

NOTE.—(Feb. 21, 1881.)—Since the above paper was written, Prof. Whitfield of New York has announced\* the discovery of another species of land snail in the coal formation of Ohio. It is a small species, three and one-third millimeters in length, of that type of pupidae having the aperture nearly vertical and armed with several projecting teeth. It has besides the peculiar feature of a small nearly circular notch near the upper end of the lower lip. On account of this peculiarity it is placed in a new genus *Anthracopupa*, and the species is named *A. ohioensis*.

Prof. Whitfield also mentions that he has examined the aperture of *Dawsonella Meeki*, and finds reason to believe, from the form of the callus in the aperture, and the peculiar thickening of the outer lip, that it may have been an operculated shell, though he admits that no trace of the operculum has yet been found.

---

NOTE ON FOSSILS FROM THE RED SANDSTONE SYSTEM OF  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. BY MR. F. BAIN.

(Read at the Meeting of the Natural History Society, January 31, 1881.)

In the course of some short geological excursions during the past summer, I obtained from the system of strata classified as Triassic in Dr. J. W. Dawson's Report on the Geology of Prince Edward Island, the following fossil plants:

*Walchia gracilis*, Dawson.

*Calamites gigas*, Brongt.

*Calamites Suchovii*, Brongt.

*Pecopteris rigida*, Dawson.

*Pecopteris arborescens* (?), Schlotheim.

These were taken from various localities on the north side of the Hillsborough Bay and the south side of Lot 65, and occur through a depth of strata amounting to more than one thousand feet.

On the Island, two distinct systems of rocks are recognized: the Permo-carboniferous and the Triassic. In the first of these are a number of beds rich in remains of plants. But the Triassic is characterised by an exceeding barrenness of well-preserved organic remains.

---

\* American Journal of Science, Vol. XXI, No. 122.

Hitherto the most characteristic species obtained from it have been the reptile *Bathynathus borealis* and fossil wood of a type elsewhere found in the Mesozoic. These are, however, sufficient to distinguish it from the underlying Permian. The fossils now referred to are species belonging to the latter, but found in beds heretofore referred to the Trias. The inference would be that the Permo-carboniferous formation is more extensively distributed on the south side of Prince Edward Island than has been supposed.

The following section observed at Rice Point and vicinity, shows the nature and arrangement of the beds affording the fossils referred to :

## SECTION IN DESCENDING ORDER.

<i>Rocks.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Fossils..</i>
1. Dark Red or Brown Sandstones,	15	
2. Dark red Sandstone, irreg. bed.,	50	{ <i>Calamites Suckovii</i> , <i>Knorria</i> , <i>Pecopteris arborescens</i> .
3. Shale, red.....	50	
4. Dark red Sandstones, irregularly bedded, often calcareous; many obscure remains of plants and bituminous markings; some thin beds of shale.....	325	<i>Knorria</i> .
5. Red Sandstones, not often calcareous; few markings of plants; a few feet of Cal. Conglomerate and ochre-colored beds.....	175	<i>Calamites gigas</i> .
6. Alternate Beds of Red Sandstone and Shale with grey indurated bands at their junction; more regularly bedded than 4 and 5..	586	
7. Red Sandstone with indurated Calcareous bands.....	40	<i>Walchia gracilis</i> , <i>Pecopteris rigida</i> .
	1241	

NOTE.—(Feb. 21, 1881.)—Since the above paper was written, Prof. Whitfield of New York has announced\* the discovery of another species of land snail in the coal formation of Ohio. It is a small species, three and one-third millimeters in length, of that type or pupidae having the aperture nearly vertical and armed with several projecting teeth. It has besides the peculiar feature of a small nearly circular notch near the upper end of the lower lip. On account of this peculiarity it is placed in a new genus *Anthracopupa*, and the species is named *A. ohioensis*.

Prof. Whitfield also mentions that he has examined the aperture of *Dawsonella Meeki*, and finds reason to believe, from the form of the callus in the aperture, and the peculiar thickening of the outer lip, that it may have been an operculated shell, though he admits that no trace of the operculum has yet been found.

---

NOTE ON FOSILS FROM THE RED SANDSTONE SYSTEM OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. BY MR. F. BAIN.

(Read at the Meeting of the Natural History Society, January 31, 1881.)

In the course of some short geological excursions during the past summer, I obtained from the system of strata classified as Triassic in Dr. J. W. Dawson's Report on the Geology of Prince Edward Island, the following fossil plants:

*Walchia gracilis*, Dawson.

*Calamites gigas*, Brongt.

*Calamites Suckovii*, Brongt.

*Pecopteris rigida*, Dawson.

*Pecopteris arborescens* (?), Schlotheim.

These were taken from various localities on the north side of the Hillsborough Bay and the south side of Lot 65, and occur through a depth of strata amounting to more than one thousand feet.

On the Island, two distinct systems of rocks are recognized: the Permo-carboniferous and the Triassic. In the first of these are a number of beds rich in remains of plants. But the Triassic is characterised by an exceeding barrenness of well-preserved organic remains.

---

\* American Journal of Science, Vol. XXI, No. 122.

Hitherto the most characteristic species obtained from it have been the reptile *Bathygnathus borealis* and fossil wood of a type elsewhere found in the Mesozoic. These are, however, sufficient to distinguish it from the underlying Permian. The fossils now referred to are species belonging to the latter, but found in beds heretofore referred to the Trias. The inference would be that the Permo-carboniferous formation is more extensively distributed on the south side of Prince Edward Island than has been supposed.

The following section observed at Rice Point and vicinity, shows the nature and arrangement of the beds affording the fossils referred to :

## SECTION IN DESCENDING ORDER.

<i>Rocks.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Fossils.</i>
1. Dark Red or Brown Sandstones,	15	
2. Dark red Sandstone, irreg. bed.,	50	{ <i>Calamites Suckovii</i> , <i>Knorria</i> , <i>Pecopteris arborescens</i> .
3. Shale, red.....	50	
4. Dark red Sandstones, irregularly bedded, often calcareous; many obscure remains of plants and bituminous markings; some thin beds of shale.....	325	<i>Knorria</i> .
5. Red Sandstones, not often calcareous; few markings of plants; a few feet of Cal. Conglomerate and ochre-colored beds.....	175	<i>Calamites gigas</i> .
6. Alternate Beds of Red Sandstone and Shale with grey indurated bands at their junction; more regularly bedded than 4 and 5..	586	
7. Red Sandstone with indurated Calcareous bands.....	40	<i>Walchia gracilis</i> , <i>Pecopteris rigida</i> .
	1241	

NOTE.—(Feb. 21, 1881.)—Since the above paper was written, Prof. Whitfield of New York has announced\* the discovery of another species of land snail in the coal formation of Ohio. It is a small species, three and one-third millimeters in length, of that type of pupidae having the aperture nearly vertical and armed with several projecting teeth. It has besides the peculiar feature of a small nearly circular notch near the upper end of the lower lip. On account of this peculiarity it is placed in a new genus *Anthracopupa*, and the species is named *A. ohioensis*.

Prof. Whitfield also mentions that he has examined the aperture of *Dawsonella Meekei*, and finds reason to believe, from the form of the callus in the aperture, and the peculiar thickening of the outer lip, that it may have been an operculated shell, though he admits that no trace of the operculum has yet been found.

---

NOTE ON FOSSILS FROM THE RED SANDSTONE SYSTEM OF  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. BY MR. F. BAIN.

(Read at the Meeting of the Natural History Society, January 31, 1881.)

In the course of some short geological excursions during the past summer, I obtained from the system of strata classified as Triassic in Dr. J. W. Dawson's Report on the Geology of Prince Edward Island, the following fossil plants:

*Walchia gracilis*, Dawson.

*Calamites gigas*, Brongt.

*Calamites Suckovii*, Brongt.

*Pecopteris rigida*, Dawson.

*Pecopteris arborescens* (?), Schlotheim.

These were taken from various localities on the north side of the Hillsborough Bay and the south side of Lot 65, and occur through a depth of strata amounting to more than one thousand feet.

On the Island, two distinct systems of rocks are recognized: the Permo-carboniferous and the Triassic. In the first of these are a number of beds rich in remains of plants. But the Triassic is characterised by an exceeding barrenness of well-preserved organic remains.

---

\* American Journal of Science, Vol. XXI, No. 122.

Hitherto the most characteristic species obtained from it have been the reptile *Bathynathus borealis* and fossil wood of a type elsewhere found in the Mesozoic. These are, however, sufficient to distinguish it from the underlying Permian. The fossils now referred to are species belonging to the latter, but found in beds heretofore referred to the Trias. The inference would be that the Permo-carboniferous formation is more extensively distributed on the south side of Prince Edward Island than has been supposed.

The following section observed at Rice Point and vicinity, shows the nature and arrangement of the beds affording the fossils referred to :

## SECTION IN DESCENDING ORDER.

<i>Rocks.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Fossils..</i>
1. Dark Red or Brown Sandstones,	15	
2. Dark red Sandstone, irreg. bed.,	50	{ <i>Calamites Suckovii</i> , <i>Knorria</i> , <i>Pecopteris arborescens.</i>
3. Shale, red.....	50	
4. Dark red Sandstones, irregularly bedded, often calcareous ; many obscure remains of plants and bituminous markings ; some thin beds of shale.....	325	<i>Knorria.</i>
5. Red Sandstones, not often calcareous ; few markings of plants ; a few feet of Cal. Conglomerate and ochre-colored beds.....	175	<i>Calamites gigas.</i>
6. Alternate Beds of Red Sandstone and Shale with grey indurated bands at their junction ; more regularly bedded than 4 and 5..	586	
7. Red Sandstone with indurated Calcareous bands.....	40	<i>Walchia gracilis</i> , <i>Pecopteris rigida.</i>