## 16 PARKS : STROMATOPOROIDS OF THE GUELPH

the section more or less closely coincides with a concentric lamina, the cut ends of the radial pillars are more closely set and larger in size, and often form a sort of mosaic pavement, or at other times a loose reticulation. Tangential sections are also unlike similar sections of most species of this genus in the apparent absence of astrorhizal canals.

" Obs .- In its general features Clathrodictyon striatellum can hardly be confounded with any other member of the genus. In external and superficial characters it makes a close approach to C. regulare, Rosen, but its size is usually much greater, its general texture is coarser, and its internal structure is quite different. Its most distinctive characters are the gentle and regular undulation of the concentric laminac, and the peculiar form of the radial pillars which spring, very commonly by a double base, from the under sides of the laminae, and often fall short of the upper surface of the lamina next below. The exposed surfaces of the concentric laminae is well preserved examples show, much more clearly than is usual in the genus, the presence of innumerable zooidal pores. The radial pillars produce no connecting processes or " arms "; whereas these structures are occasionally developed in C. regulare. Lastly, the present form shows a more complete absence of the astrorhizal system, so far as my observation goes, than is the case in any related form of Clathrodictyon.

"My identification of this form as the one which D'Orbigny had in view in establishing his Stromatopora striatella is based upon an examination of Lonsdale's original specimen, which served as the type of the species to the French palaeontologist, and which is now in the British Museum. My identification of Stromatopora mammillata, Fr. Schmidt, with D'Orbigny's species, is based upon specimens of the former kindly given me by Magister Schmidt himself. I have figured a portion of the surface, and also \*angential and vertical sections of one of these specimens. These will show that there

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