

nothing but the regularly curved laminae throughout the whole coenosteum. The most serious difficulty in the identification of *C. striatellum* in the Guelph is the fact that Nicholson states that astrorhizal systems are absent, while in the Guelph examples they appear to be present. However only one system was observed in a considerable number of sections, so that it is reasonable to suppose they were overlooked by Nicholson. If my conclusions are correct, *C. striatellum* is much more abundant than *C. ostiolatum* and occurs at all the typical localities.

CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Nich.*—Plate I, Fig. 6

- CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Nicholson*, Mon. Brit. Strom., pt. 11,
p. 43, fig. 3, 1886.
CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Nicholson*, Ann. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xix,
p. 8, pl. 2, figs. 3 and 4, 1887.
CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Nicholson*, Mon. Brit. Stromatop., pt. 2,
p. 152, pl. 19, figs. 1-5, 1888.
CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Whiteaves*, Pal. Fossils, vol. iii, pt. ii,
p. 52, 1895.
CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Whiteaves*, Can. Rec. Sci., vol. vii, No. 3,
p. 135, 1896.
CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Whiteaves*, Pal. Fossils, vol. iii, pt. iv,
p. 328, 1906.

Nicholson's description of the above species as given in his monograph (op. cit.) is as follows:—

"The coenosteum in this species is laminar and cake-like, of variable size, but of small thickness, full-grown examples having a diameter of 15 cm. or more, with a thickness in the centre of from 2 to 3 cm. The under surface is covered with a concentrically wrinkled epitheca. The superior side of the coenosteum is flat, or slightly undulated, but is quite free from "mamelons". The surface exhibits, when well preserved, numerous vermiculate and inosculating ridges formed by rows of elongated tubercles. Small and remote astrorhizae may sometimes be recognized in thin section but their development is imperfect, and I have not detected their presence on the free surface.