

APPENDIX.

 INTESTINAL CANAL OF THE MOOSE.

Not being able to find in any work accessible to me the length of the Intestinal Canal of the Moose (*Cervus alces*); the following note may be worth recording.

On the 8th November, 1880, I measured the intestinal canal of a full grown cow Moose which had been just killed and found it to be 211 feet 2 inches in length. The cœcum was 2 feet long and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, its outlet narrow, below it the intestine for 14 inches was quite large, but the succeeding 60 ft. was of the normal size; the "fat gut" or that part of the intestine where the fœces are separated into pellets, at this season, of the year, to the anus measured 10 feet 6 inches.

The length of the intestinal canal of a full grown ox is usually given as about 150 feet.

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 NOTES ON SOME PALÆOZOIC BIVALVED ENTOMOSTRACA. By Prof.
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 BEYRICHIA TUBERCULATA (Kloeden).

Length, 1·7 and 1·6 inch.

In his papers on the Geology of Arisaig, Nova Scotia, read before the Geol. Soc. Lond. in 1864 and 1870, the Rev. Prof. D. Honeyman, D.C.L., referred to some Upper-Silurian Entomotraca from that district. At p. 344, Q.J.G.S. vol. xx. they were quoted as *Beyrichia pustulosa*, Hall; *B. equilatera*, Hall; *Beyrichia* 2 spp., and *Leperditia sinuata*, Hall. Some specimens from Arisaig left with me by my friend Dr. Honeyman in 1862 for examination were described in the Q. J. G. S. vol. xxvi. p. 492, as being *Beyrichia tuberculata* (Kloeden); *B. Wilckensiana*, Jones; *B. McCoyiana*, Jones; and *Primitia concinna* (?), Jones. There are

also other *Primitia* associated with the foregoing. One resembles *P. ovata*, J. and H. They occur more or less abundantly in a highly fossiliferous dark-grey limestone.

Fig. 8 is an inside cast of a right valve, devoid of the test ; the main lode and the postero-dorsal angle are broken. Fig. 9 shows a perfect left valve ; and Fig. 10, a fine right valve, still partly imbedded in the matrix along the dorsal edge. In the latter the anterior lobe is not divided into two as it usually is.

Probably these specimens may be the same as the form described by Prof. James Hall and Principal Dawson as *B. pustulosa*, Hall ("Canadian Nat. and Geol." vol. v. p. 158, fig. 19, woodcut ; and "Acadian Geol." 2nd edition, p. 608, fig. 216, woodcut ; but I find no essential difference between the very fine large specimens before me and the Scandinavian specimens of *B. tuberculata* described and figured in the "Ann. N. Hist." ser. 2, vol. xvi. p. 86, pl. 5, figs. 4-9.