

p. 199), and "apparently immovable over the mouth region" (1915, p. 212). In *Blastoidocrinus* we have also a closely covered condition of the similarly placed main food-grooves. We have large covering plates which arch over the groove, and are rendered immovable over both rays and mouth region by a series of still heavier accessory plates, called by the author "apical or anal pieces" and "wing plates," though for the former the term supraoral would be perhaps more appropriate. These ossicles are figured in N.Y. State Museum Bulletin 107, plates 6 and 7. In *Blastoidocrinus* a specimen the size of *Styanoblastus* would have about 350 brachioles for a catching apparatus to supply its covered main food-grooves. Bearing now in mind the fact that both were stemmed Ordovician forms which lived in the Ottawa sea, we must appreciate the difficulties which arise if we deny brachioles to *Steganoblastus*. Why should a continued stemmed existence in a similar environment cause the loss of a specialized and efficient collecting apparatus, and leave only the five main ways to the mouth, and these still closely covered with covering-plates, immovable at least for the mouth region, and for the older portions of the rays.

There are other interesting points to be gathered from Bather's description in which *Steganoblastus* resembles *Blastoidocrinus*. "The very deep folding of the plates," (1914, p. 195), in adapical and interambulacral areas are in *Blastoidocrinus* due to plate growth or development over hydrospires. There is a "series of pores" between the outer ends of the floor-plates and "just below the attachment of the cover-plates" (1914, p. 198). "The pores between the floor-plates pass through into the thecal cavity" (1914, p. 199), entering hydrospires in both *Blastoidea* and *Parablastoidea*. "There is a cover-plate to each floor-plate, and so far as can be ascertained after prolonged preparation and study, the sutures between the cover-plates coincide with those between the floor-plates. Thus, the pores, which as already stated, lie just below the attachment of the cover-plates, open under the sutures as in *Edrioaster*" (1914, p. 199). Precisely this condition is to be seen in *Blastoidocrinus* (N.Y. Museum Bulletin 149, plate I, fig. 2).

Of the outer border of the food-grooves Bather says: "The suture between the cover-plates and the adambulacrals is flush, and the curve of the cover-plates passes over, though with a distinct bend, into that of the adambulacrals. The suture is not a straight line, but a series of curves, the convex outer edges of the cover-plates fitting into slight concavities in the adambulacral margin. The position and number of the axial ridges on this margin indicate that the original adambulacral