exists no substantial difference between the Russian and the British specimens, which I have here included in the present species. Any apparent differences which are present may probably be accounted for by the fact that the Esthonian specimens are silicified, and have therefore undergone considerable alteration.

"*Distribution.—Clathrodictyon striatellum*, D'Orbigny, occurs in the Ordovician rocks of Esthonia (in the "Ikholm'sche Schichten"); but elsewhere it is only known as a Silurian species. It is common in the Wenlock Limestone of Britain (Dudley, Ironbridge, Dormington, &c.), and it is also found in the Wenlock Limestone of Wisby, Gotland."

It should also be noted that Nicholson was originally of the opinion that *C. striatellum* occurred in the Niagara for he mentions the species in the report on the Palaeontology of Ontario as being common in the Niagara at Thorold and rare at Rockwood. Later he seems to have altered his opinion for it is not mentioned in his monograph. I am forced to the conclusion that many examples hitherto ascribed to *C. ostiolatum* belong properly to this species. The skeletal fibre is remarkably similar, so much so, that it is impossible to make a distinction. The main difference seems to be that the laminae in *C. striatellum* are more crumpled than in the other species. With such material as we have it is impossible to make this distinction; furthermore some specimens from the European localities are not more crumpled than undoubted examples of *C. ostiolatum*. Nicholson himself admits that considerable variation occurs in this respect. However the crucial test is the presence of the "cylinders". Without these structures it seems impossible to ascribe a specimen to *C. ostiolatum*. Many of the specimens examined are entirely without this typical arrangement of the laminae; these are not parts only, but large pieces, four inches by eight. Further, large specimens of perfect hemispherical shape show