

als, which are largely represented at the outer walls of the dorsal cup; moreover the orientation of the pentangular basal concavity is reversed, its angles being directed interradially, while they are radial in *C. cornutus* and other species. Dorsal cup nearly as high as wide, the base broadly truncated, its lower margin a little projecting laterally and forming a sharp edge; the sides gently curving to near the top, where they slightly contract. The suture lines are not shown in Roemer's type, but we can see from a fragmentary specimen in our own collection that the basals are very irregular; three of them are quadrangular, the fourth pentangular and larger, the latter broadly truncated and supporting a radial, which is smaller than the others and slightly convex at the lower face. The other three basals, which rest each one between two radials, are distinctly angular below. First costals quadrangular, once and a half as wide as long; the second considerably larger and pentangular, the distichals arching over its upper angle. First interbrachial large, decagonal, almost as wide as long. The plates thin, and, so far as observed, without surface markings, except obscure angularities following the median lines of the radials and brachials, and a small conical elevation within the middle of the first interbrachial.

*Horizon and Locality.* — Niagara group; Wayne and Decatur Cos., Tenn.

*Type* in the Mineralogical Museum, at Breslau, Germany.

*Remarks.* — If this is a true *Callierinus*, it differs from all the other species of this country, as well as of Europe, in the large size of its basals, which in no other species are exposed along the sides of the cup.