

boro, Ontario, (No. 1412), and the beautiful specimen donated by Sir James Grant, and figured by him in 1881.

The type is a very poorly preserved specimen, as is also the one numbered 1415. This specimen has been cut so as to expose a section across arms II and III, and the section of the anterior arm shows that the structure is the same as in *Agelacrinites pileus*, there being a single concave flooring plate, and two roofing plates meeting above the groove thus formed.

Sir James Grant's specimen of *Agelacrinites dicksoni* is the finest one of this species which has been found, and it seems undeniable that it belongs to the same species as the specimen described by Dr. Bather. It has the same large pores along the sides of the rays, and the same large inter-ambulacral plates. The super-oral series is well shown, and is of the same type as in *Agelacrinites pileus*, *billingsi*, and others. There is a single plate behind the center opposite the anal inter-radius, and two in front, between rays II and III, and III and IV. On each side of the lower plate there are two narrow side plates, and two more small plates outside the upper plates. The breaking up of these plates and the introduction of some of the proximal ray plates into the disk probably accounts for the large number of supra-oral plates seen in the specimen figured by Dr. Bather.

The inter-ambulacral areas are beautifully preserved in this specimen, showing between the arms the very large plates which are so characteristic of the species, the smaller but still large plates just outside the arms, and the very small plates of the outer border.

Finally, there is the Bigsby specimen on which Dr. Bather based the genus *Lebetodiscus*. It agrees with other specimens of *A. dicksoni* in having five contra-solar rays, subequally spaced, in having the outer covering plates but slightly inter-locking over the rays, in having very large inter-radial plates and in the size and position of the anal structure. It differs in lacking the outer border, but after an inspection of Dr. Bather's photograph, one is easily persuaded that that is due entirely to an accident of preservation, as half the known specimens of *A. dicksoni* lack the border entirely or in greater part. There appears to be a difference between the supra-oral region of the Bigsby specimen and that of the other specimens known. In that specimen the arms seem to be more or less massed together to form a sort of supra-oral disk, somewhat as in *L. inconditus*. It is not possible to make out the orientation of these plates without seeing the specimen, but as stated above, it seems possible that the appearance of a large disk is due to the disturbed condition of the plates.

Horizon and locality:—All the specimens of this species