

calyx plates, and lateral buttresses on the brachials in some specimens (fig. 7a), but these are probably not important, and the latter is not constant.

ARCHAEOCRINUS LACUNOSUS (Billings).

Glyptocrinus lacunosus.—Dec. IV, p. 61, Plate VIII, fig. 3.

Rare and doubtful.

ARCHAEOCRINUS PYRIFORMIS (Billings).

Glyptocrinus pyriformis.—Dec. IV, p. 61, Plate VI, figs. 1a-d

Rare.

ARCHAEOCRINUS MICROBASALIS (Billings).

Rhodocrinus microbasalis.—Dec. IV, p. 63, Plate VI, fig. 2.

Rare.

PERIGLYPTOCRINUS PRISCUS (Billings).

Glyptocrinus priscus.—Dec. IV, p. 56, Plate VII, figs. 1a-f.

Rare, and showing much stronger ornamentation than the types.

PERIGLYPTOCRINUS BILLINGSI (Wachsmuth and Springer).

N. A. Crin. Camerata, p. 227.

Rare.

GLYPTOCRINUS ORNATUS (Billings).

Dec. IV, p. 60, Plate IX, fig. 2a.

Rare.

GLYPTOCRINUS RAMULOSUS Billings.

Dec. IV, p. 57, Plate VII, figs. 2a-f; VIII, figs. 1 a-e.

Abundant throughout the strata in the crinoidal part of the zone. This is a widely distributed species, being also found in the lowest part of the Trenton in Kentucky.

Order FLEXIBILIA.

PROTAXOCRINUS LEVIS (Billings.)

Figs. 10, 11a, b, Plate III.

Lecanocrinus levis.—Dec. IV, p. 47, Plate IV, fig. 3.

Two specimens, probably of this species, were found. This and its companion species, *P. (Lecanocrinus) elegans*, which as stated by Billings are but slightly different, are the earliest known representatives of the Flexibilia type. The original specimens did not