

second anal plate and on its right upper side a small fifth radial. (Fig. 5).

*Arms.*—Short, stout, consisting of five subequal, quadrangular joints. The arms curve inward over the vault. Three only occur, being borne on the anterior and the two posterior radials. The internal face of each arm is deeply excavated by an ambulacral furrow, which passes over the distal end, is continued down the outer side and is prolonged over the face of the radial. (Fig. 3).

*Calyxine ambulacra.*—Two, passing from the vault over the summit of the two antero-lateral radials and continuing downwards and backwards so that the two almost meet at the posterior side of the column. The calyx plates are raised into a prominent ridge at the borders of the furrows and near their extremities these ridges unite beneath the ambulacra, so that these structures seem raised on tumid pads with crenulated edges. (Fig. 2).

*Ventral disc.*—As the radials are much inflected at their superior aspect the ventral surface is restricted. Four diamond-shaped, nodose orals occupy the interradial positions, with the exception of the posterior; here, the large anal structure has forced the oral plate inwards and upwards so that it appears as a prominent ridge bordering the anus medially. The ambulacra from both arms and calyx are continued to the centre, the furrows being arched over by rigid cover pieces so that the oral aperture is entirely hidden. No apical plate is apparent but it is possible that the proximal cover plates are so fused as to function as such. (Fig. 1).

*Ventral sac.*—A large circular, shallow depression is situated just within the anal plate. Around the border this hollow is lined by numerous minute plates while the centre is raised into a dome-like elevation, consisting of six (or possibly more) triangular plates, after the manner of a Cystid. It is possible that in life this depression was a real proboscis which has been forced in by the processes of fossilization. In this event the anus was certainly situated at its extremity. (Fig. 1).

*Column.*—Round, tapering distally, composed of very thin equal joints.

*Discussion.*—The above description differs in many points from the assertions of Wetherby, Carpenter and Wachsmuth and Springer. The chief differences may be briefly stated as follows: *Arms.*—Only two joints have previously been observed; five certainly occur and no more, for the distal joint shows most distinctly the ambulacral cover plates passing over to the outside. Carpenter figures the furrows as passing