

Shell, at least in its immature stage, compressed, shallowly and rather widely umbilicated, with a small and minutely crenulated keel. Whorls about five, increasing rather rapidly in size and rather strongly embracing, about one-half of the sides of the inner ones being covered by the overlap of those that succeed them. Umbilicus occupying about one-third of the entire diameter, on each side, though its margin is rounded and very indistinctly defined; peripheral carina neither very prominent nor distinctly compressed.

Surface of each side of the outer volution marked with a few comparatively large and distant but narrow and acute primary radiating ribs, that commence at the suture and terminate about half way across, in a small pointed tubercle. Of these ribs there are about ten in the specimen figured. Besides them there are rather more than twice as many small short secondary ribs, that are little more than narrow, transversely elongated, compressed and acute tubercles, on the outer half of each side. The primary ribs almost bifurcate from a median tubercle, and seem to occasionally alternate with an intercalated secondary rib, but the secondary ribs are not quite continuous with any of the primaries. Between the secondary ribs, also, and parallel to them, there are a few fine radiating raised lines.

Sutural line unknown, as are also the exact shape and sculpture of the adult, and the contour of the outer lip.

Judging by Meek and Hayden's figures, specimens of *C. cordiforme* of about the same size as the fossil collected by Mr. McEvoy, have much smaller and more numerous radiating ribs, that are devoid of tubercles.

The discovery of a species of *Cardioceras* in the Crows Nest Coal fields is of considerable interest, as tending to show that the grits in which it was found are probably of Jurassic age. Associated with *Cardioceras* in these grits, there are fragments of guards of a rather slender belemnite.

Ottawa, June 6, 1903.