

posterior is small. The left anterior and left posterior basals are hexagonal, the posterior and right anterior heptagonal and the right posterior pentagonal.

Radials five, four being simple and one—the right posterior—compound as in *Dendrocrinus*; the anterior, left anterior and left posterior are simple and pentagonal, the right anterior simple and tetragonal, and the right posterior compound and formed of a heptagonal plate followed by a pentagonal one. Following each radial is a series of tetragonal, primary brachials, with parallel sutures, of which but five are preserved in any arm of the only specimen collected. The brachials are wider than high tapering slightly upwards, the lowest piece of each arm being nearly or quite as wide as the radial below it.

No pinnules observed.

Anal plate heptagonal, resting on the posterior basal and the lower plate of the right (compound) posterior radial; followed by horizontal bands of hexagonal pieces, the plates of each band or zone alternating with one another, and not in vertical rows as in *Dendrocrinus*.

Column pentapartite throughout, with a pentagonal canal, the angles corresponding with the sutures, which are directed radially. In section the column is quinquefoliate at the root, passing up into circular at the base of the cup. The portions figured do not represent the whole, as some pieces aggregating several inches in length were lost subsequent to the collection of the specimen. The aggregate length of column preserved is nearly ten inches, tapering from 0.18 inch at base to 0.10 inch, at 0.50 inch below base of cup from whence it expands to 0.12 inch at its junction with the cup. At the base of the column the longitudinal sections are composed of flat segments of equal thickness which alternate with those of the adjoining sections instead of abutting; this portion with its root-like branches, having identically the appearance of the radix figured in *Décade 4, G.S.C.*, as that of *Ilhodocrinus asperatus*. At a short distance from the radix these segments are divided by thinner and projecting ones which gradually become wider until they equal the others; while the vertical sutures change gradually until the segments abut instead of alternating.

Collected by the author at the City of Hull in the Trenton