

Mary's, Ontario, under the name *Panenka grandis*, in the fourth volume of the "Canadian Record of Science."

The generic name *Panenka*, as stated by Barrande, is a Czech or Bohemian word, with the same significance as *puella* in Latin. But, although the seventeen species of *Panenka* enumerated by Hall are included by S. A. Miller in the list of "North American Palæozoic Fossils" in the first edition of his "North American Geology and Palæontology," published in 1889, yet in the First Appendix to that list, published in 1892, he says that the name *Panenka* is "not formed according to the rules of nomenclature and should be discarded." It had, however, as already explained, come into use by palæontologists on both sides of the Atlantic, so that its rejection would probably be attended with more inconvenience than its retention.

Quite recently, in November and December, 1901, the Rev. Thomas Nattress, of Amherstburg, Ontario, kindly sent to the writer, for identification, a few specimens of a fossil lamellibranchiate bivalve from the immediate vicinity of Amherstburg. These, he writes, were collected by Mr. Harry Hodgman from pieces of solid rock blasted and dredged out of the bed of the Detroit River, at the Old Lime Kiln Crossing, Anderton township, Essex county, a "few hundred yards only within the Canadian boundary, in the course of deepening the channel." They clearly belong to the genus *Panenka* and are obviously quite distinct from *P. grandis*. So far as the writer can see, they cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of the known species of *Panenka* from the American Devonian. Two of them as much more perfect than the rest, and both of these are represented on Plate XV. The original of figure 1 on that Plate represents a specimen with a subcircular marginal outline, which is somewhat similar in form to *P. multiradiata*, Hall, but which has broader and more oblique umbones, and a much longer hinge line posteriorly. Figure 2 represents a specimen with an elongate subovate marginal outline, which comes nearer to *P. robusta* and *P. dichotoma* of Hall, but which is more regularly and longitudinally subovate than either. In *P. robusta*, also, the ribs are much fewer and coarser, and in *P. dichotoma* the anterior end is represented as produced and subangular above. Under these circumstances it seems desirable to distinguish the