covered by an epitheca regularly striated longitudinally by septal furrows. Calyces not observed. Septa from eighteen to twenty-two in number, alternately long and short, the former passing to the centre and producing a slender columella, the latter extending only a short distance inward from the wall. Frequently a primary septum instead of passing to the centre joins the one next to it at a short distance from that point A narrow peripheral area formed of small upwardly and outwardly arching plates in one or two cycles surrounds a broad tabulate inner zone. Tabulæ flat or slightly raised at the centre where they are crossed by the columella, about fifteen occurring in a space of 5 mm.

This species resembles *Lithostrotion (Stylaxis) irregularis*, McCoy* from the Carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire but the corallites are smaller, the septa are less numerous and there are fewer rows of vesicles.

Locality and formation.—Fossil Point, Peace River, British Columbia, two fragments probably belonging to the same specimen, collected by Professor J. Macoun in 1875; lower Carboniferous formation.

ACERVULARIA GRACILIS, Billings, sp.

Strombodes gracilis, Billings. 1862. Palæozoic Fossils, vol. I, p 113, fig. 94.

Original description.—"Corallum in large masses, consisting of cells from 2 to 3 lines in diameter, most of them pentagonal. Cup about one line in depth, with an irregularly rounded central style ½ line in height, and one-third or one-half the whole width of the corallite. There appear to be thirty or forty septal striæ on the inner side of the cup."

The figure on p. 113 of the above quoted work represents about one-fourth of the surface of the only specimen of this species in the collection. The specimen is silicified and not preserved as well as might be desired but by a careful examination of natural longitudinal and transverse sections the structure can

*Brit. Palæoz. Fossils, 1855. p. 101, pl. 3A, fig. 5.