

*Original description.*—"Corallum composite, apparently forming large depressed hemispherical colonies. Corallites from 9 to 15 lines across, the calice slightly concave in the outer half of the width, the central depression three or four lines wide. There are about fifty septo-costal radii in a corallite 14 lines across." "This species differs from *Strombodes pentagonus* and *Strombodes striatus* (both of which occur in the same beds) in having much coarser radii."

Additional specimens were collected by J. Townsend on Grand Manitoulin Island in 1883; one specimen in particular shews the structure admirably.

Further details as to the growth of the corallum are here appended—Corallum composite, explanate, discoidal, sometimes over 13 cent. broad and 3 cent. thick, upper surface flat or slightly convex. Corallites upright, confluent, varying in breadth from 2 to 3 cent., with shallowly concave calyces whose boundaries are poorly defined and only slightly elevated. Calyces with a well marked, rather deep and comparatively broad central pit, averaging nearly 1 cent. in width, having steep at times almost vertical sides and a flat bottom. Tabulæ, forming a well defined axial area, flat or slightly convex, turned down at their edges, as broad as the pit is wide, about sixteen in a space of 5 mm. Septa, numbering from about forty to fifty-two, lamellar and uninterrupted in a narrow area surrounding the tabulæ, of two orders, the primaries reaching the centre of the tabulæ as carinæ, the secondaries not infringing on the tabulæ; beyond the confines of the central pit their vertical continuity is interrupted and they radiate outward as gradually broadening flatly convex ribs, reaching a maximum breadth of 2 mm. at the edge of the calycinal extension where they meet the septal ribs of adjacent calyces. Pore-openings in the septal ribs have not been recognized in specimens belonging to this species. The vesicular structure supporting the calycinal floors developed at intervals in the upward growth of the colony is composed of blister-like plates that are rather smaller and less convex than in other species of the genus, also the radially folded calycinal