

This species bear some resemblance to *A. Bohemicum* of Barrande, particularly in size and in the general style of its surface markings. The ribs or riblets of this Bohemian species, however, are represented as finer and very much more numerous. Thus, according to Lindström, in *A. Bohemicum* there are as many as twenty-two riblets in a length of five millimetres, and hence, presumably, forty-four to a centimetre, but in the present species there are only from seven to nine ribs to a centimetre. Among Canadian species, *A. costulatum* would seem to be nearest to *A. Canadense*, Billings, the type of Hyatt's genus *Billingsites*, and hence may be referable to that genus. The surface markings of *A. Canadense*, however, are still unknown, or at least not preserved in any of the specimens in the Museum of the Geological Survey.

CYRTOCERAS LATICURVATUM. (Nov. sp.)

Shell large (attaining to a length of about twelve inches, as measured along the convex and presumably ventral curve), narrowly fusiform and broadest at a short distance from the body chamber, elongated, slender, and so much curved as to form a broad semi-circular arch, which is straighter anteriorly than posteriorly: sides compressed, the outline of a transverse section of the broadest part being elliptical: body chamber compressed cylindrical, more than twice as long as broad, and occupying about one-third of the entire length.

Surface markings unknown, though there are indications of faint longitudinal ribs on one of the casts.

Longitudinal sections show that the septa (thirty-five of which can be counted in one specimen) are strongly concave and about seven or eight millimetres apart near the body chamber, but much closer together at the posterior end, also that the siphuncle is almost cylindrical, but slightly contracted at the septa, exogastric and placed at