

has figured a possible madreporite at the posterior end of the suture between the two posterior peristomial plates making it possible to orient this species in the same manner as *Comarocystites* with the anal pyramid on the right side of the theca.

9. *The covering-plates of the transverse apical food-groove.*—

The transverse apical food-groove is covered by two series of quadrangular covering-plates (Plate II, figs. 1A, 1B, also C), one on each side of the food-groove. These plates meet along the middle line of the food-groove so as to form an acute ridge. They are ornamented by minute granules similar to those of the adjacent thecal plates and there also is a tendency toward a low elevation along the median line of each covering plate. About five covering-plates occupy a length of 3 millimeters along the food-groove. In one specimen 8 or 9 covering-plates occupy the entire distance along the unbranched part of the food-groove, and 3 or 4 covering-plates line each side of that short branch of the food-groove which leads from the left end of the food-groove to the base of the left posterior arm. In another specimen about 15 or 16 covering-plates occur on each side of the unbranched part of the transverse apical food-groove, and 3 or 4 covering-plates line each side of the branches leading from the left end of the food-groove to the bases of the left anterior and left posterior arms.

10. *The anal pyramid.*—The number of plates exposed in the anal pyramid (Plate II, fig. 2; also A in the text diagrams) varies in different specimens from 5 to 6. The general form of the pyramid is semi-globose, but the apical part is more or less flattened. In all of the specimens examined, the anal pyramid is bordered by 5 thecal plates. Of these, two plates form the lower border, one plate occurs on each side, and the fifth plate forms the upper part of the border. The plate on the right side of the pyramid always is larger than the rest. The upper margin of the plate forming the upper border of the anal pyramid is overlapped on each side by a narrow plate separating the latter from direct contact with the base of the nodular stereom protuberance supporting the right pair of arms. The sutures of these overlapping plates often are indistinctly defined. That part of the thecal plates which borders directly on the anal pyramid is smooth, and moderately elevated.

11. *Fixity in arrangement of thecal plates limited to the immediate vicinity of the transverse apical food-groove and of the anal pyramid.*—Evidently there is a considerable degree of fixity in the number of thecal plates bordering on the transverse apical food-groove and in the number of those surrounding the anal pyramid, and there also is an approximation toward fixity in the general outline of these plates; but this fixity in number,