Strophomena Kingii, on the ground that the umbones of ventral values of the former are more full, and the values themselves proportionally 'more convex, than those of S. Kingii.

MOLLUSCA.

CEPHALOPODA.

ASCOCERAS COSTULATUM. (Sp. nov.)

Shell large, elliptic-subovate, longer than broad and broadest in advance of the mid-length, the neck or anterior prolongation of the body chamber being broken off in the only specimen known to the writer: outline of transverse section in the broadest part apparently elliptical, the dorsum and venter being compressed and the sides slightly expanded.

Surface transversely but rather finely ribbed, the ribs averaging from seven to nine in the length of one centimetre, and rather closer together near the aperture than in the more expanded portion.

Sigmoidal septa apparently three in number, though their distances apart, on the dorsum, cannot be ascertained. The suture, however, which forms the line of demarcation between the decurrent extremity of the body chamber and the septate portion, on both sides, is clearly defined. It shows that the body chamber extends as far backward as to within about half an inch from the blunted pointed posterior end, that it is dilated or produced laterally, towards the dorsum, for a short distance posteriorly, and concavely constricted for a much longer distance anteriorly.

Black Island,¹ Swampy Harbour, Lake Winnipeg, D. B. Dowling and L. M. Lambe, 1890: a badly preserved cast of the interior of the shell, with one side much worn, but with portions of the te_{$\nu\nu$} preserved on both the venter and dorsum.

A small island close to, but a little to the west of, Beren's or Swampy Island.