

intervals of about 2 mm. with finer, somewhat sinuous lines between the heavier ones.

*Remarks.*—It must be admitted that both the anal tube and the anal plate are of doubtful interpretation and consequently the orientation of the form is questionable. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the existence of two, and two only, divided radials, together with the lack of symmetry in the arms and their peculiar insertion, justify the creation of a new genus and species. The form seems to foreshadow the *Platycrinidae* of a later period.

**GLAUCOCRINUS, GEN. NOV.**

Basals five, equal. Radials relatively large. The right anterior and the left posterior radials transversely divided. A small anal rests on the upper left shoulder of the right posterior radial. The three normal radials bear stout bifurcating arms. The other radials support arms of a different character or may lack arms on at least one of the plates.

**GLAUCOCRINUS FALCONERI, SP. NOV.**

Specific characters as in the general description given above. Named for President Falconer of the University of Toronto.

*Type*—No. 610 T., *University of Toronto Museum*.

*Formation*—Trenton.

*Locality*—Kirkfield, Ont.

*Collector*—Joseph Townsend.

The second species herein described is founded on two specimens which are evidently referable to the genus *Glyptocrinus*. Each of the specimens shows a considerable portion of the cup with the stem attached: one exhibits the plates of the cup in an admirable manner; the other, which is less perfect in this respect, shows, however, almost the full extent of the arms. The accompanying figure (plate, IV, fig. 2) has been prepared by combining the features exhibited by the two specimens. It is regrettable that neither example reveals the arrangement of the plates in the posterior interarray.

*The cup.*—In one specimen, the cup is 19 mm. high and 15 mm. wide; in the other, it is about 14 mm. high and 11 mm. wide. As far as can be observed, the basals consist of five similar pentagonal plates, considerably smaller than the radials. These latter plates are of equal size and of an heptagonal outline. The radials are succeeded by two somewhat elongated primibrachs (costals), the first of which is hexagonal and the second heptagonal. The second primibrach is axillary and is succeeded by the secundibrachs (distichals) which occur in single series. The interarray shows a lower plate which is hexagonal in outline: this is followed by three pairs of interbrachial plates of which the last pair is interdistichal in position. Above this point, the