stem. Near the cup the stem is made up of alternating light and heavy rings, slightly flattened on their radial edges and possessing radially disposed sutures. The basal plates are largest and are transversely depressed as if slightly bent outward at their bases or as if impressed with a quadrangular die that left four shallow pits at its four corners. The radials are next in size, their raised areas are nearly circular in outline and about 2mm in diameter; they also show slight traces of lateral impressions similar to those on the basals; the raised areas on these plates and on the basals are so large as to nearly or fully meet at the plate edges midway between the angles. The first brachials are smaller and their raised surface wider than high, this area showing a tendency to become diamond-shaped; the plates of the radii above these brachials are well rounded and smooth save for a single depression shown by the anterior and right anterolateral primaxils. The proximal interbrachials are but little smaller than the basals and their raised areas are more angular in outline and well separated from those of the adjoining plates; each supports two smaller plates and these in turn three others above them; a few smaller plates above the latter lose the smooth rounded subcentral elevations and present but a short, vertical, median ridge. In the posterior interradius there is an extra plate immediately above the anal which is followed by a vertical row of seven and perhaps more smaller regular hexagonal plates. The anal tube is about 2.3mm in diameter; rises with a slightly broader base, from a position but little posterior to the center of the oral surface; is bent down just above the ninth hexagonal plate of the anal row; curves slightly to the right and then back to the left and its tip nearly touches the II Br of the anterior R; the last part, 4mm in length, consists of about 10 rows of plates each .4mm long and the row so twisted as to bring a plate