

of it confirm this opinion, I propose to call it *Archæocyathellus*. Until, however, more can be said about it, I prefer to class it as above."

Having obtained more perfect specimens I add to the above description.

There are from three to six rows of minute pores on each of the slightly raised longitudinal lobes formed by the slight depression along the line of each septum. The entire surface is poriferous, and some of the rows of pores open directly on the line of the septum. This must influence in a measure the attachment of the septum to the outer wall.

The inner wall has a row of large pores, some of which are opposite the line of attachment of the septa and others open directly into the interseptal spaces.

The number of septa varies from nine to eighteen in the specimens we have; the type specimens, figured by Mr. Ford, show twenty or twenty-one. In most examples the septa are thin, but in one they are considerably thickened, as well as the outer and inner walls, the interseptal spaces being much reduced in size. That the septa are perforate where they join the outer wall is seen in the several examples; a diagrammatic sketch of this is shown by fig. 2, pl. iv.

The cup is very deep and extends nearly to the smaller end, which is closed or rounded off, terminating rather abruptly.

Mr. Ford states that several dissepiments divide the interseptal spaces, but none has been observed in the half dozen sections I have studied.

Formation and locality.—Middle Cambrian. Conglomerate limestone on the ridge east of the city of Troy, N. Y.

ETHMOPHYLLUM RARUM Ford.

Plate v, figs. 22a-b.

Protoocyathus rarus Ford, 1878. Amer. Jour. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., vol. xv, figs. 1a, b, p. 124.

Original description.—"The fossil form for which the above generic and specific names are proposed belongs to the *Archæocyathus* group and finds its nearest analogue in *Archæocyathellus* of the writer, from the same locality and geological horizon (this Journal, March, 1873). The only specimen at present known to me is but 0.22 of an inch in length and has a width of only 0.16 of an inch at the larger extremity. The general form is that of a minute cone with the apex broken off. The width at the smaller extremity is 0.12 of an inch, and of this fully one-third is occupied by the cup. The cup itself is filled with light-colored limestone, rendering it easily distinguishable from the interseptal areas, which are filled with a darker colored material. These latter appear to have been twenty-eight in number. The radiating septa may be ob-