Longitudinal sections through the centre of large specimens shew that the calyx is not very deep, and that its cavity occupies but a small proportion of the entire length. Below the calyx the corallum is filled with strongly developed and apparently thickened septa, with well-marked dissepiments between them, and these septa, with their dissepiments, unite in the centre in such a way as to form a large irregularly reticulated pseudo-columella, which projects slightly above the centre of the base of the calyx, as a boss of irregular shape, but with a narrowly rounded summit.

This fine coral is especially abundant, and attains to a large size in the Red River valley, at St. Andrews, Lower Fort Garry and East Selkirk, Manitoba, where it was collected by Dr. R. Bell in 1880, by T. C. Weston and A. McCharles in 1884, by L. M. Lambe in 1890, and by D. B. Dowling in 1891. On the western side of Lake Winnipeg a few rather smaller and much less perfect specimens of this coral were collected at Jack Head Island, Manitoba, by D. B. Dowling and L. M. Lambe in 1890, at Dog Head, Manitoba, Selkirk Island, Keewatin, and on the main shore off the north end of Selkirk Island, Saskatchewan, by D. B. Dowling in 1891. Α small specimen, which is apparently referable to this species, was collected at the junction of the Little and Great Churchill rivers by Dr. R. Ball in 1879.

Streptelasma robustum appears to be readily distinguishable, by its very much larger size and much more robust habit of growth, from the well-known S. corniculum of Hall. It seems to bear somewhat the same kind of relationship to S. corniculum that the Receptaculites Oweni of the Cambro-Silurian rocks of the west does to the eastern fossil known by the rather inappropriate name of R. occidentalis, and that Murchisonia teretiformis (or M. major) of the same rocks does to the eastern M. bellicincta.

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