

developed, small, numerous, curving upward and outward between the septa, appearing in radial sections of the corallites as slightly convex plates enclosing narrow and comparatively long spaces. In tangential sections near the surface the dissepiments are seen to be angular midway between the septa, both halves of a dissepiment curving downward toward each other convexly. The dissepiments on either side of a septum generally correspond, so that at the surface with the scant development of the septa in that part, they appear as close-set horizontal wavy lines simulating the structure of *Chonophyllum*, more particularly that of *C. magnificum*, Billings.

*Locality and formation.*—South-west Point, Anticosti, division 4 of the Anticosti group, four specimens collected by J. Richardson in 1856. Portage Bay, Grand Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, R. Bell and H.G. Vennor, 1865; Clinton and Niagara formations.

CYATHOPHYLLUM SPENCERI, sp. nov

*Acerularia profunda*, Billings. 1876. Geol. Surv. Canada, Rep. Progress 1874-75, p. 68.

*Cyathophyllum profundum*, Whiteaves. 1892. Geol. Surv. Canada, Contr. Canad. Palæont., vol I, pt. IV, p. 267.

" *profundum*, var., Whiteaves. 1892. Ibid, p. 268, pl. XXXVI, figs. 4, 4a.

Corallum composite, formed of closely connected, crowded, polygonal generally hexagonal corallites that diverge from a small base and form thick somewhat explanate masses; largest specimen seen about 15 cent. broad and 6 cent. thick or high. Frequently spaces are left between the corallites at or near the edge of the corallum due to the less crowded growth of the corallites here and their assumption of a more nearly cylindrical form. A line of contact between contiguous corallites is recognizable, shewing that each corallite is contained inside its own walls, also some specimens have been preserved in such a manner as to admit of the corallites being separated from each other