NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CRETACEOUS FOSSILS.

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(Plates xxvii. and xxviii.)

OPALIZED TRIGONIA.

In 1901 Mr. G. Giirich figured a portion of an opalized Trigonia left valve from the Upper Cretaceous of White Cliffs, near Wilcannia, and suggested its reference to T. moorei, Lycett, a species found in the Oolitic rocks of the Greenough District in Western Australia.

The Trustees have lately received the gift of an opalized Trigonia from Messrs. M. Keough and A. Eberli. It is also a fragmentary left valve (Pl. xxvii., figs. 1-2), and differs from Mr. Giirich's to some extent. The crucial points displayed in the latter are externally fourteen or more wide flat concentric liroo, separated by very much narrower grooves. On the small portion of the posterior slope preserved are traces of radiating denticulated costa. Internally we notice the socket of the anterior cardinal tooth, bearing eleven denticles on its anterior side, and eight or nine on the posterior; also the socket of the posterior cardinal tooth distinctly denticulated on its anterior side. The dental support or pillar of the anterior socket is widely lanceolate and flattened, with between it and the anterior margin a deep muscle scar.

The specimen presented by Messrs. Keough and Eberli, although much worn exteriorly, is more perfect than Mr. Giirich's, in that more of the posterior end and slope are preserved but only faint, although definite traces, of similar wide, smooth liroo and narrow grooves are extant; there are no costa on the posterior slope, and this character alone renders identification with Mr. Giirich's shell doubtful.

The following are the general characters of our opalized Trigonia:—The valve is small, more or less deltoid-scaphoid, produced posteriorly, convex, and unprovided with a cincture. The cardinal margin is arched, but the respective limbs are very disproportionate in length, the angle formed by their union being an obtuse one. The posterior slope immediately behind the