

Corallum forming laminar or discoidal expansions, composed of confluent corallites whose calyces open on the surface with scarcely any line of demarcation between them; reaching a breadth of 9 cent. and a thickness of between 2 and 3 cent. Calyces, varying in width from 8 to 12 mm., flat or shallowly concave in the marginal area, with a circular, elevated rim surrounding a central pit 3 or 4 mm. in diameter, from which radiate the septa as narrow convex ribs having a maximum breadth of about 5 mm. The elevated rims surrounding the pits stand, in some specimens, much more prominently above the surrounding sunken calycinal extension than in others, whilst at times they develop into salient, conical projections with the pit forming an excavation at the top. Lateral junction of contiguous calyces sometimes very slightly raised, more often seen as a plane surface in which no dividing line is apparent. Septa averaging thirty in number: as in other species of the genus, lamellar and continuous vertically in the vicinity of the central pit, converted on the flat calicinal margin into surface ribs that join those of neighbouring calyces; of two orders, alternating with each other within the pit, the primaries reaching the centre or leaving a narrow, circular smooth spot at the centre, the secondaries not continued beyond the sides of the pit. As in *A. pentagonum*, Goldfuss, a coalescence of the inner septal ends in sets of twos and their continuance as single septa is often observed. Double rows of pore-openings are present in the septal ridges. The dissepimental and vesicular structure is similar to that of *A. pentagonum* only proportionately smaller. Small flat tabulæ occur in the centre of the visceral chamber.

*Locality and formation.*—Five miles west of Chicotte River, Anticosti, J. Richardson, 1856; Owen Sound, Ont., J. Townsend, 1874 to 1883; north end of Lake Temiscaming, Que., R. Bell, 1887; Niagara formation.

ARACHNOPHYLLUM EXIMIUM, Billings, sp.

*Strombodes eximius*, Billings. 1866. Geol. Surv. Canada, Cat. Silur. Foss. Anticosti, p. 93.