

of one row directly under a plate of the next.¹ Some pinnules appear to have been incorporated in the lower portions of the tube. Arms above the IBr_4 are wanting in the specimen. Intersecundibrachs present.

Genus *CARABOCRINUS* Billings

Carabocrinus geometricus sp. nov.

Plate 1, figures 1-2

Description. Cup small, its height from base to level of upper edge of anal x, 6.5mm, its width measured across from base of left

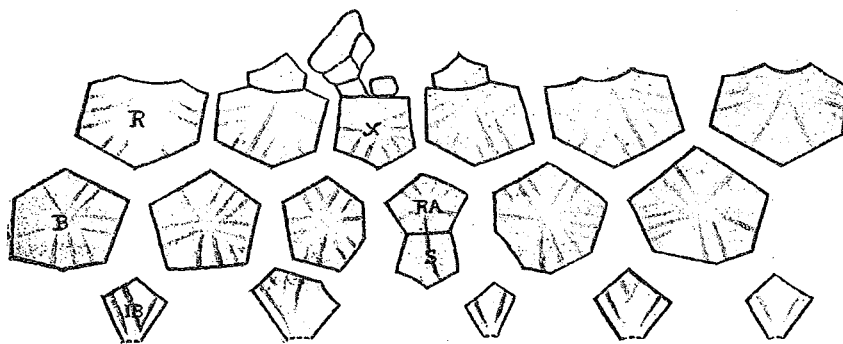


Fig. 7 Analysis of *Carabocrinus geometricus*. The outline of the radials is drawn as viewed from the side and the true outline of the oral edges is not seen. The more easily detected axial folds have been shown by shaded lines.

posterior IAX 7.5mm, its width half way between base and last measured diameter 6.5mm, subhemispheric with a slight vertical elongation and a tendency to show inversely conical outlines along the lines from base through the centers of the RR, particularly in the l. posterior R where the flattening of the side of the cup is well marked. Vertical diameter of the IBB a little less than that of the RR and their transverse diameters about one half of the latter; the IB of l. posterior R is a little larger than the others and pentagonal, one shoulder supporting the supplemental anal plate, the others are all tetragonal; the IB of r. posterior R is smaller than the others. The vertical and lateral diameters of the BB are about equal to the

¹It will be seen that such a twist, if I may so call it, could be described as turning either to the right or to the left, or one might consider the tube to be formed of about 20 longitudinal rows of plates without "twist" but with the plates offset.