

Carboniferous formation. One specimen the property of the Redpath Museum, McGill University, Montreal.

LONSDALEIA PICTOENSE, Billings, sp.

*Lithostrotion Pictoense*, Billings. 1868. Dawson's Acadian Geology, second edition, p. 285, fig. 83.

Corallum compound, fasciculate, composed of long, upright, flexuous, cylindrical corallites that increase freely by lateral calicinal gemmation and are separated from each other by spaces of variable width though frequently in contact. Corallites attaining a breadth of about 10 mm., the young ones beginning with a diameter of between 2 and 3 mm. Epitheca complete. Internal structure consisting of a circumferential vesicular zone, in breadth equal to about one-fifth the diameter of the corallite, defined within by a stout inner wall that encloses a tabulate area at the centre of which is a comparatively large columella about 1 mm. in thickness. From the inner wall converge short, strong, well defined septa that are occasionally extended outward into the vesicular zone and more rarely reach the outer wall. The septa extend only about half-way across the space between the inner wall and the columella; alternating with them are observed occasionally rudimentary septa which are also indicated in the outer wall in those exceptional instances when the primary septa traverse the peripheral vesicular area. Tabulæ moderately regular, about twelve in a space of 5 mm., inclined slightly upward at their junction with the inner wall and rising suddenly and inosculating with each other near the centre so as to form the columella. Vesicles of the outer area long and narrow, formed by curved plates rather unequal in size, that are directed obliquely upward and outward and fill the space between the two walls.

Represented in the collection by a small fragment, roughly 4 cent. broad and over 2 cent. high, embedded in compact limestone that hides the exact characters of the surface of the corallites.