

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

I.—APERTURE OF *CONULARIA*.

IN 1873 I called attention¹ to the inflection of the distal end of the shell in *Conularia*, whereby the four faces of the pyramid are uniformly inflected and bent down, but do not meet in the centre of the truncated end. A quadrangular opening is then left, with the four corners forming re-entering grooves, which join the angles formed by the union of the conical sides of the shell.

In a collection of fossils recently acquired by the Trustees is a small example of *C. lævigata*, Morris, from the Lower Marine Series of Ravensfield, New South Wales, in which there is an indication of a similar inturning of the distal margins, but not as perfectly preserved as in the Scotch fossil just referred to.

Another instance is figured by Mr. R. M. Johnston. A very fine *Conularia* is termed by him *C. tasmanica*,² from the Bridgewater Limestones of the Lower Marine Series of the Tasmanian Permo-Carboniferous, in which the terminal sides are also to some extent inturned.

A further exemplification of this distal inturning is shown in a specimen of *C. undulata*, Conrad, from the *Conularia*-beds of Bolivia, by Dr. A. Ulrich.³ In this case there is an absence of the bilateral symmetry observed in the distal end of the Scotch and New South Wales examples. Three of the inturned faces meet at the centre, but the fourth not so. The two faces of the longer diameter of the shell are equal, but those of the shorter diameter are not equal to the former, nor to one another.

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¹ Etheridge—Geol. Mag., 1873, x., (1), p. 295.

² Johnston—Syst. Acc. Geol. Tas., 1888, pl. xx., fig. 1.

³ Ulrich—Steinmann's Beiträge Geol. Pal. Südamerika, 1892, i., p. 32, pl. iii., fig. 6a, 6b.