Cumshewa Inlet, belongs to that section of the genus *Olcostephanus* for which M. Pavlow has since proposed the subgenus *Virgatites*.[1]

HOPLITES HAIDAQUENSIS. (Sp. nov.)

Plate VII, figs. 2, 2 *a* & 2 *b*.

Shell small, strongly costate and widely umbilicated, the umbilicus, as measured from suture to suture, occupying about one-third of the entire diameter. Volutions about three, though the nucleus is not preserved in the only specimen collected, increasing rather rapidly in size and slightly embracing: the outer one moderately convex, a little broader than high, the outline of a transverse section being subpentagonal if made through one of the ribs, or not far from circular if in the centre of one of the grooves between them: aperture nearly circular but shallowly emarginate by the encroachment of the preceding volution.

Surface marked by large and prominent, simple and nearly straight, transverse ribs, which are separated by rather broad concave grooves. The ribs, which are equal in length, are most elevated on the outer or peripheral portion of the last volution, and in the median line of the periphery there is a single angular notch on each rib which scarcely interrupts the continuity of the rib.

Sutural line not clearly defined, but apparently not very complicated nor much branched. The first and second lateral saddles appear to be much broader than high, and doubly incised rather than ramose at the summits. The first lateral lobe seems to be trifurcate above and unusually small, though apparently much larger than any of the others except the siphonal lobe.

Maximum diameter of the only specimen collected, twenty nine millimetres: greatest breadth of the same, twelve mm.

The specific name suggested for this little Ammonite is a modification of the word Hai-da-kwe-a, which Dr. G. M.

[1] Op. cit., p. 471