

Whittleseya Dawsoniana, n. sp.

Pl. VII, Figs. 4, 4a.

Leaf very small, short, squarrose, broader than long, truncate at the apex, round-truncate at the base, thick; nerve bands very broad, 1.5 mm.-1.75 mm. in width, about 10 or 12 in number, parallel to the lateral borders, apparently undivided, and forming very broad and very low flat costæ which are contiguous or slightly confluent in the interior of the leaf, each band terminating in a short, broad, tooth.

While examining one of the specimens from St. John, N.B., labelled by Sir William Dawson as *Neuropteris Selwyni*, loaned from the collections of McGill University through the courtesy of Prof. D. P. Penhallow, the writer observed on the same fragment of shale a small portion of a leaf showing vascular bands similar to those of *Whittleseya*. On carefully removing the matrix from the remaining portion of the fossil, the specimen was found not only to belong to *Whittleseya*, but to represent a new species of that genus. This leaf, which is illustrated in Pl. VII, Fig. 4, is about 13 mm. long above the petiole, and about 17 mm. in width at the top, which is slightly wider than the lower portion. The specimen, which is slightly deformed and a little crumpled at the base so as not to reveal the petiole, is well marked by the very low, broad, and flat ribs, whose terminations in the apparently short, obtuse teeth, are very obscurely seen along a portion of the distal border. The characters of the teeth are hardly positively determined.

The species is named in memory of Sir William Dawson, Canada's most distinguished palæobotanist and one of the great palæontologists of the world. It is recognized among other broad-leaved species of the genus by its small size, relatively great breadth and proportionately very broad bands. Further, the teeth along the distal margin appear to be shorter and more obtuse than in *Whittleseya elegans*, while the form of the leaf is not elongate as in *W. undulata*, whose teeth are also short.

The species described above is associated on the same shale fragment with *Alethopteris* and a fragment of *Neuropteris* (labelled *Neuropteris Selwyni*) apparently indistinguishable from a plant