truncated abruptly and obliquely by the facet for the arms, angle of facet with general side of cup being 135°. The facet is shallowly excavated with contour almost circular, but broader than high, width 4 mm.; height 3.1 mm.; axial canal small, ovate, marginal, its acutely pointed apex opening directly into the ventral groove, which forms an obtusely angular notch in the centre of the upper margin of the plate. Right and left posterior RR a little smaller than the rest. Superior anal plate *x* pentagonal, equal in size to the r. post. R. and facetted above for the reception of plates of tne anal tube (vide infra). Cup-plates thick ; all rounded towards the sutures, especially in the upper part of the cup ; outer surface apparently smooth, but where the test is well preserved, as on post B. and ant. R, are slight traces of shagreen ornament

Measurements in millimetres :—

	Height.	Width below.	Width above.	Length of suture between plates.
IBB	4.	2.5	5.	3.
l. ant. B	8.	5.4	7.	4.5
ant. R	6.5	7.	6.4	4.
to bottom of facet	4.			
r. post. R.	5.	5.4	4.75	4.
to bottom of facet	2.75			
anal *x*	4.8	4.7	3.75	l. side 4. r. " 2.6

Each of the sutures bounding RA is 3 mm. long, and the plate in each direction is 3.6 mm.

Relations of the species :—

The radials slope outwards towards the facet, in the way characteristic of *Botryocrinus*. The axial canal is quite distinct from the ventral groove, though not actually separated therefrom by stereom. The sides of the ventral groove slope inwards at a wide angle, and at the same time separate from one another, so that the communication between ventral groove and axial canal becomes wider. Right posterior radial has portions of 3 or 4 rather solid covering plates. The chief point of difference between *Homocrinus* and *Botryocrinus*, so far as the dorsal cup is concerned, lies in the number of plates supported by the anal plate *x*. These plates are not preserved, but one can see the facets for