

cimen, the position of this siphuncle would be close to the ventral side of the shell. Another siphuncle about the same size shows seven septal rings to the inch. In a third, consisting of a portion of the larger extremity of an individual which, when perfect, must have been at least nine inches in length, there are six septa partly preserved apparently those next the aperture. They are distant from each other about five lines, the whole being comprised within a length of thirty lines. The shell where these septa are situated is at least four inches in diameter in the transverse direction, and the siphuncle about two inches. The edges of the septa, in crossing the ventral or concave side, make at the surface a short curve towards the apex, but on the siphuncle the septal ridges cross from the dorsal to the ventral side obliquely, so that on the ventral side they are somewhat nearer the aperture than they are on the dorsal side.

The above are all the details of this species of any importance furnished by our specimens. On comparison with Salter's *P. invaginatum*, it will be seen that the septal rings do not cross the siphuncle in the same direction as they do in ours, and further, that that species is more broadly curved.

*Locality and Formation.*—Mingan Islands, Calciferous Sand-rock.

*Collectors.*—Sir W. E. Logan. J. Richardson.

#### CYRTOCERAS EXIGUUM. N. s.



Fig 17.



Fig. 18.

Fig. 17.—*Cyrtoceras exiguum*. Outline of a specimen. The dotted lines represents the supposed outline of the smaller extremity.

18.—A specimen shewing the depth of the chamber of habitation and five of the air chambers.

*Description.*—Small, slender, slightly curved; section circular. One of the specimens examined is three lines in diameter at the aperture and apparently a little less at one line and a half above. The shell then expands to a diameter of four lines at the distance of five lines from the aperture. It then tapers to two lines at a