

divisions again once or twice cleft at their summits; the undivided and partially divided portions narrowest below, widening above and widest at the commencement of each division, averaging from three to four millimetres in breadth in the narrowest places, and from fourteen to fifteen mm. in the widest.

Inmost or Birch Island, Kinnow Bay, Lake Winnipeg, T. C. Weston, 1884: four nearly perfect and well-defined specimens, and seven similar but imperfect ones.

CHONDRITES CUPRESSINUS. (Sp. nov.)

Thallus frondose, continuous and consisting of a long, slender and extremely narrow rhachis, with numerous short, crowded and variously divided lateral ramifications: base of attachment unknown. The rhachis is flat, erect, nearly straight and scarcely more than half a millimetre in its maximum breadth. The lateral ramifications are linear, pinnately partite, or possibly verticillate, opposite, divergent and spreading outward and a little upward. They decrease very gradually in length from below upward, and are either doubly bifurcate, bifurcate with both of the ultimate ramifications trifurcate, or bifurcate with one of the ultimate branchlets trifurcate and the other single.

Cat Head, Lake Winnipeg, D. B. Dowling and L. M. Lambe, 1890: one specimen, which has been split longitudinally down the centre into two pieces of nearly equal size.

To the naked eye this specimen has much the appearance of the polypary of a recent hydroid, and especially of that of the well-known *Sertularia cupressina*, L., which Professor Allman now refers to *Thuiaria*. When viewed under an ordinary simple lens, however, it has obviously more the aspect of a plant, although its minute tissues are not preserved. There are no indications of any