We should be very grateful for information about authenticated multiple births in any of the infra-human primates—prosimians, monkeys and anthropoid apes—but especially for chimpanzee. Possibly we may have overlooked some published records, despite diligent search. As we have intimated, it is impossible to take seriously the word of showmen in this connection. Our informants will oblige us greatly by giving specific references to published data and grounds of authentication in case of unpublished observations.

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PERMIAN SHARKS OF WYOMING AND OF EAST GREENLAND

THE Phosphoria formation of Wyoming has two fish-bearing members, the upper of Permian age. This differs from the lower fauna in that three significant new genera are introduced and *Deltodus* and *Crassidonta* are dropped out. One of the new genera was described as *Dolophonodus uncinatus*.[1] This is an unique barbed tooth or spine with no known related genera.

The members of the Danish East Greenland expeditions of 1926–27 and 1929 collected some fish specimens from marine Permian at Cape Stosch. These were described by Nielsen and the results published in 1932.[2] A new genus and species, *Arctacanthus uncinatus,* of Nielsen is so nearly like *Dolophonodus uncinatus* that they may even be conspecific. Nielsen's species is somewhat larger, the striae on the posterior proximal face divide and do not extend to the margin of the base, and the posterior curvature of the crown is greater. Unless the fish elements represented by these specimens are much more constant in their characteristics than are shark teeth, the two are the same species.

The remarkable similarity of these specimens from widely separated localities indicates an exact correlation between the middle portion of the Phosphoria formation and the Martinia limestone, from which Nielsen's specimens were taken. Marine fish are able to migrate rapidly, and a large degree of confidence can be placed upon them in problems of correlation. A comparison of the other fish species of the two faunas shows a similarity in aspect, but not in species:

PHOSPHORIA

Dolophonodus uncinatus
Janassa unguicula
Campodus variabilis
Cladodus occidentalis
Hamatus phosphoriensis
Ancistriodus serratus
Placoid scales
Ctenacanthus mutabilis
C. browni
Edestus (?) sp.

EAST GREENLAND

Arctacanthus uncinatus
Janassa kochi
Agassizodus grønlandicus
Cladodus sp.
Fadenia crenulata
Copodus (?) sp.
Placoid scales
Undeterminable fin-spine

The fish member of the Permo-carboniferous in East Greenland lies immediately beneath the Productus limestones.[3] There is a general resemblance between that fauna[4] and the fauna of the Pustula member of the Phosphoria, in the top of which lies the fish-bearing bed.[5]

There remains an interesting question of priority in regard to the new genus which the two localities have in common. The writer's paper is dated February-March, 1933, and actually came off the press in March. Nielsen's paper is dated 1932, but was not received in this country until the middle of August, 1933.[6] Either paper may have actual priority and the generic name of the other paper becomes a synonym. By a strange coincidence, the specific name is the same in the two papers. If it is desired to distinguish the specimens of the two localities, these of the later paper must be given a new specific name and must be referred to the genus of the prior paper.

Nielsen suggests that the elements in question are the head-spines (frontal claspers) of the male Chimaeroids. The writer can see no basis for this assumption, but would add to his previous suggestion of a possible symphysial position, that there is a possibility that they are rostral teeth of an Euselachian similar to *Onchopristis.*

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[1] C. C. Branson, "Fish Fauna of the Middle Phosphoria Formation," *Jour. Geology,* xli: 174–183, 1933.

[2] Eigil Nielsen, "Permo-Carboniferous Fishes from East Greenland," *Meddelelser om Grønland,* 86: 3, 1932.

[3] Lauge Koch, "Carboniferous and Triassic Stratigraphy in East Greenland," *Meddelelser om Grønland,* 83: 2, 1931.

[4] H. Frebold, "Das marine Oberkarbon Ostgrönlands; leitende Fauna, Alterstellung, Palaeogeographie," *Meddelelser om Grønland,* 84: 2, 1931.

[5] C. C. Branson, "Paleontology and Stratigraphy of the Phosphoria Formation," University of Missouri Studies, Vol. V, No. 2, 1930.

[6] The chairman of the editorial committee of the Komissionen for videnskabelige Undersøgelser i Grønland has just written me that Nielsen's paper was issued from the press on October 10, 1932. *Dolophonodus* is then a synonym of *Arctacanthus,* and I now refer the Wyoming specimens to *Arctacanthus wyomingensis,* new name.