

as it is with any illustration, is insufficient to show whether it is synonymous with *P. Foordi* or distinct therefrom.

In the Black River Limestone of Ontario and Quebec there are two other species of cephalopoda that may belong to the genus *Plectoceras*, though the few specimens that have yet been found of each do not give any indications of the shape or position of the sipuncle.

One of these is a large specimen from Kingston, Ont., and its immediate vicinity, of which the writer has seen three specimens. Two of these are still in the Museum of Queen's University, and the other has recently been acquired, by exchange, from the authorities of that institution, for the Museum of the Geological Survey. All three, upon the whole, agree very well with Emmons' two figures of *Inachus undatus*, and with Hall's representations of *Lituities undatus* on Plate XIII, fig. 1, and Plate XIII bis of the first volume of the Palæontology of New York. But the writer has not seen any Canadian fossil that exactly corresponds with the original of Plate XIII, fig. 3, of that publication, in which the sipuncle is represented as placed at a short distance from the venter, as in *P. Jason*. The two specimens in the Museum at Queen's show only traces of the surface markings, and the sutural line of one of them is curved concavely and shallowly backward on the side preserved, and not parallel to the obscure plicæ. The specimen now in the Ottawa Museum is a cast of the interior of the septate portion of the shell, five inches and a half in its maximum diameter, with fragments of the test attached. Its outer volution is subquadrate in transverse section, and the sutural lines are nearly straight on the sides but shallowly concave on the venter or periphery. It is doubtful whether these specimens should be called *Eurystomites undatus* (Emmons) as suggested by Hyatt, or *Plectoceras undatum* (Emmons).

The other is the *Gyroceras* (*Lituities*) *vagrans* of Billings (1857) from La Petite Chaudière Rapids, near Ottawa city, and near Mile End, Montreal. Of this species the writer has only seen two specimens, both from La Petite Chaudière. The more perfect of these is the type of the species, a very imperfect and badly pre-