

Journal of Geological Society, Vol. X, 1853; Supplement to Acadian Geology, 1860, p. 43; Salter, Journal of Geological Society (Anthracoptera), Vol. XIX, 1863, p. 79; Acadian Geology, 2nd Edition, 1868, p. 204; Wheaton Hind, Journal of Geological Society, Vol. I, 1894.

This is the most common species of the genus, and is very abundant in some shales and bituminous limestones of the coal-formation. So much is this the case, that some thin beds may be said to be made up of these shells, which though somewhat strong, are often much compressed and distorted, so that it is often very difficult to obtain perfect examples. In beds where they are less plentiful they are usually much flattened, by which the general outline of the shell is greatly modified. Owing to these circumstances and also to the fact that the shell is rounder when young and becomes more angular and elongated with age, it is difficult to select typical specimens—hence the published figures are dissimilar. When perfect it may be described as somewhat quadrate, beak anterior, obtusely pointed, hinge line straight, two-thirds the length of shell, ventral margin with slight sinus, posterior margin broadly rounded, umbonal ridge prominent.

my paper of 1853 in "Acadian Geology" second edition, in Salter's paper of 1863, and in Wheelton Hind's paper of 1894, or figures 1, 2 and 3 of this paper).

This shell is very near in form to *Naiadites modiolaris* (*Avicula modiolaris* of Sowerby), and also to some forms of *N. tumida* Etheridge, resembling them in some respects so closely that it is difficult to distinguish some of the Nova Scotian specimens from these English forms. It is also near to *N. (Modiola) Wyomingensis* Lea, of the Pennsylvania coal measures. These forms may certainly be regarded as representative species.

It is not improbable that some of the shells from the Carboniferous of Illinois and Ohio, which have been referred to the genus *Myalina*, belong to this genus, as suggested by Dr. Hind. Meek and Worthen have also referred a species from the Keokuk group (Lower Carboniferous) to the genus Anthracoptera (*Naiadites*)—*A. fragilis* M. and W.¹ White has described *N. Polita* (*Anthracoptera polita*) from the coal measures of the West.²

¹ Chicago Academy, 1880.

² U. S. Geological Survey, XII, 1880, p. 166.