

1885. *Senftenbergia plumosa*, Stur, Carbon-Fl. Schatzlarer Schichten, p. 92, pl. LI, figs. 1, 2, 3.
 1888. *Pecopteris serrulata*, Hartt, in Dawson, Geol. Hist. Pl., p. 73, fig. 23K (in 1905 edition).
 1897. *Dactylothea plumosa*, Kidston, Foss. Fl. Yorkshire Coalfield, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. 38, p. 205, pls. I-III.
 1910. *Pecopteris plumosa*, Seward, Fossil Plants, p. 404.
 1910. *Pecopteris (Dactylothea) plumosa*, Artis, Renier, Docum. Étude. Paléont. terr. houill., pls. LXXXVI, LXXXVII.
 1910. *Pecopteris (Aspidites) serrulata*, Hartt, Matthew, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, vol. 6, p. 248.

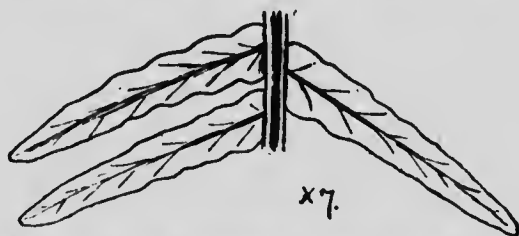


Fig. 7. *Pecopteris plumosa*, Artis. Enlargement of pinnules from St. John specimen.

Dawson (1871, p. 49) says: "This species was founded upon a few fragments from Carlton, and Mr. Hartt subsequently discovered more perfect specimens, which seemed to him to indicate that the species is really a *Pecopteris*. In this conclusion I acquiesced, and omitted this species from the list in Acadian Geology. Subsequently, however, I found, on comparing the specimens in Mr. Hartt's collection with those I had previously obtained, that there are two species, for one of which I retain the name *Neuropteris serrulata*." As will be seen from his illustrations of this "species" he was handicapped by having such very small and imperfect fragments with which to deal. Two hand specimens of a few pinnules taken from different parts of a leaf may appear sufficiently unlike each other to justify the foundation of two species to contain them, when, had a more complete specimen of the leaf been available it would at once be seen that they both came from it, only from different levels of the frond. Even the "more perfect specimens" Dawson had to work on later were really very small portions of the leaf, as will be seen on reference to my plate XII, figs. 27, 28, 29, where are photographed the specimens now in McGill University