

Dawson quotes as the Indian name for the Queen Charlotte Islands, in his report on these islands, published in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1878-79.<sup>1</sup> The shell itself appears to belong to the sub-group Dentati-regulares of the Dentati, of Pictet's classification of the Ammonites in the "Paléontologie Suisse,"<sup>2</sup> and to that section of the genus *Hoplites* which Zittel calls the group of *Ammonites interruptus*.<sup>3</sup> In many of its characters it is very similar to *Hoplites sinuosus*, but it seems to have fewer and more distant ribs than that species and a different sutural line. Thus the type and only known specimen of *H. Haidaquensis* has twenty-two ribs on the outer volution, while that of *H. sinuosis*, which is almost exactly the same size, is said to have thirty-four. The sutural line of *H. Haidaquensis* seems to be more like that of *H. crassicosatus*, as figured by d'Orbigny,<sup>4</sup> in which the first and second lateral saddles are represented as broader than high, whereas the corresponding saddles of *H. sinuosus* are represented as higher than broad.

The genus *Hoplites* also was proposed by Neumayr in 1875, and is regarded as eminently characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch. *H. Haidaquensis* and *H. Canadensis* (nobis),<sup>5</sup> from the Clearwater shales and Peace River sandstones of the district of Athabasca, are typical and characteristic Canadian species of this genus. *H. McConnelli*<sup>6</sup> (nobis), from the Clearwater shales of the Athabasca, appears to be rather an aberrant member of that section of the genus which Zittel calls the "group of *Ammonites cryptoceras*." It is also most probable that the fossil from Comox, Vancouver Island, which Meek doubtfully referred to his genus *Placenticerias*, under the name *P. Vancouverense*,<sup>7</sup> is also referable to *Hoplites*.

<sup>1</sup> P. 104 B.

<sup>2</sup> Prem. partie, p. 328.

<sup>3</sup> Handb. der Paleont., vol. ii, p. 476.

<sup>4</sup> Paléont. Franc., Ter. Cret., vol. i, atlas, pl. 59, fig. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, vol. x, sect. iv, p. 118, pl. xi, figs. 3-5.

<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 117, pl. xi, figs. 2, 2 a & b.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., vol. i, No. 4, p. 370, pl. vi figs. 1, 1 a-c