

nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches). The greatest length of the right valve of *M. parviuscula* from Cornwall (fig. 1) is 24 mm. (or a little less than an inch); and that of one of the largest valves of a specimen of the same species from Punk Island (fig. 2) is about 33 mm. (or an inch and a quarter).

*M. parviuscula* is rather an inappropriate name for the species for which it was proposed, as it is by no means the smallest of the genus. In the Museum of the Survey there are two specimens of *M. jaba* (Conrad, 1842), from the Black River limestone at Paquettes Rapids, that are only 4 and 5 mm., respectively, in their maximum length.

*Cyrtodonta breviuscula*, Billings (Pl. III, fig. 3).

The type and only known specimen of this species, in the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada, is the left valve figured on Plate III. It is said to have been collected by Mr. Billings from the "Chazy sandstone three miles east of the city of Ottawa, half a mile back from the river."

*Vanuxemia Montrealensis*, Billings.

The types of this species, from the "Chazy limestone on the Island of Montreal and near L'Original," were collected by Sir W. E. Logan and Dr. R. Bell. In regard to this species Mr. Billings writes, "I have placed it in the genus *Vanuxemia* provisionally, but it may be necessary hereafter to remove it to some other genus." Ulrich places *Vanuxemia* in his family *Cyrtodontidae*, but it has long seemed to the writer that *V. Montrealensis*, with its thin test and compressed mytiloid form, is rather referable to the *Ambonychiidae*. In 1903, Dr. H. M. Ami made an interesting collection of fossils from the Chazy limestone at Van Horne Avenue, Montreal. Among these fossils there are twenty-five or more that appear to be referable to *V. Montrealensis*, though most of them are only imperfect and badly preserved casts of the interior of single valves. If these specimens are correctly identified with *V. Montrealensis*, then, in the writer's judgment, that species must belong to Ulrich's genus *Clionychia*, there being, apparently, no byssal opening as in *Psilonychia*.

In an Appendix to Dr. R. W. Ells' Report on the Geology and Natural Resources of the Area included in the Map of the City of Ottawa and vicinity, published in 1889, in the Annual Report, New Series, Vol. XII, of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. H. M. Ami records the occurrence of *Vanuxemia*