and at least one of the tubercles, in the earlier portion of the shell, is prominent and acutely conical, thus giving the impression that the whole of the tubercles upon the ribs of both specimens may be the bases of spines. This specimen has convinced the writer that Hamiles Vancouverensis is a true Anisoceras, allied to A. armatum, Sowerby, but devoid of lateral tubercles, also that the fragment from Comox described and figured by Meek as Heteroceras Cooperi, is probably a small piece of the abruptly bent part of Anisoceras Vancouverense. A similar fragment, now in the writer's possession, was collected quite recently by Mr. Harvey at Hornby Island. It is most likely also that the fragments of the shell of a cephalopod from the Chico Group of California, for which Gabb proposed the name "? Ammonites Cooperi," are distorted pieces of A. Vancouverense, and if that be the case the laws of priority may require that the species shall be called Anisoceras Cooperi, Gabb. (sp.), as the description of Gabb's Ammonites Cooperi immediately precedes that of his Hamites Vancouverensis.

## HETEROCERAS HORNBYENSE. (Nom. prov.)

Shell dextral, depressed turbinate, much broader than high, and composed, so far as is known, of five or six rounded, ventricose volutions, which are in close contact but without embracing; spire moderately elevated; umbilicus broad and deep, exposing the whole of the inner volutions.

Surface marked with simple and not very flexuous transverse ribs. Upon the last volution one or two continuous ribs without tubercles alternate with a rib or pair of ribs which bears or bear a small but rather prominent tubercle on each side of the periphery. Usually two ribs coalesce, both above and below, at each tubercle, but occasionally a single thickened rib bears a pair of tubercles. In places, also, where the test is preserved, the surface is