

Infraoral lamina with from five to nine cusps (5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9).

Lateral teeth all unicuspid (one specimen, 17.5 cm. long of doubtful origin has one bicuspid tooth on the left side and three on the right).

18 to 21 complete radial rows of teeth, counted on side next mouth (18, 18, 18, 19, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21).

The new species, *I. fossor*, described by Reighard and Cummins (1916) from Michigan, differs in a large number of points from this species. The most striking thing is the degeneration of the dentition, the radial rows being incomplete peripherally. There is at the same time an increase in the number of cusps on the infraoral lamina (8 to 10) and in the number of the radial rows (28 in the specimen figured). The latter character is to be found also in *Entosphenus wilderi*, which has a still further reduction in the dentition.

Forbes and Richardson (1908, p. 9) consider that the western form (*I. castaneus*) is not distinct from this. Illinois appears to be in the transition region between the two forms, which are evidently only geographical varieties. Somewhat over half of their specimens had bicuspid extraoral teeth.

Regan (1911, p. 199) has rightly restored Jordan's name (*bdellium*) for this species. Kirtland's name (*concolor*), under which this species has ordinarily gone, was based on a larva which may or may not have belonged to this species.

*Petromyzon marinus* L. Sea Lamprey.

This form is found on the coasts of the lower provinces and enters their rivers.

"Saint-Joseph de Levis," Quebec (Roy, 1906, p. 33).

*Petromyzon marinus*, var. *dorsatus* Wilder. Land-locked Sea Lamprey.

Syn. *Petromyzon marinus unicolor*.

Great Lakes (Wright, 1892, p. 439 as *P. concolor*).

Great Lakes (Nash, 1908, p. 9 as *Ichthyomyzon concolor*).

Lake Ontario (Nash, 1913, p. 249 as *I. concolor*).

Lake Ontario (Bensley, 1915, p. 10).

Port Credit, Lake Ontario (coll. A. R. Cooper).

Lake Ontario (coll. Provincial Museum).

This form has for Canada been reported definitely only for Lake Ontario. Bensley suggests that a large lamprey reported by fishermen from the upper lakes may prove to be this species. Wright's figure of the oral hood is definitely referable to this species, which was confused with *Ichthyomyzon bdellium*. The latter had been found in Lake Erie, therefore the distribution was given as the "Great Lakes." Nash's reference was similarly due to a misconception.