

an epitheca marked annularly by fine growth lines and longitudinally by faint septal striæ. Septa of two sizes alternating with each other, the primaries almost reaching the centre, the secondaries about half the length of the primaries, averaging in number according to the size of the corallite from about forty to fifty in all. Dissepiments arching upward, between the septa, against the outside wall, generally in a single series, their cut edges as seen in transverse sections assuming the appearance of an inner wall situate less than 1 mm. from the wall proper. Tabulæ large, numerous, stretching across the visceral chamber so as to reach the dissepimental zone on either side, flat or slightly concave at the centre, deflected downward near the periphery, about ten occurring in a space of 5 mm.

*Locality and formation.*—Becscie River Bay, Anticosti, division 2 of the Anticosti group, J. Richardson, 1856; according to Billings the colonies measure from 6 to 15 inches in diameter.

Professor Nicholson mentions this species as occurring abundantly and in large masses in the Niagara limestone of Thorold, Ont (op. cit. p. 59).

DIPHYPHYLLUM MULTICAULE, Hall, sp.

*Syringopora ? multicaulis*, Hall. 1852. Palæont. New York, vol. II, p. 119, pl XXXIII, figs. 3a—g.

*Eridophyllum Vennori*, Billings. 1865. Canad. Nat. and Geol., vol. II, 2nd. series, p. 431.

*Diphyphyllum multicaule*, Rominger. 1876. Geol. Surv. Michigan, Fossil Corals, p. 121, pl. XLV, figs. 3 and 4.

Corallum composed of upright, subparallel, cylindrical corallites, from about 2.5 to 5 mm. in thickness, that increase by lateral budding and form colonies sometimes over 12 cent. high and exceeding 10 cent. across. Corallites slender, flexuous, separated from each other by spaces equal to or less than their own diameters, connected at irregular and frequent intervals by horizontal acanthiform outgrowths or lateral spurs that are to all appearances not solid but shew traces of vesicular structure