admitted that differences exist, particularly in the presence of astrorhizal systems and the absence of even rudiments of pillars. *Rosenella glenelgensis* occurs in some abundance at Durham and Elora.

Section B. (Milleporoid Group.)

Family—STROMATOPORIDAE, *Nicholson*

Genus—STROMATOPORA, *Goldfuss*

STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Dawson*. Plate IV, Figs. 3-4

COENOSTROMA GALTENSE, *Dawson*, Life's Dawn on the Earth, p. 160, 1875.
COENOSTROMA GALTENSE, *Dawson*, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. Lond., vol. xxv, p. 52, 1879.
Cf. STROMATOPORA CONSTELLATA, *Hall*, Palaeontol. New York, 3: 324, 1852.
STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Nicholson*, Mon. Brit. Strom., p. 173, 1891.
STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Whiteaves*, Pal. Fossils, vol. iii, p. 52, 1895.
STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Whiteaves*, Can. Rec. Sci., vol. vii, p. 136, 1896.
STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Clarke and Ruedemann*, N. Y. State Museum, Memoir 5, p. 36, pl. i, fig. 13, 1903.
STROMATOPORA GALTENSIS, *Whiteaves*, Pal. Fossils, vol. iii, p. 328, 1906.

Sir William Dawson's description of this species was made at a time when the nature of *Stromatopora* was but little understood; in consequence it is impossible to recognize the species from any description yet published. In his monograph Professor Nicholson refers to a specimen examined by him and states that the minute structure is much destroyed by mineralization but that the species is closely allied or identical with *S. typica*, von Rosen. Nicholson is also of the opinion that both these species are probably identical with *S. constellata*, Hall. With the view of attempting to clear up this difficulty I have endeavoured to obtain a view of Dawson's type but have been unsuccessful. Professor Clarke of the New York State Geological Survey has kindly furnished me with sections of *S. constellata* from the Cobleskill and Dr. B. E. Walker has presented to the museum a specimen of *S. typica* from the Wenlock limestone of England which had been identified by Nicholson.

In the Guelph collection examined there are two species of true *Stromatopora* (omitting *S. antiqua*) and one or two of