

PALÆONTOLOGIA NOVÆ CAMBRIÆ MERIDIONALIS—
OCCASIONAL DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES
FOSSILS—No. 7.¹

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(Plates xxviii.-xxx.)

PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS MOLLUSCA.

I.—*Genus* *Dielasma*, *King*, 1861.

(Proc. Dublin Zool. Bot. Assoc., i., 1861, p. 256.)²

Dielasma jervisensis, *sp. nov.*

(Plate xxviii., fig. 4.)

Sp. Chars.—Brachial valve broad-oval, of low even convexity; margins well and evenly rounded, presenting all but a circular circumference; dental sockets small and elongate; crura in all probability short (represented by their bases only); muscular platform well developed occupying exactly one-third the length of the valve, triangular wedge-shaped; regular concentric laminae of growth, unevenly spaced apart.

Obs.—This is undoubtedly a very uncommon form of the genus, the broad, low-convex surface, and the almost circular outline distinguish this internal cast of a brachial valve from any other *Dielasma* occurring in our Permo-Carboniferous rocks.

Loc.—Cabbage Tree, ten miles from Jervis Bay, Shoalhaven (*R. Barnes*).

Hor.—Upper Marine Series.

Dielasma inversa, *de Koninck*, *sp.*

(Plate xxix., fig. 3 and 4.)

Rhynchonella inversa, *de Koninck*, *Pal. Foss. Nouv. Galles du Sud*, 1877, pt. 3, p. 82, pl. xi., figs. 11, 11*a* and *b*.

Dielasma inversa, *Eth. fil.*, *Rec. Geol. Survey N.S.Wales*, v., pt. 4, 1898, p. 175, pl. xix., figs. 1-13.

Obs.—Two specimens, but neither perfect, are figured to illustrate the size to which this remarkable shell attained, and the variability of the folds of the brachial valve, when compared with the largest figure given

¹ Continued from Vol. xi., p. 219.

² *Teste* Marshall, *Nomenclator*, 1873, p. 113. In two previous publications, at least, *Geology and Pal. Q'land*, 1892, p. 225, and *Bull. Geol. Survey W.Austr.*, No. 27, 1907, p. 19, I gave an incorrect generic reference to King's genus.