

annulated somewhat irregularly by well marked ridges and constrictions and by minor ridges of growth, the whole outer surface when sufficiently well preserved shewing fine, close-set, transverse raised lines about twelve in the space of 1 mm. as well as longitudinal septal striations; type specimen 6 cent. long, as measured on the convex curve, imperfect below where the basal part, possibly about 3 or 4 cent. in length, has been broken off. Calyx shallowly concave, smooth at the bottom with the septa prominent on the margin and sides. Tabulæ broad, flat, usually bent down at the edge, close-set, forming a definite central area a little over 1 cent. in breadth. Septa rather crooked, of two lengths, the larger reaching the tabulæ and often encroaching on them, the smaller not quite half the length of the larger ones, irregular, rather poorly defined, numbering in all about sixty. Vesicular zone outside the tabulæ, averaging about 5 mm. in breadth, made up of unequal, arched, dissepiments directed upward and outward between the septa.

*Locality and formation.*—Kennetcook, Nova Scotia, collected by Professor How; lower Carboniferous formation; one specimen belonging to the collection of the Redpath Museum McGill University, Montreal.

DIPHYPHYLLUM CÆSPITOSUM, Hall, sp.

*Diplophyllum cæspitosum*, Hall. 1852. Palæont. New York, vol. II, p. 116, pl. XXXIII, figs. 1 a-r.

*Cyathophyllum pelagicum*, Billings. 1862. Geol. Surv. Canada, Palæoz. Fossils, vol. I, p. 108.

“ *pelagicum*, Billings. 1866. Geol. Surv. Canada, Cat. Silur. Foss. Anticosti, p. 34.

*Diplophyllum cæspitosum*, Nicholson, 1875. Rep. Palæont. Prov. Ontario, p. 59.

Corallum aggregate, composed of upright, slender flexuous, cylindrical corallites, increasing by lateral gemmation and forming large colonies. Corallites varying in diameter from about 5 to 8 mm., frequently touching each other, covered by