

A study of this plate with a stereoscope seems to show that the denticles were arranged in double pairs, *i. e.*, with four denticles arising from each node. In the lowest group there seems to be a denticle occupying a middle position between the pair at the sides, but its apertural margin and parts of its ventral surface are lost. In the next group above, the gum mounting allows us to look deeply within the branch and see (from the inside) the ventricose portion of a denticle on the distant side of the axis. Above this opening there remains a portion of a denticle facing the observer. The next group above also shows portions of a third denticle. The fourth or topmost group has been cut across diagonally by weathering. The openings on this surface present additional evidence that each node bore, at least, four denticles.

The plate shows clearly the value of mounting with gum damar, for such mounting not only served to render the surface more transparent and increase the contrast between the black remains of the chitin and the matrix, but it also aided in securing that sharpness of outline which still appears in the subsequent enlargement to 60 diameters.

The specimen is named in honor of Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, to whom the writer, and the world as well, is deeply indebted for his work on this interesting group of fossil organisms.

The detail of *Urasterella pulchella*, Bill., which is reproduced on this plate, shows some of the flooring ossicles (ambulacra) of the arm, a number of arm marginals with spine bases, and an apparently double interrarial marginal. The ambulacral plates, here lost, are elsewhere present and functioned as true covering plates. That is they could be closed so as to meet each other over the food groove or they could be held in a widely open condition and the five interrarial pairs could function as jaws. More complete details of this species will be given in another article.

THE BANDED POCKET MOUSE, *PEROGNATHUS FASCIATUS* WIED.

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The mouse forming the title of this paper was discovered and described by Maximilian, Prince of Wied, in 1839. It was collected on the upper Missouri river near the mouth of the Yellowstone, North Dakota, and proved to be a new genus as well as a new species. It was, also, the first pocket mouse to be found in North America. Since the original discovery of pocket mice on this continent, however, the number of known species