furcata, the closely allied species so common in the European Coal Measures.

Such a comparison will render it immediately obvious that the Canadian plant and the European *furcata* are very similar forms, but the greater breadth of the pinnules and their lesser indentation in the former make them distinct species.

I found, however, on reference to the principal published figures of *H. furcatus*, that in Geinitz' (1855) account he illustrates a specimen identical with the Canadian form; this will be seen in his plate 24, fig. 9, which shows both the method of branching and the broad form of the pinnules. This plant of his obviously should not have been included in the species *furcatus* proper. In his recent account of the species Kidston (1901, p. 19) gives a list of the synonymy of *Sphenopteris furcata* Brongniart, and includes in it *Hymenophyllites furcatus* Geinitz, pl. 24, fig. 10, but excludes fig. 9 under the same name, so that it is evident he also recognised the departure of that specimen from the type of Brongniart's species. Another specimen I have noticed among those figured in Europe, and which are really identical with the Canadian form, is one of those figured as *Diplothmema Zobelii* by Stur in 1885, viz. his fig. 14, pl. XXIX. His fig. 13 on the same plate is a true example of *D. Zobelii* Goepp. sp., as he describes, but fig. 14 does not tally with the original figured by Geoppert (1836, pl. XXXVI, fig. 3) as *Hymenophyllites Zobelii*.

Consequently, the Canadian name takes precedence for these three specimens, viz. that of Dawson and the examples indicated in the works of Geinitz and Stur. There is no doubt that this form, which has been confused in Europe with *H. furcatus*, is exceedingly closely allied to it, and it may even be merely an environmental variety. It is, however, an easily recognisable variety and must, therefore, in the present state of palaeontology, take rank as a species. The form, as well as *H. furcatus*, is particularly characteristic of the *Westphalian* horizon in the European Coal Measures, and it is of special interest, therefore, to find it common in the St. John beds.

Genus OLIGOCARPIA, *Goeppert.*

1841. ***Oligocarpia***, Goeppert, Gatt. Foss. Pflanzen, lief 2, p. 3.