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The pallial sinus is shallow.

Height 15 m. m.; length 30 m. m.

- Horizon and Locality. Rare in the Dunvegan formation, Peace river, Alberta.
- Collection. Helotype Cat. No. 5670, cast of holotype No. 5670a, in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

- Figure 1.—Gervillia stantoni McLearn n. sp. Mold of interior of left valve. Geol. Surv., Can., Mus. No. 5669, holotype.
- Figure 2.—*Tellina dunveganensis* McLearn n. sp. Largely exfoliated left valve, revealing mold of interior and showing muscle scars, pallial line and pallial sinus. Geol. Surv., Can., Mus. No. 5671, holotype.

Figure 3.—The same specimen. Shows dorsal view of both valves, with external ligament.

Figure 4.- The same specimen. Right valve.

- Figue 5.—*Tellina (Moera) peaceriverensis* Mc-Learn n. sp. Left valve, shell exfoliated, revealing mold of interior and showing muscle scars, pallial line and pallial sinus. Geol. Surv., Can., Mus. No. 5670, holotype.
- Figure 6.—The same. Cast of part of left valve, showing hinge. Geol. Surv., Can., Mus. No. 5670a, cast of holotype.
- Figure 7.—Smoky river at mouth of Bad Heart river. Cliff of Smoky River shale with band of Bad Heart sandstone.

## OBITUARY.

## LAWRENCE M. LAMBE.

By the death of Lawrence Lambe, which occurred on March 12th, 1919, the Canadian Geological Survey lost one of its best known scientists. Mr. Lambe was the Vertebrate Palaeontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Lawrence M. Lambe was born in Montreal, on August 27th, 1863. His father, Wm. B. Lambe, was an Englishman who came to Canada when a young man. His mother was of Schotch descent, the daughter of Hon. Wm. Morris, of Montreal.

Lambe's college training was taken with a view to entering the profession of civil engineer. He secured shortly after his graduation from college a position with the engineers of the mountain division of the C. P. R. It is most probable that he would have remained a civil engineer but for the fact that an attack of typhoid fever compelled his return home. Although offered, after his recovery, another position on the engineering staff of the C.P.R. he preferred an appointment to the Canadian Geological Survey.

Much of Mr. Lambe's training in zoology and palaeontology was acquired chiefly through his association with that keen naturalist and palaeontologist, Dr. J. F. Whiteaves. This association began when Lambe, at the age of twenty-two, received his first appointment to the Canadian Geological Survey as artist and assistant to Dr. Whiteaves. At a considerably later period he studied with Dr. H. F. Osborne at Columbia University. Concerning this period of Mr. Lambe's career, Dr. Osborne writes as follows:--

"When I was appointed in April, 1900, on the Geological Survey of Canada, as palaeontologist, to succeed Professor Edward D. Cope, I chose Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe as my chief associate and I immediately engaged with him in the study of the fauna of the Belly River, which was published in 1902 (see Osborn *Bibliography* 1902. 217). He afterward came to Columbia University and took my full course in vertebrate palaeontology."

Analysis of Lambe's publications shows three distinct stages in his development as a scientific worker. His first three papers dealt with living marine sponges. His contributions to zoology all relate to sponges and extend over a period of thirteen years, beginning in 1892. His first contribution to invertebrate palaeontology appeared in 1896, four years after he had begun publishing on sponges. Two years later his first paper on vertebrate fossils was published. His papers published since 1900 relate with few exceptions to vetebrate palaeontology. the subject with which his name in recent years has been chiefly associated. Lambe's most important work on invertebrate fossils relates to the corals. For a short period after the death of Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, the determination of all of the palaeontological collections of the Canadian Geological Survey fell to Mr. Lambe,-a task which few palaeontologists could have ventured to undertake. After 1910. Lambe was able to devote his energies caclusively to vertebrate palaeontology. He had, too, during the later part of his career the good fortune to have the assistance of the Sternbergs who collected for him a wealth of dinosaurs and other material from the Alberta Cretaceous.

Lambe's interest centered in the office elaboration and description rather than in the collection of fos-

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