

1898, Professor Hyatt expressed the following opinion in regard to *Trochoceras Halli*: "Foord's species is clearly in my opinion a species of *Sphyradoceras*, in which I now include also my genera *Peismoceras* and *Systrophoceras*. This genus and *Plectoceras* are now close allies and appear together in my N.S. of the article Cephalopoda in Eastman's translation of Zittel's Text-book of Palæontology, under the family name Plectoceratidæ. What you say about the siphuncle being ventrad of center, etc., if your specimens are also heavily annulated from a comparatively early stage and trochoceran in form, or even if comparatively symmetrical, seems to me to place them better in *Sphyradoceras*." Yet, in the printed text of that article, which embodies Hyatt's latest views on the Cephalopoda, *Plectoceras* is said to be Ordovician, Silurian and gyroceratonic, and *Sphyradoceras* Silurian, Devonian and "almost exclusively torticonic of the trochoceran type."

If *Trochoceras Halli* is a *Plectoceras*, there are at least two Canadian species of that genus, whose synonymy is as follows:

PLECTOCERAS JASON (Billings).

*Nautilus Jason*, Billings. 1859. Canad. Nat. and Geol., vol. iv, p. 464.

*Plectoceras Jason*, Hyatt. 1883. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. xxii, p. 268; and (1894) Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. xxxii, p. 498.

Types: three specimens in the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada, that were collected by Sir W. E. Logan and James Richardson in 1856, from the "Chazy limestone" (not the Calciferous, as stated by Hyatt) of the Mingan Islands.

PLECTOCERAS HALLI (Foord).

*Litutes undatus*, Hall, pars. 1847. Palæont. N. York, vol. i, pl. XIII, figs. 1a and 1b (cat. excl.).

*Trochoceras Halli*, Foord. 1861. Cat. Foss. Cephal. Brit. Mus., pt. ii, p. 41, and p. 42, figs. 4a, b.

Types: two specimens in the British Museum, from the Black River limestone at Lorette. Similar specimens in the Museum of the Survey are from Lorette and other localities in the Province of Quebec, as previously stated, and Mr. Walter R. Billings has found a specimen that seems to be referable to this species in rocks of the same age near Ottawa city.

The brief description of *P. obscurum*, Hyatt, unaccompanied