

bulacreals become marginals. The adambulacreal plates are rather small, oval, placed with the long axis diagonal to the axis of the arm. On the most perfect arm there are 16 of these plates on each side of the groove, not counting the proximal and distal plates.

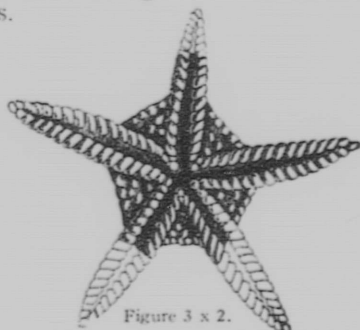


Figure 3 x 2.

The ambulacreal ossicles are small, arranged alternately. On this specimen they are mostly displaced. The plates on the disk between the rays are few and small. The marginals are small, rounded, and do not appear to bear spines, but this appearance may be due to poor preservation.

Locality.—This species is described from a single specimen collected by the writer in the Madison Limestone at Spring Canon in the Ruby Mountains, near Alder, Montana. The type is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Penna.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

1. Upper left-hand figure. *Palæaster? wilsoni* Raymond. All that is preserved of the specimen. The brachiopods are *Rhynchotrema inaequivalve*. One-half larger than natural size.

2. Upper right-hand figure. An enlargement of the ray which extends downward to Fig. 1, to show the character of the large plates along the top of the arm. X 3.

3. Central figure. The most perfect arm, viewed from the side. Notice the two rows of large marginals, the overlapping triangular plates above them near the middle of the arm, and the flatter and more nearly square plates to the right, nearer the disk. X 3.

4. Lower figure. An enlargement of part of the specimen, to show the ambulacral plates in the ray pointing upward, the madreporite, and the small, irregular plates along the top of the arm. The arrow points to the two ambulacrals which are pierced by vertical pores. X 3.

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