

along the top of each arm, while the greater part of the surface is covered with small convex triangular plates. Miller found the plates to be spine-bearing, a point which can not be definitely decided in the present species. From the photograph it appears that there are spaces between the small triangular plates on the abactinal surface in *Palæaster? magnificus*, while in *P.? wilsoni* these plates actually overlap each other.

There is a superficial resemblance between *Palæaster? wilsoni* and *Urasterella pulchella* (Billings), but the latter species does not have the double row of marginal plates, nor the large plates along the top of the arm. The arms are also much more slender in Billings' species.

Of course the reference of this species to *Palæaster* is purely a convention, as it has nothing in common with the type of the genus. The generic position of these starfishes will be discussed in the monograph by Professor Schuchert, which it is expected, will appear at an early date.

Locality and formation. The holotype was found by Miss A. E. Wilson in a fence near the large quarry in the Lowville formation at City View, a short distance south-west of Ottawa. While the Lowville is the only formation which is exposed at this particular spot, the starfish seems to have been derived from the Black River, which outcrops only a short distance away. The matrix contains, beside the starfish, *Rhynchotrema inaequivalve* (shown in the photograph), *Orthis tricenaria*, and *Rafinesquina alternata*. The species is dedicated to its discoverer, whose private collection contains the type.

GENUS MARIACRINUS HALL.

MARIACRINUS? INSUETUS, SP. NOV.

Mariacrinus sp. Raymond, 1907. American Journal of Science, Fourth Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 118.

Two fragmentary calices of crinoids from the Three Forks Shale at Logan, Montana, are of importance, as they are the only crinoids thus far known from the Devonian of the Rocky Mountains. These fragments were sent to Mr. Frank Springer for identification, and he reported that they probably belonged to the genus *Mariacrinus*.

One fragment (Figure 1) retains the base of a calyx and fragments of four radials. All sutures are obliterated, but the ornamentation makes possible the determination of the probable outline of the plates. From such parts as remain, the radials seem to have been in contact. The position of the two notches in the margin of the area of stem attachment suggest that there are four basals, though there may be only three, two large and one small. The ornamentation consists of raised lines