and another referred to the same group has since been found to belong to the genus Anthracosia or Carbonicola.

Before the publication of the second edition of "Acadian Geology" in 1868, I had sent specimens to my friend, the late Mr. Salter, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, who was at the time studying the British species, and he described them with some other fossils from Nova Scotia which I had placed in his hands, in a paper in the Journal of the Geological Society[1] with figures of three of the species, which he referred to his two new genera *Anthracoptera* and *Anthracomya*, then recently established for the British species. He thus dropped my genus "Naiadites" and substituted two other names of later date. I might have objected to this, but I have made it a rule never to raise questions of priority or of mere nomenclature, and I felt quite sure that Salter was not a man to do any injustice, while I fully recognized his superiority as an authority on fossils of this kind. There was, however, a more important point involved, having relation to the whole question of the conditions of accumulation of coal. Salter held the shells to be probably marine, and on this ground my name Naiadites was objectionable to him, while one of his names, Anthracomya, implied the idea of burrowing creatures allied to the Mya or sand clam. Now, throughout the whole thickness of the coal-formation of Nova Scotia, there is an entire absence of the species of marine mollusks found in the underlying marine limestones, while the bivalve shells in question occur almost exclusively in the coal measures and are not found in the admittedly marine beds. The question was an important one with reference to the mode of accumulation of coal, a subject then engaging my attention; for though the occurrence of a few exceptional beds holding marine shells might be explicable as the result of occasional invasions of the sea on beds usually beyond its reach, the association of these shells with the beds of coal was so constant and intimate that if they could be proved to be marine, a similar conclusion might naturally be

[1] Vol. XIX, p. 80, 1863.