

Supplement to Acadian Geology, 1860, p. 43 (as *Naiadites*); Salter, Journal of Geological Society, Vol. XIX, 1863, p. 79; Acadian Geology, second edition, 1868, p. 201; Wheelton Hind, Journal of Geological Society, Vol. I., 1894.

This species is characterized by an obliquely ovate form in typical specimens, the length being about double the breadth. The umbones are somewhat elevated and near the narrower anterior end. The straight hinge-line is somewhat oblique and a little more than one-third of the length of the shell. The front margin is slightly sinuated, the posterior margin regularly rounded. The surface is smooth and shining, with concentric lines of growth.

This is by much the most abundant species, and is very variable in form and size. When aged, it is more elongated than when immature, and the hinge-line is relatively shorter and less elevated. It often has shells of spirorbis attached, and occurs in patches in beds holding vegetable fragments, in a manner to suggest that it may have been attached to these.

The collection in the Peter Redpath Museum contains specimens from various members of the Carboniferous system, and from the South Joggins, Pictou, Sydney, Glace Bay, Mabou, Riversdale, Swan Creek and Parrsboro. The shells from the three latter places are from beds low down in the system, and are of small size. In general form this shell resembles *A. Williamsoni*, W. Hind, of the English coal measures, but is less elongate.

2. *Anthracomya laevis*, Dawson.

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Fig. 9. — *Anthracomya laevis*, Middle Coal-formation, S. Joggins, natural size, and enlarged.