

1888. *Megalopteris Dawsoni*, Hartt, Dawson, Geol. Hist. Pl., p. 76, fig. 26 (1905 edition).
 1910. *Megalopteris Dawsoni*, Hartt, sp. Matthew, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick, vol. 6, p. 248.

In his Acadian Geology, p. 551, where this species was first published, Sir William Dawson quotes the description from Hartt. It is a comparatively full description, much more complete than the casual mention of a new *Neuropteris* which is given by Hartt in Bailey's report and which appears to be all that Hartt actually published himself about the plant. In this report, Hartt mentions his intention to publish a monograph on these fossil beds of St. John, but died without accomplishing that (see his life in Rathbun's paper, 1878). It is, therefore, probable that Sir William Dawson in 1868 was quoting from the manuscript of Hartt's projected work.

The plant was later defined (1871) and further described and illustrated by Dawson, who notes that the mode of branching of the long pinnules is different from that of a true *Neuropteris*, and he suggests the sub-genus *Megalopteris* which was adopted as the generic name by later writers. A photograph of the McGill specimen, No. 3326, is shown in the present paper, pl. XIII, fig. 34. This shows at *b* the branching off of two large, almost equal pinnules each with a stout mid-rib from which the veins spray off in a curved direction to the simple margin. The appearance of large irregular dentation is simply due to the broken edge of the specimen. Andrews (1875, p. 415) describes several species of *Megalopteris* from the base of the Coal Measures in Ohio. He states (p. 416) "The Ohio species are of rare interest, not only for the beauty of the plants, but because they are found, not in the Devonian, but in the Coal Measures. Between them and any Ohio Devonian rocks are the Maxville limestone (equivalent of the Chester, Illinois, group) and the Lower Carboniferous Waverley sandstone group." Andrews' specimens are also of particular value, as some are sufficiently complete to show the branching character of the fronds (this is reproduced in Zeiller, 1900, p. 111, text fig. 85).

It should be noticed that Dr. Matthew made the discovery of this genus by Andrews in Ohio, the basis for an argument to bolster up his view that the St. John's plants are pre-Carboniferous. But as Mr. David White pointed out (1902, p. 233)