

writer specimens of it, that he (Mr. Billings) had recently found in the Government House grounds at Ottawa. But, it was not until ten years after this that Dr. H. M. Ami recorded the discovery and recognition of the species in Canada; at Ottawa in the second volume of this journal, and at Murray Bay, Whitby and Collingwood in the third volume of the "Canadian Record of Science."

TROCHOLITES PLANORBIFORMIS, Conrad.

*Trocholites planorbiformis*, Conrad. 1842. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., vol. VIII, pt. 2, p. 274, pl. XVII, fig. 1.

" " Hall. 1847. Pal. New York, vol. 1, p. 310, pl. LXXXIV, figs. 3, a-f.

"Volutions higher than wide, longitudinally striated, and with oblique obtuse, transverse lines, approaching at an angle but rounded on the centre of the back; apex profoundly depressed; back of the large volution flattened; aperture much longer than wide. *Locality*. Near Grimsby, Upper Canada, in Salmon River sandstone. This elegant shell was found in a boulder, by Mr. S. Ashmead, of this city" (Philadelphia) "and by him presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences. A specimen was kindly given me by this liberal and enterprising mineralogist" (Conrad. In addition to this, Hall says that the surface of this species is "marked by obliquely transverse ridges, which bend backwards, forming a broad curve on the dorsal line, longitudinally striated with rounded lines." And, in specimens of *T. ammonius*, from the Trenton limestone, he says that he has "rarely found the transverse and longitudinal ridges so strongly marked."

So far as the writer is aware, no other specimens of *T. planorbiformis* than the two types from Grimsby have been found in Canada, as the fossils from Montmorenci or Montmorency Falls and Lorette that Dr. Foord identified with that species in 1891, prove to be referable to the since described *T. Canadensis*, Hyatt.

Hall, in 1847, describes *T. planorbiformis* as one of the fossils of the Hudson River (Lorraine) formation of the State of New York, and his successor, Dr. John M. Clarke, in 1903, in his "Classification of the New York series of geological formations,"