

species. A second specimen seems to have only six rays, and the normal number may prove to be seven.

The holotype is No. 7789 in the Victoria Memorial Museum, and is from the Crinoid beds (Hull formation) at the Kirkfield Lift Lock, Ontario.

LEBETODISCUS INCONDITUS SP. NOV.

(Plate 1, fig. 1).

This is the form which is so common in the "Cystid bed" below Parliament Hill and at Queen's Wharf, Ottawa, and which has always been identified as *Agelacrinites billingsi*. It differs in several respects from that species.

DESCRIPTION.

Specimens circular in outline with a broad border of small plates. Rays five in number, rather stout, broad at the proximal end and tapering rapidly. They are almost straight in small specimens while in large ones they are slightly curved, four of the rays having a contra-solar turn, and the fifth curved a little in the opposite direction, so as to embrace the posterior inter-radius. In some specimens, rays I, II, and III, are contra-solar, and IV and V solar, while in the one selected as the holotype, IV is almost straight. The rays bear short interlocking lateral covering plates, about twelve to fifteen pairs to a ray. Median covering plates have not been seen. An appearance of unusual width is given to the rays by the fact that the plates of the inter-radii which abut against the rays are somewhat higher than the remainder of the plates of the inter-radial spaces.

The supra-oral area is large, and covered by numerous small plates. Their arrangement is difficult to make out, because of the way the inter-ambulacral plates are mixed in with ray and supra-oral series. In the center of the disc there appears to be a central plate dove-tailing with two plates which are between rays I and V, and abut on the posterior inter-radius. At the sides and in front of the central plate are five more small plates, one on each side and three in front of the central plate. Two of the plates are inter-radial in position, one between rays II and III, and one between III and IV. This is on the type. On the small specimen next to it in the figure, there seem to be only five plates which really belong to the supra-oral series, the central, two posteriors, and two anterior laterals, between rays II and III and III and V.

The inter-radial areas are covered with small imbricating plates, the plates of the inner part of the outer marginal band being somewhat larger and wider than the plates between the rays. The posterior inter-radius is wider than the others, and