

must remain undescribed until better can be procured." He then proceeds to identify some specimens from the Canadian Chazy with *Ctenodonta nasuta* (Hall), and to describe three new species, under the names *Modiolopsis parviuscula*, *Cyrtodonta breviuscula*, and *Vanuxemia Montrealensis*, but figures only the latter. In regard to these four species the following notes are submitted.

*Ctenodonta nasuta* (Hall).

Mr. Billings says that this species "occurs in the Chazy sandstone at Lac Aurau River above the River Rouge, and also at the Mingan Islands in the Chazy limestone." The writer has not seen any specimens of it from the first of these localities, which should read—at Lac Oureau River, above the Riviere Rouge, in Joliette Co. In the Museum of the Geological Survey there are two casts of the interior of the shell of specimens, labelled "*Ctenodonta nasuta* (Hall, sp.), Mingan Islands, Logan and Richardson, 1856." These are probably the specimens referred to on page 134 of the "Geology of Canada" (1863), which are said to be from the "bay above Clear Water Point," which is on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the Mingan Islands.

*Modiolopsis parviuscula*, Billings (Pl. III, figs. 1 and 2).

This species is very inadequately defined, and it has not previously been figured. All that is said of it by Mr. Billings is that it "closely resembles *M. modiolaris* (Conrad); but is always less than half the size of that species. It occurs in the Chazy limestone at Montreal, near Cornwall, at the Mingan Islands, on the Islands at Lake Huron, and also at Punk Island, Lake Winnipeg." The only authentically named specimens of *M. parviuscula* that the writer has seen are a single right valve from Cornwall (fig. 1), collected by Mr. Billings; and four badly preserved casts of the interior of single valves from Punk Island, collected by Professor H. Youle Hind in 1858 (one of which is represented by fig. 2). All of these are in the Museum of the Geological Survey.

In regard to the comparative size of *M. modiolaris* and *M. parviuscula*, the following measurements may be of interest. The maximum length of the largest and most perfect Canadian specimen of *M. modiolaris* in the Museum of the Geological Survey is 68 mm. (or nearly 2½ inches); and that of another, in the same museum, is 61½ mm. (or