

1868. *Lepidodendron Gaspianum*, Dawson, Acadian Geol. ed. 2, p. 541, (fig. 189 A).
 1871. *Lepidodendron Gaspianum*, Dawson, Foss. Pl. Devon. Upp. Silur. Canada, Geol. Surv. Rep., p. 33 (pl. VIII, figs. 82-84).
 1885. *Lepidodendron Gaspianum*, Dawson, Geol. Hist. Pl. p. 68 (fig. 21) (from 1905 edition).
 1905. "Bergeria" (*Lepidodendron* = Erhaltungszustand), Fischer in Potonié, Abbild. Beschreib. Lief. 3, No. 42.

In so far as *L. Gaspianum* is a true species at all (which point I leave to those who are working on the Devonian to determine) it belongs to the Devonian deposits (see Crépin, 1875, p. 218. pls. I-V.) as it was originally described from Gaspe, and then from the Perry beds. Dawson (1862 p. 313) speaks of numerous and beautiful specimens from New York State, but Smith and White (1905 p. 79) mention that they did not see recognisable specimens of the species from the Perry beds. Fischer in Potonié (1905, Lief. 3, No. 42) includes *L. Gaspianum* in the "Bergeria" condition of *Lepidodendron*.

In 1871 (p. 33) Dawson gives further figures and again mentions the species as occurring in the St. John beds, but does not specify any determinable specimen as coming from that locality. The specimen now in McGill University collection, No. 3286, given by Sir W. Dawson from St. John, is a small fragment of a very incomplete cast of a *Lepidodendron*, 5 cm long and about 1.5 cm broad, but with no true limit of width as it is entirely fragmentary. It is recognisable merely as evidence of the existence of a specimen of *Lepidodendron*, and is not determinable.

SIGILLARIA sp. (indeterminable.)

Plate V, Figure 8

[= *Sigillaria palpebra* Dawson.]

1862. *Sigillaria palpebra*, Dawson, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. 18, p. 307, pl. XIII, fig. 12.
 1868. *Sigillaria palpebra*, Dawson, Acadian Geol. Ed. 2, p. 536.
 1871. *Sigillaria palpebra*, Dawson, Foss. Pl. Devon. Upp. Silur. Canada, Geol. Surv. Rep., p. 2.
 1910. *Sigillaria palpebra*, Dawson, Matthew, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, vol. 6, p. 248.

The type, and I believe the only specimen of this species is in the McGill University collection, No. 3346. This is shown in fig. 8 pl. V of the present paper, reference to which will