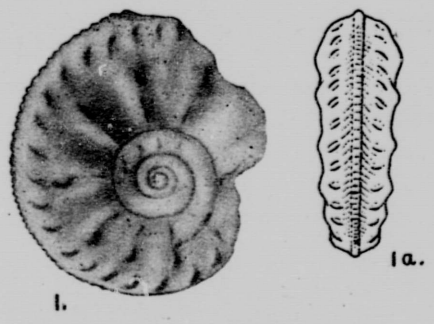
formis of Meek and Hayden, from the Jurassic rocks of the Black Hills of Dakota, that was first described in 1858, is evidently a typical *Cardioceras*.

Three years ago, in June, 1900, Mr. James McEvoy who was then on the staff of the Geological Survey, discovered a small specimen of an Ammonite, that appears to be a true *Cardioceras*, from a coarse grit near the top of a ridge running N. 20° E. and situated two miles and a quarter N. 70° E. from Fernie, B.C., about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The specimen is only a natural hollow mould of the exterior of a shell that is imperfect at the aperture and about thirty-two millimetres, or an inch and a quarter, in its maximum diameter. But, this mould is so sharply defined that good white gutta percha impressions of it, or "squeezes" from it, show both the shape and surface markings of the whole of one side of the fossil and of part of the other, remarkably well.

These impressions indicate the immature stage of a species of *Cardioceras* that seems to be very closely related to the European *C. cordatum*, but that may be provisionally named and described as follows.

CARDIOCERAS CANADENSE, nom. prov.



Cardioceras Canadense.

Fig. 1. Side view of a gutta percha impression from the natural mould collected by Mr. McEvoy.

Fig. 1*a*. Peripheral view of the same, slightly restored on one side.

Fig. 1 slightly enlarged, Fig. 1 *a* of the natural size.