

other times interfered with by the septal ends which cut into them and destroy their horizontal continuity giving them more the character of dissepiments than of tabulæ. Dissepiments filling the interseptal spaces and curving upward and outward in regular order, those in the peripheral region being generally larger than those nearer the centre; they are pierced at their junction with each other by oval or circular pore-openings forming a uniserial row midway between the septa.

*Locality and formation.*—Corniferous formation of Ontario.

PHILLIPSASTRÆA VERNEULI, Milne-Edwards and Haime.

*Phillipsastrea Verneuli*, Milne-Edwards and Haime. 1851.

Polyp. Foss. Terr. Palæoz., p. 447, pl. 10, fig. 5

" *Verneuli*, Billings. 1859. Canad. Journ., vol. IV, new series, p. 127, fig. 24.

*Phillipsastræa Verneuli*, Rominger. 1876. Geol. Surv. Michigan, Fossil Corals, p. 127, pl. XXXVIII, fig. 2.

*Phillipsastrea affinis*, Billings. 1874 Geol. Surv. Canada, Palæoz. Fossils, vol. II, pt. I, p. 11.

*Phillipsastræa Verneuli*, Nicholson. 1875. Rep. Palæont. Prov. Ontario, p. 78.

Corallum forming large discoidal masses over 30 cent. broad and 8 cent. thick or high, upper surface flat, lower surface irregular, strongly marked by concentric foldings or wrinkles of growth and covered by an epitheca. Septa numbering from about thirty to forty-six. Corallites varying in diameter from 10 to 16 mm. Central pit of the calices from 3 to 5 mm. in diameter. In no particular does this species differ from *P. Billingsi* except in the smaller size of its corallites and in a diminution in the number of the septa. In transverse sections and in weathered specimens it is observed that a single row of pore-openings occurs between each pair of septa, the pores piercing the dissepiments where they rest on each other, the distance apart of the pores in a single row thus depending on the size of the dissepiments. This pore structure which