

Maximum diameter of the only specimen known to the writer, thirty millimeters; that of the umbilicus, from suture to suture, twenty-one millimeters.

Red Deer River, Alberta, at Rocky Mountain Park, D. B. Dowling, 1906; the small specimen figured, which shows the characters of three of the outer whorls, the nuclear ones not being preserved.

In the correspondingly early stage of growth of *Peltoceras athleta*, as figured by d'Orbigny, the primary ribs have not begun to develop well defined tubercles, and they bifurcate from near the middle of each side of the outer volution.

Dr. Waagen says that a specimen of *Peltoceras annulare* or *athleta* has been found in the "vicinity of Mombas, equatorial Africa," so that the genus is now known to be represented in the mesozoic rocks of Europe, Asia, Africa and North America.

As *Peltoceras* is regarded as an exclusively Jurassic genus, it would seem most probable that the rocks at Rocky Mountain Park from which the type of *C. occidentale* was collected, are of Jurassic age. On purely palæontological grounds, also, it would seem highly likely that those presumably Jurassic rocks in Alberta which hold *P. occidentale* are of about the same age as the coarse grits from the Crow's Nest coal fields near Fernie, B.C., which hold *Cardioceras Canadense*, and as those Jurassic rocks in the Black Hills of Dakota which hold *C. cordiforme*. In a Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, published on December 17th, 1906, Professors Whitfield and Hovey have shown that *C. cordiforme* is a very variable species, especially in the adult state, and it is just possible that *C. Canadense* may prove to be only a local variety of that species. However that may be, it is abundantly clear that both *C. cordiforme* and *C. Canadense* are very closely allied to the British and European *C. cordatum*.

OTTAWA, July 12th, 1907.