

present species is separated from the forms above alluded to. Lastly, as far as I have seen, the coenosteum of *C. fastigiatum* always has the form of a thin, cake-like expansion, with a concentrically wrinkled epitheca below.

"*Distribution.*—*C. fastigiatum* occurs abundantly in the Wenlock Limestone of Britain, and I have specimens of it from Ironbridge, Dudley, Much Wenlock, and Dormington. I have also collected examples of this species in the Silurian ("zone of *Pentamerus esthonus*") of Kattentaek, Esthonia. By the kindness of Mr. Whiteaves, I have also been enabled to examine specimens of this species belonging to the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada. The specimens in question are from Glenelg Township, near Durham, Ontario, and occur in a Magnesian Limestone belonging to the Guelph formation."

To this description there is nothing to be added. The species is well marked and easily identified. The University Museum possesses specimens from Elora and from Aboyne as well as from the Township of Glenelg.

Family—LABECHIIDAE, *Nicholson*

Genus—LABECHIA, *Edwards and Haime*

LABECHIA DURHAMENSIS, *sp. nov.* Plate II, Figs. 4-6; Plate VI, Figs. 1, 2

Coenosteum massive, growing from a finely wrinkled concave epitheca, and reaching a width of a foot or more. Extreme thickness not observed, but cannot be less than eight or ten inches. Mode of growth distinctly latilaminar, the layers having an average thickness of five mm.

The vertical elements are well marked pillars of large size which appear to have been hollow. The average width of a pillar is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. and the average interspace  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm., but considerable variation is to be observed. The pillars are