

would either seem to have been less gregarious in its habits, or to be represented by mere stragglers from its proper locality. It may therefore, be not unreasonably regarded as a distinct species. Most of the specimens in our collections are from the South Joggins, but there are some from Cape Breton. Compare *N. triangularis*, Sby.

3. *Naiadites mytiloides*, s. n.

5



Fig. 5.—*Naiadites mytiloides*, s. n., Chimney Corner, Cape Breton, enlarged $\times 2$.

This small and pretty species has more the aspect of modern mytili than the others, but its internal markings are unknown. It is narrow in front, with the hinge-line slightly curved and the shell widening to the rounded posterior end, where it is regularly curved. The ventral margin is slightly incurved and flattened in the best preserved specimens; but most of the specimens are more or less crushed. The epidermis is not preserved, and the surface shows only a few concentric growth-lines.

These shells occur abundantly, but for the most part broken or crushed, in shale from the coal-formation of Chimney Corner, Cape Breton, collected by a former student of McGill, Mr. Neighswander. They are nearly uniform in size, about half an inch in length. This shell is from one of the more northern parts of the Cape Breton coal-fields. It may be compared with *Myalina meliniformis*, M. & W. from Illinois, also with *N. Carinata*, Sby., England.

Genus ANTHRACOMYA, Salter.

Shell transverse; slightly inequivalve inequilateral, the anterior end being small and rounded, the posterior end rounded and wider. Umbones usually near the anterior end. Hinge-line straight without teeth; ligament external; indications of a byssal furrow in front in some species; surface marked with concentric lamellæ and ridges of growth.