

Nicholson's description in the last article cited above is as follows :—" The coenosteum in this species is mostly laminar or hemispherical with a concentrically wrinkled epitheca. The surface is more or less undulated, but without definite eminences or "mamelons", the concentric laminae usually exfoliating concentrically round elevated points. Astrorhizae are apparently wanting.

" As regards internal structure, vertical sections (Pl. I, Fig. 4) show that the concentric laminae are comparatively remote, about four interlaminar spaces, and therefore five laminae, occupying the space of 1 mm.; but the interlaminar spaces are wider over the convexities of the undulated laminae. The concentric laminae are thrown into successive undulations, which are more pronounced in some specimens than in others, but are always gentle and regularly curved. The laminae are also regularly crumpled in the same manner as in *C. reticulatum*, but less completely, so that there is no appearance in vertical sections of rows of lenticular vesicles, such as are so characteristic of the latter species. Each infolding of the lamina is, however, prolonged downwards into the interlaminar space below in the form of a more or less complete radial pillar. Some of the radial pillars are quite short, others project about half-way into the interlaminar space; others cross the space and become connected with the lamina below; finally, a few spring from the upper sides of the laminae. A further very characteristic point about the radial pillars is that they are very commonly double at their bases, where they spring from their producing lamina.

" Tangential sections (Pl. I, Fig. 3; Pt. VI, Fig. 8) of this species are much more characteristic than is usual in the genus *Clathrodictyon*. Where such a section traverses an interlaminar space, the cut ends of the radial pillars are seen in the form of dark granular masses, of considerable size, and usually of a more or less elongated or oval shape. Where