

*Silurian and Devonian Fossils of Canada.*

SYRINGOPORA VERTICILATA, (Goldfuss.)

(Goldfuss, *Petr. Germ.*, vol. i. p. 76, note 25, 26.)

*Description.*—Forming large masses, corallites nearly straight, about two lines in diameter, and from two to three lines distant; connecting tubes three or four lines distant, verticillating, or three or four radiating from the main tube at the same level in different directions, like the spokes of a wheel.

*Formation and Locality.*—Upper Silurian. Head of Lake Temiscaming. Goldfuss' specimens were from Lake Huron.

*Collector.*—Sir W. E. Logan.

SYRINGOPORA RETEFORMIS (Billings).

*Description.*—Forming large masses; corallites much geniculated, frequently anastomosing or connecting by stout processes; diameter of corallites about two-thirds of a line, distant from each other from half-a-line to a line and a-half; distance of connecting processes one line to three lines, usually about two lines.

*Formation and Locality.*—Upper Silurian. Isthmus Bay; Lake Huron.

*Collector.*—A. Murray.

SYRINGOPORA DEBILIS (Billings).

*Description.*—Corallites a little more than half a line in diameter, distant one or two diameters; connecting processes slender, distant one or two lines.

*Formation and Locality.*—Upper Silurian. L'Anse à la Vieille.

*Collector.*—Sir W. E. Logan.

SYRINGOPORA TUBIPOROIDES, (Yandell and Shumard.)

(*Contributions to the Geology of Kentucky*, page 8; 1847.)

(M. Edwards and L. Haime, *Polypiers fossiles des terrains paléozoïques*, p. 292.)

*Description.*—This species is found in large masses of long slightly flexuous corallites. These have a diameter of about one line and a-half, and owing to their flexuosity, are at times in contact, and often two, three or four lines apart. In large colonies which have grown luxuriantly without the interference of disturbing causes, the corallites are more regular than in the smaller or stunted groups, in which the corallites are much bent and confused. The connecting processes are very short and distant, and appear to be sometimes mere inosculation of the stems. The