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ON THE GENUS *PANENKA*, BARRANDE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A SECOND SPECIES OF THAT GENUS FROM THE DEVONIAN ROCKS OF ONTARIO.

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(With one Plate.)

In the sixth volume of the "Système Silurien de la Bohême," which was published in two parts in 1881, Barrande proposed the name *Panenka* for a genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves from the Silurian rocks of Bohemia, and described and figured no less than 231 species of that genus. These species are all ornamented with radiating ribs, which give them a certain general but superficial resemblance to recent shells of the genus *Cardium*. But, upon closer examination it will be seen that in many of the *Panenkas* the ribs are unequal in size and irregular in their distribution, and that their valves are usually longer than high. Their test, also, is said to be thin, and their hinge line to be entirely devoid of teeth properly so called. On the other hand, in the typical species of *Cardium* the ribs are exquisitely regular in their size and arrangement; their valves are higher than long; their test comparatively thick, and their hinge line provided with both cardinal and lateral teeth. Dr. Paul Fischer, in his "Manuel de Conchyliologie," places the genus *Panenka* in Rudolph Hoernes' family *Præcardiidae*, which consists exclusively of palæozoic genera and species.

Four years later, in 1885, Professor James Hall described and figured, or enumerated, seventeen species of *Panenka* from the Devonian rocks at several localities in the United States, in volume V, part I, Lamellibranchiata II, of the "Palæontology of the State of New York." And, in 1891, the present writer described and figured an unusually large and coarsely ribbed species of the genus, from the Corniferous limestone at St.

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