

of connecting arms typical of the genus. Nothing is presented by such sections beyond the cut ends of the pillars, and the obliquely severed upturned edges of the laminae. Typical examples are easily distinguished from *A. tenuifilatum*, but intermediate forms connect the two species, so that one is tempted to regard the examples under discussion as representing a variety only of the latter species.

*Localities*.—Pagwachuan River, Station 641, W. J. Wilson, July, 1904; Pagwachuan River near mouth, W. J. Wilson, July, 1904; Little Current River, 17 miles from mouth, July, 1903.

STROMATOPORA CONSTELLATA, Hall.

The specimens listed below appear to be identical with *S. hudsonica*, Dawson. In the writer's opinion this species is indistinguishable from Hall's type, and therefore his name should have precedence.

*Localities*.—Equan River, D. B. Dowling. Little Current River, Station 67, W. J. Wilson, July, 1903.

STROMATOPORA CARTERI, Nich.

In his description of this species Nicholson states that he identifies one specimen from a boulder on Hayes River. There can be little doubt that the present example is also referable to the same species. The coenosteum shows the same irregular shape, astorhizae are feeble or wanting, and the character of the reticulation is the same. The only difference is that the horizontal elements show more persistency than Nicholson's figures suggest. The specimen is not well enough preserved to reveal the tabulae of the zooidal tubes.

*Locality*.—Pagwachuan River, Station 641, W. J. Wilson, July, 1904.

STROMATOPORA WILSONI, sp. nov.

This species is founded on a poorly preserved specimen, but one which presents features rendering it impossible to ascribe it to any known species. The coenosteum is irregular and botryoidal in its manner of growth, and the surface is without mamelons. Astorhizal systems are poorly developed and do not seem to be superimposed. The skeletal fibre is minutely fibrous, and the character of the reticulation like that of *S. carteri* but much finer.

Vertical sections show both pillars and laminae to be fairly persistent, but absolutely fused after the manner of true *Stromatopora*. About four laminae and five or six pillars occur in the space of one mm. The specimen is too badly preserved to show the tabulae of the zooidal tubes.