

right anterior radials. It is to be noted that this arrangement is not in accord with the general habit of the *Heterocrinidae* in which the right posterior radial and the right and left anterior radials are usually the ones divided. All the plates of the cup are thick and heavy with the upper edges of the radials strongly inflected. The tegmen likewise was of fairly heavy construction, but it is not clearly observable.

*The arms.*—The arms are stout and bifurcate heteronomously: in life, they probably extended to a height of 50 mm. above the cup. The three normal radials bear arms which are inserted on a facet extending across the middle third of each plate. The first primibrach (costal) is axillary: the second or third secundibrach (distichal) is axillary: the third or fourth terti-brach (palmar) is axillary. The arm-segments are somewhat hour-glass shaped and the various branches are of unequal strength. The arms lie in a curved position, which is probably normal. There is some evidence of the occurrence of stout pinnulae at intervals, but the specimen is too poorly preserved to warrant remarks on their distribution.

The right anterior superradial is badly broken but it appears to have carried an arm which maintained its strength to a greater height than the normal arms. This arm does not appear to have arisen from a facet on the exterior face of the radial as in the case of the normal arms. The left posterior superradial shows no evidence of an arm but it is possible that one is hidden under the left ramus of the right posterior arm which lies across the top of the plate. It is certain, however, that the left posterior radial did not bear an arm analogous with the three normal ones.

*The anal tube.*—The anal tube is a very slender structure about 1.5 mm. thick: it shows three segments in a distance of 6 mm. The tube appears to have risen from the small triangular anal already mentioned. Owing to the imperfect preservation, the interpretation of this structure is attended with doubt. The coincidence of the supposed anal plate and this tube-like structure seems to justify the orientation decided on.

*The stem.*—The stem is relatively large, having a diameter of 7 mm. at its proximal end. In the 18 mm. exposed by the specimen, there is little evidence of tapering distally. A quinquepartite arrangement is clearly indicated with the subdivisions interradsial in position and therefore continuous with the basals. If Wachsmuth and Springer are correct in stating that the segments of quinquepartite stems alternate with the cup-plates of the proximal row, then this form is dicyclic with invisible infra-basals. The stem shows transverse elevated ridges at