

radius seems to possess two or more very small tetragonal plates lying between but not belonging to the enlarged pinnules from  $IIBr_1$ ; it should perhaps have been chosen to represent posterior IR. Owing to the condition of uncertainty I have refrained from completing the diagram and have made the left hand interradius of figure 1 [pl. 3] the vertical one in figure 4 of this text.

I am one of a host whom Prof. C. E. Beecher placed under lasting obligation through his kindly given and generous help. This specimen was found soon after his visit to my camp in the summer of 1903 and I name it after him, not alone in recognition of the eminent position he attained in the science to which he gave his life's labor, but also as a token of personal affection and in appreciation of many rare mental qualities which I came to see as one can best see such things through the freedom of field work by day and at the open camp fire by night.

Genus **RHAPHANOCRINUS** Wachsmuth and Springer

**Rhaphanocrinus gemmeus** sp. nov.

Plate 2, figures 1-5

**Description.** Cup small; its height measured from proximal surface of basals to distal angle of first secundibrach 7.5mm; its diameter measured from upper edge of right posterior primaxil about 9.6mm; that of its base across lower shoulders of basals 4mm; that of proximal ring of stem 3.3mm; sides of cup from lower edge of basals to top of radials rather straight and from this point gradually curving to give a somewhat vertical edge to cup at  $IIB_1$ . The more or less narrow depressed margin of the plates is ornamented by numerous fine radiating lines which cross the sutures; a single large proximal interbrachial possesses more than 40 of these lines, and under a low power they are seen to be rows of fine tubercles; from the inner edge of this border the plates rise rather abruptly to the height of about .5mm and become smooth or microscopically granular with a large flat or slightly concave area which shows, near its outline, a marked tendency toward suppression of the plate angles. The infrabasals are small and almost completely covered by the proximal ring of the