BB (Plate I, figs. 1, 2, 3) 5, vary in size; height of l. post. is 2·3 mm.; width above, 2·1 mm. This is the larger of the two normally hexagonal basals. Post. B is heptagonal, because it supports *x*. Right ant. B. is heptagonal, because not only does it support r. ant. R, but stretches between that radial and r. post. B, so as to meet the lower slope of r. post. R. Thus r. post. B. becomes small and pentagonal.

RR (Plate I, figs. 1, 2, 3) 5, all transversely bisected into Rs and Ri. Three of the inferradials, viz., ant., r. ant., and l. post., are of the usual pentagonal shield shape; but r. post. Ri is hexagonal, resting on r. post. B, abutting by its two left sides on post. B and *x*, supporting r. post. Rs, abutting by its long upper right side on r. ant. Ri and a small portion of r. ant. Rs, and by its short lower right side on the shoulder of r. ant. B; and r. ant. Ri is four-sided, resting by a curved lower margin on r. ant. B, abutting on r. post. Ri and ant. Ri, and widening upwards to support r. ant. R. All the superradials are four-sided, except r. post. Rs, which abuts on *x* and *rt*, and perhaps one should add r. ant. Rs, which has its lower left corner cut off where it abuts on r. post. Ri.

The union of each Rs with its Ri is close, but the suture is perfectly clear. In no ray have the processes of decay or fossilization led to any dislocation of the two halves of the radial. In l. post., l. ant., and ant. rays there is a very gentle and equable tapering from the lower part of the inferradial to the top of the superradial. This is most obvious in l. post ray, where it is seen to be connected with the intercalation of the anal plates. In r. ant. ray the inferradial widens upwards slightly, and the superradial continues at about the same width. In r. post. ray the relations of width are disturbed by the anal plates, with which the halves of the radial alternate. In no ray is the base of Rs less wide than the top of Ri.

THE BRACHIALS preserved in association with the cup (Plate I, figs. 1, 2) are 3 IBr in every ray except r. post., where there are 4, and in r. ant., where a small portion of a fourth remains. There are also two separate fragments: one, a small piece of shale which includes some more distal brachials (Plate I, fig. 5), the other an isolated portion of an arm (Plate I, fig. 4).