

## AUSTRALIAN SPECIES.

**Botryocrinus longibrachiatus.**

*Botryocrinus longibrachiatus*, F. Chapman, 1903, *Proc. R. Soc. Victoria* (n.s.) XV, p. 108.

Dorsal cup conical, with straight sides, the plates slightly rounded, RR projecting very slightly if at all. Height (7.2 mm), 100; width at base, 44; width at summit, 125. IBB and BB slightly higher than wide. RR about as high as wide. Arm-facet not more than .5 of R.  $x$  rather wide and apparently supporting 3 tube plates. Proximal columnal quinquelobate.

Silurian, Brunswick, Victoria.

Three cotypes in National Museum, Melbourne, No. 390—392. Of these, No. 392, shown in Chapman's pl. xviii, f. 6, should be taken as lectotype. Plastotype in British Museum, No. E7130.

The present diagnosis differs in some respects from the account given by Mr. Chapman, being based on the excellent wax squeeze which he so kindly sent. From this it appears that the plates were somewhat disarranged, and that the specimen was flattened, thus appearing wider above than it really was. Mr. Chapman only measured to half-millimetres, but measurement with sliding callipers and a vernier gives: Height, 7.2 mm.; width at base, 3.2 mm.; width at summit, 10 mm. In calculating the proportions for the diagnosis I have reduced the last measurement to 9 mm.; it may have been even less. Thus the proportions and form of the cup do not so closely resemble *B. quinquelobus* as would appear from the published figures. It was, Mr. Chapman has informed me, mainly this supposed resemblance which led him to refer the species to *Botryocrinus* notwithstanding the apparent invisibility in both species of structures definitely diagnostic of the genus. Examination of the wax squeeze, however, convinces me that those structures are after all to be seen in *B. longibrachiatus*. Chapman's pl. xviii, f. 6, is in fact viewed from the left posterior radius, l. post. R being the middle of the three plates in the uppermost circlet, the plate on its right hand being  $x$ , the plate below it on the right being post. B., and the small plate, of which a portion is seen to the right between post. B and  $x$ , being RA. The edge of r. post. R is seen to the right of  $x$ .