with apical whorl, or a little more, lost, 9.5mm; greatest thickness across axis at middle of shell 3.4mm. Whorls five or six; penultimate whorl showing a rapid elongation, body whorl 6mm long or considerably longer than the spire.

Aperture elongate, oblique, narrow, with well formed anterior canal; inner wall of aperture nearly straight; outer lip convex, gradually increasing its distance from the axis for about one fourth its length, remaining very nearly parallel for another fourth and then slightly increasing its convexity to anterior extremity. With aperture toward the observer, the shell appears slightly angulated at a little above middle on the left, and a short distance below the middle on the right; turned toward the left through 90° , the right hand outline is more uniformly convex. Suture but slightly impressed; surface smooth.

Observations. The shell surface is well preserved and in some lights seems to show growth lines much like those of *Terebellum subulatum* Lam., to which this species shows a superficial resemblance in its spire, inner wall of aperture, and anterior canal. With other lighting however there seem to be growth lines running gently backward from the suture. These lines are not easily seen and some of them may be due to marks made in cleaning the specimen. Still very faint but more easily seen are some extremely narrow, fine, raised, transverse striae about 4mm apart.

This species has been named after Mr Percy E. Raymond, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg Pa. who found the species in material from the section described.