Dorsal cup rather widely spreading upwards with concavo-convex curve ; plates with axial folds ; RR projecting markedly to the facet. Height of cup (19.7 mm.) 100 ; width at base, 48 ; width at summit, 132. Plates, especially IBB and RR, wider than high. Arm-facet .28 of R. *x*, which is very wide, supports 3 (or more?) tube-plates. Proximal columnal quinquelobate ; IBB project beyond it.

Upper Wenlockian, Niagara shales of Waldron, Ind.

Four cotypes in American Museum of Natural History, No. 1897. These are said to be figured by Hall, *Rep. N. Y. State Mus. Nat. Hist.* XXVIII, pl. xv, ff. 10-17. But Hall there mentions five specimens. Which of them is missing?

Since Dr. Stuart Weller has confirmed the reference of this species to *Botryocrinus*, it is unnecessary to argue the point. His description is but slightly modified from Hall's and is presumably based on the co-types, or at any rate on topotypes. But when he says that the somewhat rare specimens found in the dolomite of Bridgeport near Chicago "are indistinguishable from typical individuals from Waldron", it must be objected that his figure (pl. xiv, f. 12) by no means bears out this statement. The plates in this specimen are a little disarranged, and possibly have lost some of their outer form by solution ; but it is easy enough to see the following points of difference. The dorsal cup shows no sign of spreading upwards, but seems to have had straight sides. The absence of axial folds may possibly be due to solution ; but it is clear that the radials do not project towards the facet, which consequently has not the markedly oblique slope seen in the cotypes. Approximate proportions, based on the figure, are : height, 100 ; width at base, 45 ; width at summit, at most, 123. The plates are perhaps wider than high, but not nearly so much so as in the cotypes. The arm-facet, which appears shallow, and far from "indenting the plate to about one-fourth of its depth", is drawn as at least .46 the width of the radial. *x* does not appear at all wide ; and RA, which is here narrower, has its long axis passing upwards from right to left, whereas in all Hall's figures it passes upwards from left to right. In short, if there is a species of *Botryocrinus* to which one would have thought it impossible to refer