A NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF CRINOIDS FROM THE TRENTON FORMATION WITH NOTES ON A LARGE SPECIMEN OF DENDROCRINUS PROBOSCIDIATUS.

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OTTAWACRINUS, *n. gen.*

Cup, obconical.

Underbasals five; pentagonal.

Basals five; one pentagonal, two hexagonal and two heptagonal.

Radials five; four simple and one—the right posterior—compound. In the type species three are pentagonal, one tetragonal and the compound made up of a heptagonal followed by a pentagonal plate.

Arms five; composed of tetragonal pieces. No pinnules.

Anal plate heptagonal resting on the posterior basal and the lower plate of the right posterior radial—as in Dendrocrinus—and supporting a ventral tube which, so far as seen, is composed of horizontal rows of hexagonal pieces which alternate with those in the adjoining rows.

This genus is most nearly related to Dendrocrinus, from which it principally differs in the shape and size of the right posterior basal; the shape of the posterior basal, the right anterior basal and the posterior radial; and in the arrangement of the plates of the ventral sac, which are in vertical rows in the latter genus.

Although the type specimen of this genus was discovered at Hull, Ottawa County, P.Q., I felt justified in naming it as above owing to to the fact that, when referring to the Trenton Formation of this district, naturalists use the general term Ottawa Canada.

OTTAWACRINUS TYPUS *n. sp.*

Cup, slender, obconical, 0.2 inch in height, tapering from 0.12 inch at base to 0.17 inch at base of arms. Surface of plates smooth.

Underbasals five; pentagonal, sub-equal.

Basals five; the posterior, left posterior, right anterior and left anterior are large—the largest plates in the cup—and the right