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NOTES ON THE PELECYPODA OR BIVALVE MOL-
LUSCA OF THE CHAZY FORMATION IN CANADA.
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW GENUS
AND FOUR NEW SPECIES FROM THE
CHAZY SANDSTONE AT THE HOG'S
BACK, NEAR OTTAWA.

By J. F. WHITEAVES.

All bivalve mollusca, whether fossil or recent, such as clams, mussels, oysters, and the like, belong to a class for which various names have been proposed by systematists. Among these names some of the best known are *Διττοπα*, Aristotle; *Bivalvia*, Linnaeus (1767); *Acephala*, Cuvier (1798); *Lamelli-branchiata*, Blainville (1816); *Conchifera*, Lamarck (1818), and *Pelecypoda*, Goldfuss (1821). For many years the name *Lamellibranchiata* has been in use for this class, but *Pelecypoda* is the one now preferred for it by some of the latest authorities, on account of its uniformity with other molluscan class names, such as *Gasteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*.

The pelecypoda of the Chazy formation in Canada have not been studied at all exhaustively, and not many of the species that occur therein have been either determined or described.

In the late Mr. E. Billings' excellent paper on the "Fossils of the Chazy Limestone," which was published in the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist" for December, 1859, about two pages are devoted to the consideration of the pelecypoda of that formation, under the name lamellibranchiata. Fossils belonging to this class, Mr. Billings writes, are "rare in the Chazy limestone, yet the species appear to be somewhat numerous. I think I can make out 17 species belonging to *Ctenodonta*, *Cyrtodonta*, *Vanuxemia*, *Modiolopsis*, and probably two or three other genera. As the specimens consist mostly of casts, they