

Geo. Surv. Canada, Dec. 3, 1858, p. 61, pl. 5, figs. 1-1b, 2-2b.

Figure 1 (No. 1391g, in Victoria Memorial Museum) represents the right side of the theca; *o* is the anal pyramid. In figure 1b, the smooth proximal parts of the polygonal plates surrounding the anal pyramid are represented incorrectly as though forming a circle of separate plates surrounding the anal pyramid. In figures 1a and 2a, the non-porous epistereom has been removed by weathering from the marginal parts of the thecal plates. Figure 2 (No. 1391, in Victoria Memorial Museum) presents a view of the anterior side of the theca, with the anal opening on the left upper margin of the figure; the nodular stereom mass supporting the right pair of arms is seen immediately below the number 2, and the angle at the upper right hand margin of the figure indicates the location of the other stereom mass. Figure 2b is a very unsatisfactory representation of the transverse food-groove extending from the central mouth in opposite directions to the base of the stereom mass, where it forks dichotomously at each end.

Grant, Trans. Ottawa Field-Nat. Club, 1, 1880, pl. 1, figs. 1-5.

Figure 1 (No. 333 in Victoria Memorial Museum) probably presents a view of the anterior side of the theca, in addition to a view of the entire length of the column, including its base. Only the lower parts of the arms and pinnules of this specimen are represented in this figure. The remaining figures are re-publications of figures in Decade III, of Billings, figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 corresponding to figs. 1, 2, 1b and 2b respectively of the Decade

Chapman, Exposition of the Minerals and Geology of Canada, 1864, p. 109.

Haeckel, Amphorideen u. Cystoideen, 1896, p. 70, pl. 1, figs. 4-4c.

Figure 4 is a reproduction of Billings's figure 1 on plate 5 of Decade III, amplified by Haeckel so as to suggest the appearance of a complete arm system and a complete column. The biserial