eiated with the genera Ophileta and Maclurea in this country. Their Maclurea Peachii has a long spiral operculum, very unlike anything then known on this side of the Atlantic, and it was not suspected that the genus Piloceras would ever be found here at all. But we have now not only a species of Piloceras (from the Calciferous Sandrock) but also Maclurea Atlantica (from the Chazy) which latter species has an operculum almost identical with that of O. Peachii. When it is considered that evidence of this kind as it accumulates increases in its demonstrative power in a much higher ratio than do the mere number of the species (or the facts which constitute the data) the correctness of the view that the Scottish and Canadian rocks above referred to are of the same age, cannot fail to be perceived.

PILOCERAS CANADENSE. N. S.



Fig. 16.

Fig. 16.—Side view of the solid portion of the siphuncle shewing distance of the septa.

Description.—Of this species we have, besides several detached siphuncles, two fragments, each exhibiting some of the septa. The form, as nearly as it can be determined is that of a short thick curved Orthoceratite. The length of the largest specimen appears to have been about ten inches, and the diameter at the aperture four or five inches. The transverse section is oval, the narrowest side being that of the concave curvature. The siphuncle of one specimen is, at two inches and three-fourths from the apex, seventeen lines in diameter in the dorso-ventral direction, and fourteen lines in the transverse direction. On the surface of this specimen there are, on an average, six septal rings in the length of one inch. Judging from the appearance of another spe-