

as to their identity with *Stromatoporella elora*. The coenosteum cannot be described as to its external features, for only small fragments are available, but it seems to have been spreading in character and to have been bent into sharp folds. The thickness must have been at least 3 mm. but may have been much greater. Latilaminar structure is not very pronounced. The fibre and included calcite are of much the same colour so that the interpretation of thin sections is almost impossible. Well polished surfaces are much more satisfactory than thin sections.

The coenosteum is seen to be made up of a series of comparatively stout radial pillars which are connected at frequent intervals by delicate horizontal arms. These arms are somewhat flexuous, do not arise in whorls, and are very incompletely continuous so as to form laminae. Passing vertically through the coenosteum, in part between the horizontal arms, in part along the sides of the pillars and in part through the very centre of these elements are delicate zooidal tubes, apparently devoid of tabulae.

Vertical sections (Pl. V, Fig. 5) show the distinct vertical pillars, approximately parallel, and distant from each other about one-eighth of a millimetre so that four pillars and their interspaces appear in one mm. The connecting horizontal elements are much more frequent, as many as eight or ten occurring in the space of one mm. The horizontal elements, while not strictly formed into laminae, nevertheless show some regularity in arrangement, enough to justify the terms "laminae" and "interlaminar spaces." The vertical tubes are seen most frequently crowded into the side of the pillars, although some penetrate the coenosteum among the arms.

Tangential sections (Pl. V, Figs. 2, 6; Pl. VI, Fig. 7) if cut along an interlaminar space show more or less distinctly the end ends of the pillars but in no case are they at all comparable in clearness of outline with the vertical section. Where