

Vertical sections of the reversed specimens (Pl. III, Fig. 1) show no new features. The peculiar appearance due to the method of mineralization above described is to be seen on the face of most polished specimens.

From *Labechia conferta*, Lons., the present species differs in the smaller size and more remote position of the pillars and in the coarser character of the connecting bars. From *L. canadensis*, Nich., it differs in the much finer nature of the whole coenosteum. *Labechia durhamensis* occurs in abundance, particularly in the reversed condition, at Durham, Galt, Guelph, Elora and throughout the Guelph of Ontario.

*LABECHIA MINORA*, *sp. nov.* Plate III, Figs. 2, 5, 6

Coenosteum large, spreading, gently undulating, reaching a width of at least two feet. Thickness unknown but must have been considerable, perhaps ten inches or a foot. Coenosteum composed of distinct latilaminae varying from four to eight mm. in thickness. The only specimens known are in the reversed condition so that no information is available regarding the surface condition of the species.

The coenosteum appears to have been composed of well marked vertical pillars and flexuous connecting bars. The size of these pillars cannot be stated with accuracy but they seem to vary from one-tenth to one-fifth of one mm. in diameter. The space between the pillars is likewise not to be stated with certainty as considerable variation was observed. This uncertainty however is doubtless to be attributed to the poor state of preservation rather than to an organic difference in the distribution of the pillars.

Vertical sections (Pl. III, Fig. 2) show the clear calcite filling the cavities left by the solution of the pillars and their connecting arms.

Tangential sections (Pl. III, Figs. 5, 6) show the cut ends of the pillars as clear spaces, here and there connected by oc-