

shallow grooves between them. One of these ridges is median, but the two lateral ones on each side are slightly divergent, and a bilateral symmetry is very obvious.

A considerable portion of the surface of each of these fossils is obscured by a blackish and apparently bituminous substance, so that it is difficult to trace any of the lines of growth continuously, though they are remarkably well preserved in patches. Near the lateral margins the incremental striae are simply concentric, but in the median region (where they are fine, extremely numerous and much more densely crowded than it is possible to represent them in the figure, by this mode of reproduction), each one is produced anteriorly into an angular and acutely pointed lobe, with its apex upon the summit of the median ridge. From this fact it may be inferred that the anterior margin of the dorsal side of the shell was pointed in the middle when perfect.

So far as the writer has been able to ascertain, there is no known genus of Sepiidae, fossil or recent, to which these fossils can be satisfactorily referred. They bear, no doubt, a certain general resemblance to the internal shells of *Sepia* itself, but, in the sepiostaires of all the recent species of that genus which the writer has been able to examine, the radii of the dorsal surface are broad, flattened and almost obsolete. As already suggested, they seem to indicate a new genus and species of Sepiidae, for which the name *Actinosepia Canadensis* may not be inappropriate. In any case these fossils are the first well marked remains of sepiostaires that have been found in a fossil state in Canada.

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