belongs It is the occurrence of this example towards the north of the region that induces the belief that the geological horizon is there lower than farther to the southward.

Locality.—Limestone Rapids, Fawn Branch, Severn River, A. P. Low, 1886.

Another specimen presents an epitheca comparable with that of *C. vesiculosum* and also shows a faint evidence of the typical structure. Its identification is, however very questionable.

Locality.—Little Current River, 37 miles from mouth, W. J. Wilson, July, 1903.

CLATHRODICTYON DRUMMONDENSE, *Parks.*

This species occurs on Drummond and Manitoulin Islands and at Louisville, Ky. A full description may be found in the above-mentioned University of Toronto Study. Briefly it is characterized by a coarser structure than *C. vesiculosum*, and like that species it is capable of considerable variation in the crumpling of its laminae. The present example differs from the type in a more marked crumpling and consequent irregularity, and in the fact that this appearance is presented in bands corresponding, no doubt, to seasons of growth. If the laminae of this species are bent into "chevron-like folds" it passes into *C. fastigiatum* and there is no doubt that a close relationship exists between the two.

Locality.—Rainy Island, Attawapiskat River, Robert Bell, 1886. (See Pal. Fos. Vol. 111, Pt. IV, p. 244).

CLATHRODICTYON FASTIGIATUM, *Nich.*

A fragment, in all probability referable to this species, is found in association with *Actinostroma tenuifilatum* and *Stromatopora carteri*. The minute structure is largely indeterminate, but the vesicular character of the interspaces and the folding of the laminae are faintly perceptible.

Locality.—Station 641, Pagwachuan River, W. J. Wilson, July, 1904.

CLATHRODICTYON VARIOLARE, *von Rosen.*

A very small fragment is referred to this species. As its vertical extent is only a couple of millimetres, it is manifestly impossible to see the rows of large vesicles which alone distinguish the species from *C. vesiculosum*. It is, however, possible to make out the character of the fibre, and this, taken in connection with the mammillated surface, renders the above identification highly probable.

Locality.—Equan River, D. B. Dowling.