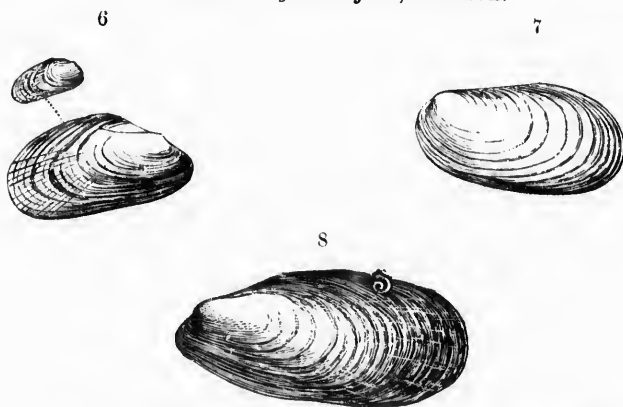


Epidermis thick and sometimes wrinkled, especially in flattened specimens, shell substance usually very thin.

Shells of this genus are more widely distributed, both locally and in time, in the coal-formation of Nova Scotia, than those of the previous genus. Shale surfaces are sometimes crowded with them, though they do not so much enter into the composition of beds of some thickness. There are several species, varying a good deal in form, some being nearly circular, while others are much elongated. There are also two types, one more attenuated and gibbous in front and therefore assuming a more mytiloid aspect, (e.g. *A. elongata*), the other more regularly oval and Unio-like in form (e.g. *A. arenacea*). The first type is in some degree a passage, so far as form is concerned, to the genus *Naiadites*. The internal surface is not known.

It is noteworthy that while several of the species range from the Lower Carboniferous or the millstone grit to the upper coal measures, the individuals are usually smaller and more depauperated in the lower beds.

1. *Anthracomya elongata*, Dawson.



Figs. 6, 7, 8.—*Anthracomya elongata*, Middle Coal-formation, S. Joggins and Mabou, C. Breton. Fig. 6.—Small specimen, natural size and enlarged. Fig. 7.—Large specimen, natural size. Fig. 8.—Medium specimen with spirorbis attached and anterior end slightly crushed in. Enlarged $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.