

*Locality and formation.*—Township of Bosanquet, lot 25, con. 5. Shales of the Hamilton Group.

*Collectors.*—A. Murray, J. Richardson.

STRIATOPORA FORMOSA.—*N. Sp.*

*Description.*—Stems from one line and a half to three lines in thickness; cells of an uniform size or very nearly so, three-fourths of a line in width, opening out on the surface at an angle of about 45° with the longitudinal axis of the stem, the cell mouths very gradually expanded, apparently fifteen fine obscure striæ occupying the whole surface of the upper lip.

This species differs from *S. Linneana* in having the cells smaller and of an uniform size. The cell mouths are as wide in stems, one and a half lines in thickness, as they are in the largest specimens seen. I have not ascertained the angle at which the stems bifurcate. In perfect specimens, where the cells are empty, on looking into them obliquely downwards, they are seen to become circular just below the edge of the lower lip, their diameter there being a little less than half the transverse width of the mouth.

*Locality and formation.*—Corniferous Limestone, near Woodstock.

*Collector.*—A. Murray.

Genus TRACHYPORA.—(Edwards and Haime.)

*Generic characters.*—"Corallum dendroid, the branches presenting calyces which are only slightly salient, and in which there are no radiating septa; cœnenchyme very abundant, solid, and with the surface marked by strong, irregular, vermicular, and sub-echinulated striæ." —(EDWARDS and HAIME. *Polypiers Fossiles des Terrains Paléozoïques*. Page 305.)

The only species of this genus heretofore known, is *T. Davidsoni* (E. and H.), which occurs in the Devonian Rocks at Ferques, in France.

TRACHYPORA ELEGANTULA.—*N. Sp.*

(See Figs. 2, 3, 4.)

*Description.*—Stems (in the specimens examined) from two to two and a half lines in diameter, branching at an angle of about 75°. Cells arranged in four or five rows, parallel with the axis of the stem; they are oval, about one line in length and two-thirds of a line wide, with an elevated margin at the sides, in general effuse above, rarely