

left with *Meroocrinus*, *Dendrocrinus*, *Homocrinus*, and *Thenarocrinus*, in a freshly diagnosed Family, *Dendrocrinidae*.

At last I have devoted some time to the further preparation and study of the original material, and I find so many small details in which the very clear description by Mr. Billings can be supplemented or slightly emended that it seems well to publish an entirely fresh description. All deviations from the previous account are made with intention, after careful consideration.

TERMINOLOGY.

The terms and symbols employed in the description and diagrams are, for the most part, those used in my papers on British Fossil Crinoids, and are explained in "A Treatise on Zoology, Part III" (1900). IBB = Infrabasals; BB = Basals; RR = Radials; Ri = Inferradial; Rs = Superradial; RA = Radial; z = proximal anal plate; Br = Brachials; IBr = Primibrachs; IAX = Primaxil; r. = right; l. = left; ant. = anterior; post. or p. = posterior.

Various terms in the description of the stem are used as defined in "Triassic Echinoderms of Bakony" (Budapest, 1909).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE.

THE CUP (Plate I, figs. 1, 2) in outer form merges equably into the stem below and the arms above, expanding from $\frac{3.6+2.8}{2}$

= 3.2 mm.¹ below, to $\frac{4.8+3}{2}$ = 3.0 mm. above (at top of Rs).

The height, measured along the slope, from the stem to the top of Rs, is 6 mm. in r. post. ray, 5.6 mm. in ant. ray and in l. post. ray; but measured to top of Ri, it is 4.5 mm. in r. post. ray, 4.1 mm. in ant. ray, 4.2 mm. in l. post. ray.

IBB (Plate I, figs. 1, 2, 3) 5, hexagonal, alternating with the proximal pentameres of the stem. The lower angle is more obtuse than the upper. The l. ant. IB has a height of 1.7 mm.; width above, 2.2 mm.; width below, about 2.1 mm.

¹ This mode of expression gives the actual extreme measurements in the compressed fossil, and then the mean.