

Article XXXVI. — NOTICE OF A NEW GENUS AND  
SPECIES OF LOWER CARBONIFEROUS  
BRYOZOAN.

By R. P. WHITFIELD.

PLATE XI, FIGS. 2 AND 3.

Among the many forms of Bryozoans which characterize the Lower Carboniferous rocks of our Western States, none presents a more peculiar style of growth than that described below. In its general appearance in isolated fragments, the network portion resembles a *Polypora*, but when attached to the axis it is seen to be quite a different object. It is then paddle-shaped with a strong calcified axis on one edge of the spreading net-like expansion, the lower portion of which has been thickened to form the axis, obliterating the rays and cells so as to leave only a longitudinally striate solid stipe resembling a strong, coarse *Stictopora*. The description below and the figure given of the type specimen will serve to illustrate fully the form.

**Dictyoretmon**,<sup>1</sup> gen. nov.

Zoarium consisting of a broad triangular frond, rising from a root-like base, spreading out on one side of a solid, flattened axis in a net-like fenestelloid body, composed of radiating ribs with connecting bars as in *Fenestella*. Rays pore-bearing in two or more lines. The connecting transverse bars also pore-bearing as in *Polypora*.

**Dictyoretmon burlingtonense**, sp. nov.

Frond paddle-shaped. Axis thin, flattened, consisting of a portion of the net-like frond excessively calcified and thickened so as to obliterate the pores, but leaving the surface grooved. In this condition the axis alone resembles a large coarse stipe of *Stictopora* curved to one side. The specimen, as seen on the rock, has a length of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cm., with a width at the widest part of the frond of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Rays arranged in longitudinal, slightly diverging lines fourteen to sixteen in the space of 1 cm. Connecting dissepiments six to eight in 1 cm. Fenestrules oval. Pores large and open, four or five to a fenestrule, in two or three rows with four to six on each connecting dissepiment.

The specimen is somewhat weathered, making the cell pores appear large.

Geological position, Burlington limestone, at Burlington, Iowa.

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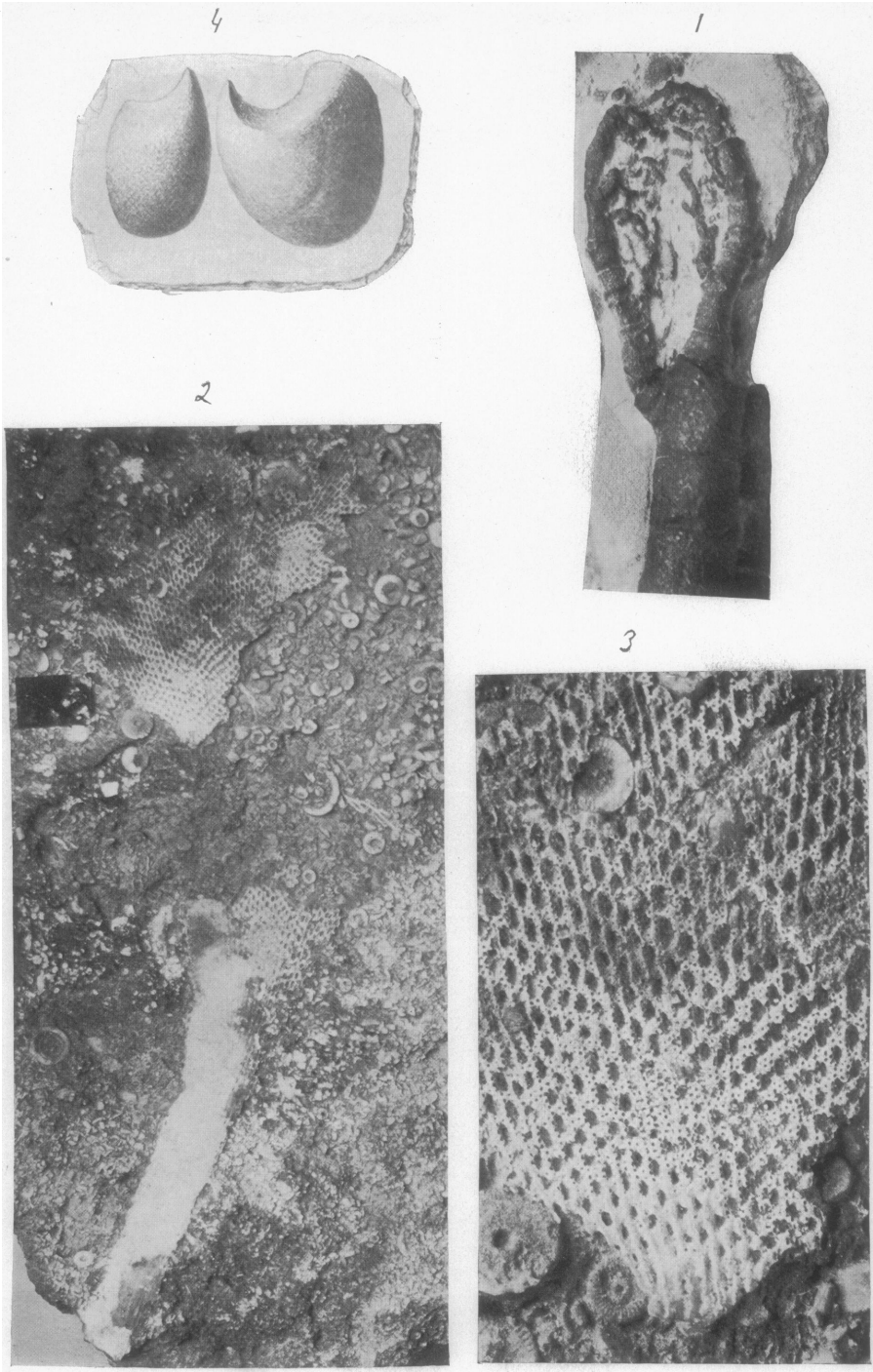
<sup>1</sup> δικτυον, net; and στερμον, an oar.





#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- FIG. 1. — *Barycrinus hoveyi*. An enlargement of the reproduced portion of the crinoid arm to two diameters.
- FIG. 2. — *Dictyoretmon burlingtonenses*, view of the specimen, natural size.
- FIG. 3. — Enlargement of a portion of the frond to show the arrangements of the cells.
- FIG. 4. — *Onychocardium portlandicum*. Enlargement of a pair of valves as they lie on the rock, 2 X. The left valve is obliquely crushed in the shale so as greatly to distort it.



NEW FOSSILS.

