is a series of cylindrical masses, each composed of laminae concentric with its long axis, and each terminating (probably at both ends though this is not shown) in a rounded nipple-shaped extremity. Superiorly these laminated cylinders are enveloped by laminae concentric to the whole mass, so that the outermost surface is simply undulating." (Pl. II, Fig. 1.)

Nicholson's amended description as contained in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 1887, is in part as follows :—" Coenosteum massive, composed of concentrically laminated parallel cylinders, which are more or less enveloped by laminae concentric with the entire colony, and which terminate superficially in blunt nipple-shaped prominences. Under surface unknown. Surface of the laminae smooth or with exceedingly fine granulations, without tubercles or mamelons. Astrorhizae well developed, each system having a vertical, wall-less axial canal, which opens on the surface of the laminae by a slightly projecting round aperture. As regards internal structure, the skeleton is composed of exceedingly delicate laminae, about five of which occupy the space of 1 millim. The laminae are curved in conformity with the curvature of the fossil, and are not at all, or but slightly, inflected or crumpled. Each lamina gives off downwards numerous close-set and delicate radial pillars, which may or may not reach the lamina below. The interlaminar cells are thus more or less quadrangular in shape, though often incomplete." (Pl. II, Fig. 2.)

Nicholson's description of the skeletal matter of *C. ostiolatum* conforms very closely to that given for *C. striatellum*. Both species have five very delicate laminae to the mm. and in both some of the pillars fail to reach the next lamina. It would appear that the laminae are less crumpled in *C. ostiolatum*, but this feature is very difficult to determine. Further, although not mentioned in the text, Nicholson's figure of *C. ostiolatum* shows the double-based pillars given for *C.*