

suture, to the plate bordering on the posterior margin of the right stereom protuberance. The stellate grooving of the deeply concaved plates is clearly defined. The specimen is still partly imbedded in the rock. Kimmswick limestone, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. 1D, diagrammatic representation of arrangement of lamellae on interior surface of one of the thecal plates.

Fig. 2. *Comarocystites shumardi*, Meek and Worthen. Specimen No. 10472, in the Worthen collection at the University of Illinois. Type, used for figures 1a, and 1b, on plate I and diagram on page 292, Geol. Surv. Illinois, Vol. 3, 1868. Anterior side with the apical part flattened by pressure and depressed toward the left. The thecal plates surrounding the left pair of arms, as far down and including the anal pyramid, are missing. (*Comarocystites shumardi* obconicus forms No. 10473 in the Worthen collection). Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Fig. 3. *Comarocystites shumardi*, Meek and Worthen. One of two specimens numbered 1574 in the Illinois State Museum of Natural History. Left anterior side of the theca, weathered away so as to expose the vertical mesostereom lamellae at the sutures separating the thecal plates. The stereom protuberance supporting the left pair of arms is located in the upper left hand corner of the figure, and the base of the theca lies beyond the opposite corner. The plate supporting this protuberance shows traces of the lamellae and of the inter-lamellar spaces connected with the respiratory system, corresponding to the more striking evidence of this system in the other plates. Three thecal plates are represented in the figure toward the right of the protuberance, both along the upper and lower margins of the figure. Each plate exposes two sets of lamellae, directed perpendicularly to two different suture lines. In each set, the lamellae extending from the middle of the suture lines are longer, and those nearer the angles of the thecal plate are shorter. The grooves separating the sets of lamellae belonging to the same plate from each other narrow toward the angles. The deep triangular pits at the angles of junction of the thecal plates produce a similar appearance. The sides of five additional plates are exposed in parts extending beyond the lower right hand corner of the figure, but these did not show up well in the photograph utilized in the preparation of this figure.

Fig. 4. *Caryocrinites ornatus*, Say. Arms with pinnules attached. Opposite the number 4, and near the base of the figure, are two pinnules which are entire.

Fig. 5. *Caryocrinites ornatus*, Say. A, arm with pinnules attached, only the basal parts of the latter well seen near the middle of the figure. Several of the larger brachials bear a strongly nodose protuberance. B, an adjacent arm of the same specimen, showing the granulate surface, and the pronounced alternation of longer and shorter brachials. Figures 4 and 5 are enlargements of specimens in the collection of Frank Springer in the U.S. National Museum, at Washington, and were prepared by Mr. Herrick E. Wilson.

PLATE V.

Comarocystites punctatus, Billings. Specimen retaining the entire length of the column, including the basal attachment disk (described on page 89 of present volume). Figure reduced to about eight-tenths of the natural size. Only the left arm in the figure is attached to the theca. The right arm may have belonged to another individual. Presented to the Victoria Memorial Museum by Sir James Grant, who published the first description and figure in 1880. (Trans. Ottawa Field-Nat. Club, 1, pl. 1, fig. 1.)

KILDEER PLOVER.

Ten years ago the Kildeer Plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*) was a rare summer resident in the Province of Quebec. During the past five seasons the bird has become very numerous and is now a common breeder, nearly one hundred nests having been found in the past four or five years. Several observers agree that the Kildeer is spreading rapidly throughout the Province, as in the case of the Meadowlark, which was also very rare a few years back.