

specimens from the Detroit River by a new specific name, and they may therefore be provisionally named and described as follows.

PANENKA CANADENSIS (sp. nov.).

Shell, or rather cast of the interior of the shell, of about the average size, valves regularly and rather strongly convex, varying in outline in different specimens from subcircular to longitudinally subovate, but always at least a little longer than high. Posterior side rather broader and much longer than the anterior, umbones broad, tumid, prominent, very oblique and placed considerably in advance of the midlength, beaks curved inward and forward; hinge line straight, horizontal, considerably prolonged behind in some specimens but apparently not so much so in others.

Test unknown; surface of the cast marked by numerous (about sixty) narrow but prominent ribs, with concave grooves between them. In the original of figure 1 on Plate XV, the ribs are slightly unequal in size. Most of them are simple but they occasionally bifurcate, and here and there a few shorter ribs are intercalated between the longer ones, that radiate from the umbones. In the original of figure 2 on the same Plate, the ribs are more regularly disposed, and they are all a little larger posteriorly than anteriorly.

Muscular impressions and hinge dentition unknown.

Dimensions of a comparatively high and short specimen (fig. 1); maximum length 74 mm., greatest height (inclusive of the umbo) 67 mm.: do. of a more elongate specimen (fig. 2) that is narrower in the direction of its height, length 77 mm.; greatest height, which happens to be behind the umbo, 60 mm.

Corniferous formation, Anderdon township, Essex county, Ontario: a few specimens collected by Mr. Harry Hodgman, U. S. Inspector, in October and December, 1901. According to Mr. Nattress they are from a brown dolomite which underlies the true Corniferous limestone in that neighbourhood.

*Explanation of Plate XV.*

PANENKA CANADENSIS.

Fig. 1.—Side view, natural size, of a right valve of a specimen with subcircular marginal outline, and comparatively long hinge line behind.

Fig. 2.—Similar view of the right valve of a longitudinally subovate specimen, with a comparatively short hinge line.

Both of these specimens are in Mr. Hodgman's collections.

Ottawa, Feb. 15th, 1902.