

floors appear to be developed with greater frequency and are consequently closer together than in *A. pentagonum*, Goldfuss, from which this species differs in many essential points. Between the lamellar septa arched dissepiments curve downward to meet the tabulæ.

*Locality and formation.*—West Point, Grand Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, R. Bell, 1866, and Grand Manitoulin Island, J. Townsend. 1883; Niagara formation.

CLISIOPHYLLUM BILLINGSI, Dawson, sp.

*Cyathophyllum Billingsi*, Dawson. 1868. Acadian Geology, second edition, p. 287, fig. 84 b.

Corallum simple, turbinate, evenly curved, annulated by distinct ridges of growth, terminating above in a shallow calyx; nearly 5 cent. long as measured on the convex curve, 18 mm. broad near the top. Epitheca complete, thin, with very fine, close-set, transverse growth lines and longitudinal septal striæ. Internally a narrow peripheral, vesicular area, in breadth equal to about one-fifth the maximum diameter of the corallum and made up of small convex plates arching upward and outward, surrounds a broad inner zone of vesicles that are directed upward and inward and fill the interseptal spaces, the centre being occupied by a columella that appears at the bottom of the calyx as a thin, laterally compressed projection. Septa about seventy-two in number, of two sizes alternating with each other, the primaries well developed, a few of them passing to the centre the remainder almost reaching the centre, the secondaries very short. In the calyx the secondaries appear only at the periphery but the primaries are conspicuous as sharp-edged lamellæ converging toward the centre. On the surface where the epitheca has been removed by weathering the outer edges of the two orders of septa are exposed as longitudinal ribs of equal strength with the horizontal edges of the vesicular plates filling the spaces between them.

*Locality and formation.*—Lower Stewiacke, county of Colchester, Nova Scotia, collected by Mr. C. F. Hartt: lower