

hexagonal, and have slightly raised centers; plate 10 is the last to have a side in contact with any of the basal plates, it is pentagonal and about the size of no. 7. Plate 11 is a large pentagonal plate and may be considered as the first in the third row, though it is so wedged

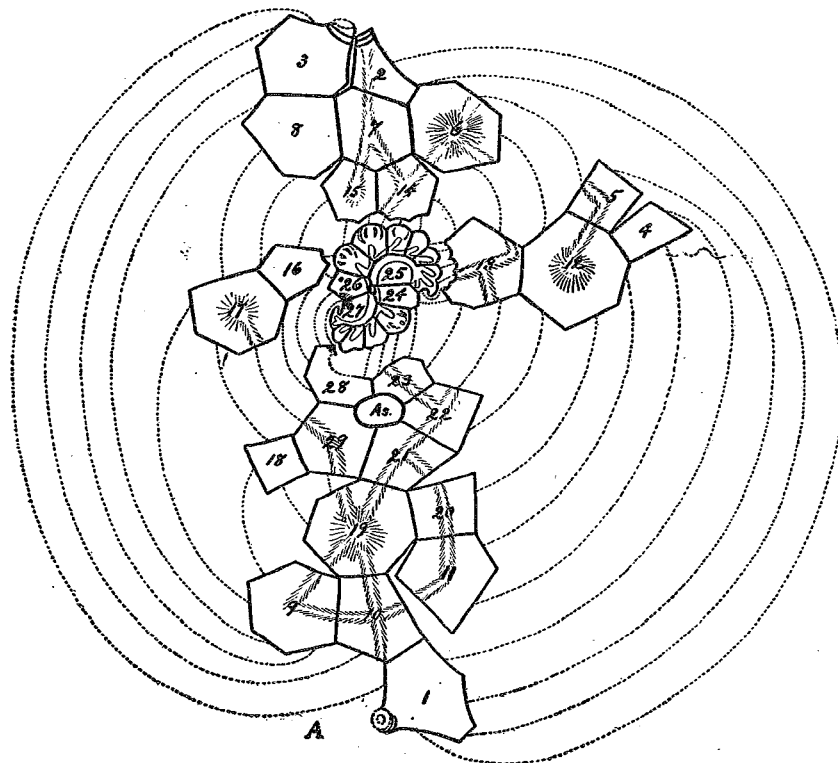


Fig. 1. Analysis of the type specimen, designated as specimen A, of *Malocystites emmonsii*. The mouth with its plates bearing the food grooves will be found just above the center of the diagram; the anus (As) not far below it; the basals are numbered 1, 2 and 3 and will be found at the extreme upper and lower portions of the figure. The more prominent mounds and ridges have been rather roughly indicated by hachures.

in between plates 10 and 4 as to have its lowest angle touch the highest angle of plate 1; the center of this plate lies a little to the right of a line drawn from anus to base and is the lowest of three that might be called the anal row. Passing still to the right, no. 12 is the largest of the remaining plates with one exception, is heptagonal, and bears a moderate umbo. Plate 13 supports the fifth and the following brachials (if I may so call these plates) of the anterior arm; plate 14 supports the third brachial of this arm and also half