

There can be little doubt, from internal markings and external form as well as from mode of occurrence, that these shells were anchored by a byssus to floating timber and to one another, often in great masses, just as the common mussel is found attached to floating logs in the estuaries of modern Canadian rivers. Mr. Etheridge has noticed a group from the coal-formation of Scotland, apparently attached to a stem of a calamite, and Dr. Hind has noticed the same fact. The specimen is in the collection of the English Geological Survey.

The specimens in my collections in the Peter Redpath Museum, are principally from the South Joggins, where myriads of these shells occur in some of the shales as thickly packed together as possible. Other specimens are from Pictou and from Mabou in Cape Breton. They are confined for the most part to the middle portion of the coal-formation of which they are very characteristic, whereas the shells of the next genus range in great abundance from the millstone grit to the newer coal-formation inclusive.

2. *Naiadites longus*, s. n.

4



Fig. 4.—*Naiadites longus*, s. n. Middle Coal-formation, S. Joggins, enlarged, $\times 2$.

Wheelton Hind, (long variety of *N. carbonarius*), Journal of Geological Society, Vol. L, 1894, p. 440, Pl. XX, Fig. 1.

This shell, which occurs rarely in beds associated with those holding the typical *N. carbonarius*, is regarded by Dr. Wheelton Hind as a variety of the preceding. It differs however, very much in form, and there do not appear to be intermediate specimens, while it is rare and solitary, and