

seen to be marked with fine raised lines, parallel to the ribs. Sutural line unknown.

Maximum breadth of the outer volution of the largest specimen collected, nearly two inches and three-quarters.

Hornby Island, W. Harvey, 1894: two specimens, one with most of three volutions, and the other with the whole of four volutions and a part of the fifth preserved.

It is, perhaps, doubtful whether the distinctions between *Heteroceras* and *Anisoceras* can be maintained. In the one the earlier volutions are said to be always in contact, while those of the other are described as separate and as forming an irregular open spiral. The two specimens from Hornby Island for which the foregoing provisional name is suggested, are coiled in precisely the same way as the *Heteroceras Conradi* of the Mesozoic Fossils,¹ and differ therefrom only in their much finer ribs and more particularly in the circumstance that some of these ribs bear a tubercle on each side of the periphery. On the other hand, the surface ornamentation of the only known specimens of *H. Hornbyense* is so like that of *Anisoceras Vancouverense*, that it is just possible that they may prove to be specimens of the early stage of large individuals of that species.

HETEROCERAS PERVERSUM. (Nom. prov.)

Shell sinistral, but in other respects essentially similar to that of the preceding species.

Hornby Island, W. Harvey, 1894; a single specimen about an inch and three quarters in its maximum diameter, with nearly the whole of one volution remarkably well preserved.

It is not at all unlikely that the early volutions of *H. Hornbyense* may be coiled indifferently to the right or left, and if so, that this may be a mere sinistral variety of that

¹ Geological Survey of Canada, Mesozoic Fossils, vol. I., part 2 (1879), p. 100, pl. 12, figs. 1-3.