

Genus GYROCERAS.

* 14. *G. NUMA*.—The only specimen of this species in the collection is a cast of the interior, which is sufficiently perfect to give us the number of the whorls and their form, but does not show the distance of the septa from each other, nor the position of the siphuncle. Shell large, consisting of about three whorls, all in contact, except a small portion of the last one at the aperture, which is disengaged. The dorso-ventral diameter of the whole coil is about 10 inches; of the two first whorls about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The transverse diameter of the third whorl at its smaller extremity is 30 lines; dorso-ventral diameter of the same about 21 lines. The dorso-ventral diameter of the last whorl at about the point where it becomes separated is 4 inches, but as only a part of the transverse section of this whorl is seen, and the shell appears to have been compressed laterally, this dimension may be too great. On the ventral side of the last whorl there is a wide, slightly depressed furrow along the median line. This also may be the result of pressure. On a part of the second whorl, six or seven shallow rounded annulations are indicated, each of them two or three lines wide, and separated by grooves of the same width. A fracture in one place shows that the septa are deeply concave. As the aperture is broken away, it cannot be determined how much of the last whorl is free in the perfect fossil, but judging from appearances I should say not much more than two inches. Corniferous.

Genus ORTHOCERAS.

15. *O. ANAX*.—Shell about 2 feet long and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the aperture. Septa from 6 to 8 in a length of 2 inches, where the diameter is 18 lines. Siphuncle nearly central, cylindrical or nearly so, 2 lines in thickness where the diameter of the shell is 16 lines.

The best specimens in the collection, (those from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in length) show none of the septa except in the 5 or 6 inches of the smaller extremity. One only, shows a single septum which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines deep where the diameter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the same locality, and in the same state of preservation, were found a number of fragments in which there are 8 or 9 septa in a length of 4 inches, where the diameter is between 2 and 3 inches. I think these all belong to the same species.

* Specimen
from Point
Pelee
pres. to the
Survey by
Rev. W. Minter
Leaborn
in 1885.