corneous or chitinous structures, of articulations,—of a central virgula, as in the Graptolitidæ, or of marginal hydrotheca, as in the hydroids and graptolites. The species may form the type of a new genus of palæozoic marine algæ, for which the name *Trichochondrites* might not be inappropriate, and characterised by a continuous frondose thallus, an extremely slender rhachis, and crowded linear lateral ramifications.

CHONDRITES GRACILLIMUS. (Sp. nov.)

Thallus frondose, continuous, pinnately partite, with a slender rhachis, which is nearly a millimetre in breadth about the mid-height, but narrower at and near the base and apex, and apparently flattened, with no indications of a central axis or virgula. Lateral ramifications simple, unbranched, narrower than the rhachis, averaging about one millimetre apart, the longest about fifteen mm. in length, divergent in the same plane outward and a little upward, but shewing no traces of hydrothecæ or cell openings on their margins : basal attachment unknown.

Inmost Island, Kinwow Bay, Lake Winnipeg, T. C. Weston, 1884: one well defined and nearly perfect specimen, though its minute structure is not preserved.

This specimen is so similar in general shape to some of the Devonian and Carboniferous species of *Plumalina* that the writer has long been under the impression that it could be referred to that genus. It is also equally similar in general shape to the *Buthograptus laxus* of Hall, from the Trenton shales of Wisconsin. According to S. A. Miller,¹ *Ptilophyton*, Dawson, is a synonym of *Plumalina*, and the writer is informed by Sir J. W. Dawson that he has recently ascertained that *Buthograptus laxus* is exactly congeneric with *Ptilophyton*. In Hall's original description of *Plumalina*,² the specimens described are said to

¹ North American Geology and Palacontology, 1889, p. 136.

² Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, Vol. III., p 175.