

the cup formed of alternate narrow and wider rings. The basals appear to be hexagonal and each is marked by two very prominent keels running from the central portion of the plate toward the lower angles. Both are bent, with the convex side toward the ring; at their junction near the center of the plate they give rise to a short vertical fold which soon divides into two less prominent keels or

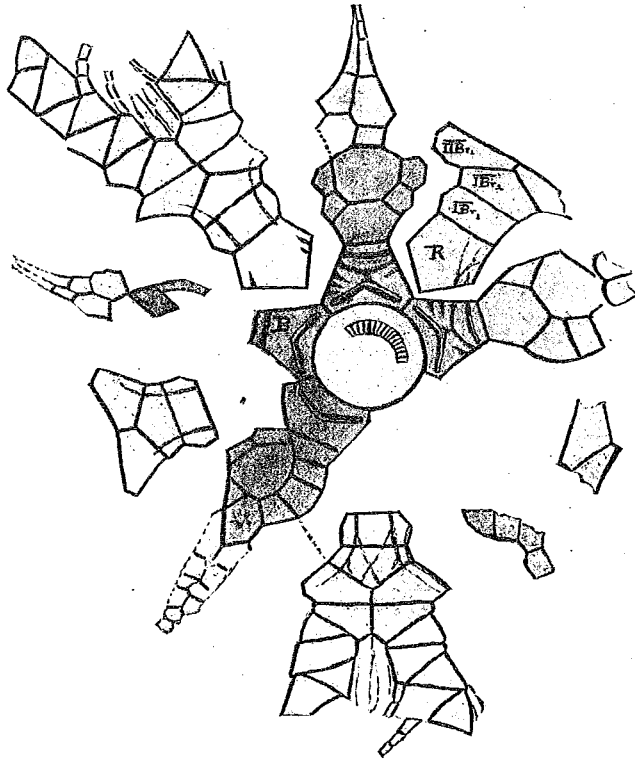


Fig. 4 Analysis of *Lyriocrinus? beecheri*. Interradial plates shaded and the position of the more prominent plate folds and ridges indicated.

ridges which pass outward to the radials; between the former and the latter are three faint folds, seen best next the edge of the plate and perpendicular to this edge; there is also a strong transverse ridge below and parallel with the truncate upper edge of the plate. The pentagonal, completely separated radials carry very slightly raised ridges continued from the basals; those near and parallel with the lateral margins are the more prominent and extend vertically