est being sometimes slightly over 20 mm. in diameter. Outer surface covered by an epitheca with numerous slight rings of growth and with strongly marked septal furrows. Septa, tabulæ and dissepiments well developed. Septa numberiug from sixty to over seventy in the large corallites, of two alternating sizes, the primaries passing quite to or nearly to the centre of the visceral chamber, in the latter case leaving the tabulæ smooth at the centre, the secondaries small reaching generally less than half way to the centre. Tabulæ forming a definite central zone equal in breadth to about half the diameter of the corallite, flat or slightly concave often deflected at the margin. Dissepiments as a whole rather small but unequal in size, occupying the interseptal spaces between the tabulæ and the outside wall, encroaching at times on the tabulæ. Calyces moderately deep, with steeply ascending sides and most often with expanded thin margins.

In the description given by Milne-Edwards and Haime of this species (Brit. Foss. Corals) the septa are stated to be "about sixty in number, thin, equally developed." This is evidently a misprint as far as the equality of the septa is concerned, as in fig. 1a supplementing the description, the septa are shewn as of two orders, numbering in all about sixty, half of which almost reach the centre of the visceral chamber whilst the remainder are only about half that size.

Locality and formation.—Isle of Mann (Burnt Island), Lake Temiscaming, Que. A. E. Barlow, 1893; Niagara formation.

LITHOSTROTION MACOUNII. Sp. nov.

Favosites,——(?), Whiteaves. 1877. Geol. Survey of Canada, Rep. of Progress for 1875-76, p. 98.

Corallum astræiform, composed of long, upright, slightly flexuous, closely packed, distinct, prismatic corallites that have five, six or seven sides and average about 3 mm. in breadth, forming masses evidently of considerable size; represented by two fragments the largest of which is 8 cent. high and 6 cent. broad. The corallites are somewhat irregularly marked by decided transverse often slightly oblique growth ridges, and are