

ON A NEW OSTRACODERM (*Euphanerops longævus*) FROM THE UPPER DEVONIAN OF SCAUMENAC BAY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. By A. Smith Woodward. Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th Ser., Vol. V, No 29, pp. 416-419, pl. X, figs. 1, 1a, 1b, May, 1900.

This new Ostracoderm is based on an imperfect specimen in the Jex collection from the *Scaumenac* formation (Neo-Devonian) of Gaspé Peninsula, at present in the British Museum. Of the head, "a pair of small skeletal rings" appear to indicate orbits. Shagreen-like granules are seen within these supposed orbits. The abdominal region shows small, narrow and deep scales in straight rows, inclined forwards and downwards instead of backwards and downwards, as is usually the arrangement in fishes. There is also a suggestion of calcified neural spines of an endoskeletal axis. No traces of paired fins or supports are present. The caudal region is well preserved in side view and is covered with scales disposed as in abdominal region, scarcely overlapping, "invested with enamel and marked with a few antero—posteriorly—directed ridges and grooves." There is a small remote dorsal fin, low and triangular. This species is related to *Cephalaspis*, but is distinguished by absence of a continuous head-shield. It is the latest survivor known of the earliest type of Ostracoderm armour. It is the "first example of an Ostracoderm in which traces of the axial skeleton of the trunk have been detected. Dr. Woodward erects the family "Euphaneropidæ usually referred either to the Osteotraci or to the Anaspida."

H. M. A.

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BUTTERCUPS.—The only typical specimens of *Ranunculus acris* in the herbarium of the Geological Survey are from Newfoundland and Greenland. The common Buttercup found in Canada is *R. Steveni* but it is doubtful whether this plant should rank as a species though it is so considered in Europe. In *R. acris* the leaf segments are linear; in *R. Steveni* they are broad. Both species may be common in Canada but among thirty sheets examined only the two mentioned above were typical, *R. acris*.