PARKS : STROMATOPOROIDS OF THE GUELPH

forming with them an almost square network. These eonnecting structures are not disposed without regularity as in *Labechia* but are arranged, if not strictly, at least with a considerable degree of continuity into horizonta! laminae. Both pillars and horizontal connecting elements appear to be hollow; the internal canal is continuous in both the pillars and bars and is enlarged at the points of junction. Astrorhizal systems are entirely absent.

Vertical sections (Pl. IV, Fig. 1; Pl. VI, Fig. 4) show a distinct rectangular network in which the vertical eomponents are much more continuous than the horizontal. Where the section passes through the centre of a pillar or bar the central cavity appears as a clear space, not filled with ferric oxide as in Nicholson's description of the type species of the genus *Hermatostroma*.

Tangential sections (Pl. IV, Fig. 2; Pl. VI, Fig. 3) present a different appearance according as the plane of section traverses a lamina or interlaminar space. In the former ease the central hollow of the pillar is seen to be enlarged and to pass into the somewhat curved connecting processes. The Now bars with the cut ends of the pillars give to varic this p section the appearance of a mass of inosculating .ne interspaces probably represent the habitation pipes. eavities of the zooids. When the section follows an interlaminar space the cut ends of the pillars appear as small but very distinct rings. Astrorhizae are undoubtedly absent as neither vertical or horizontal sections show any trace of these structures.

This species appears to me to belong to Nieholson's genus Hermatostroma. The general structure of the coenosteum is identical, except for the absence of the "short flexuous tubes of considerable size, bounded by thin proper walls, and crossed by occasional tabulae." Although Nicholson thinks these structures to be part of the Stromatoporoid,

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