

The surface is covered with tubercles of various sizes up to 2 lines in width in the largest specimens. The space between the 2 cones is nearly smooth.

There are about a dozen specimens of the frontal lobe in the collection, and they vary from a length of 9 lines up to 3 inches. Occurs in the Corniferous.

CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE.

In 1860-1861, I described, in the Canadian Journal, a number of species of Devonian fossils, which appeared to be new. During the thirteen years that have elapsed, many changes have taken place in palæontological nomenclature, and several of the names then adopted must be changed.

1.—*Athyris Clara*, also described by Prof. Hall under the name of *Meristella elissa*. I am informed that this species has been long understood to be *Atrypa nasuta*, Conrad, although it was not recognized as such by Prof. Hall in 1860. If it is truly Conrad's species it should be called *Athyris nasuta*.

2.—*Rhynchonella? Laura*, published May, 1860, is the same as Prof. Hall's *Leiorhynchus mult costa* of a later date. See Am. Jour. Sci. 2d Ser. vol. 31, p. 293. Our species may be called *Leiorhynchus Laura*.

3.—*Stricklandinia elongata*, may be changed to *Amphigenia elongata*.

4.—*Strophomena inequistriata* is *S. inequiradiata*, according to Prof. Hall.

4.—*Favosites basaltica*. When Goldfuss published this species he figured three specimens:

4a—From Lake Erie. 4b—from Gothland. 4c & d—from Eifel.

These represent, either two, or three species. The specific name can only be retained for one of these species. The question to be decided is "which of them"?

Lonsdale and McCoy, have expressed the opinion, that the specimen (c, d), from the Eifel, is *F. Gothlandica*. Prof. H. A. Nicholson, says in reference to this opinion, that "it is probable." —(Canadian Journal, 1873?)

Supposing these three authors, to be correct in this view—then (c, d) must be referred to *F. Gothlandica*, and the name, *F. basaltica*, retained for either one or both of the others.

The specimen figured by me as *F. basaltica*, is of the same species as 4a.