

the middle Coeymans gave as greatest diameter of the corallites 1.25mm, the average width was 1mm. It gave in one section 12 tabulae in 10mm; in another 18 in 15mm, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1mm. The wall in both specimens is always twice as thick as the tabulae. The majority of tabulae on the Coeymans specimen are very regularly concave with a concavity of from one third to one fifth the diameter of the corallite. The specimen from the Favosites bed shows most of the tabulae flat with only a few concave. A few tabulae on both specimens are placed obliquely to the walls. There were faint indications in both specimens when placed in weak acid for a short time of from one to two rows of pores on the sides of the cells, usually located about halfway between the tabulae.

Comparison of Favosites niagarensis and F. helderbergiae

	<i>F. niagarensis</i>	<i>F. helderbergiae</i> ¹
Average width of cells	1.3mm	1.5mm
Usual number of tabulae in 10mm.....	7-9	12
Extreme number of tabulae in 10mm.....	4, 10-12	10, 15
Corallum	Lenticular or hemispheric	Spheric

Professor Hall says² that "*F. helderbergiae* differs from *F. niagarensis* (which it resembles in the size of its cells) in having more numerous diaphragms and in the mural pores being on the lateral faces instead of at the angle of the cells." His figures of *F. niagarensis*, however,³ show the pores on the lateral faces of the cells and not at the angles. This would leave no difference between the two species except the number of tabulae. The cells of a specimen in the Columbia University collection from the Niagara limestone, locality not given, average about 1.3mm in diameter; it has from 13 to 16 tabulae in 10mm, while the one to two rows of

¹Measurement taken from Hall's figures, Pal. N. Y. 2:125, pl.34a (bis), fig.4a-i.

²Pal. N. Y. 6:8.

³Pal. N. Y. v.2, pl.34a.