



Fig. 1.

The almost complete basals are visible, three hexagonal first radials, a second radial, and two first inter-radials, also hexagonal. The radials and inter-radials are all higher than wide. The resemblance in general to *P. indicator* is strong, although the specific distinction is evident.

Locality and Horizon.—Greenhills, Paterson to Dungog Road, Co. Durham (*J. Waterhouse, M.A.*):—Mirari Limestone, Carboniferous.

Family—*PLATYCRINIDÆ.*

Obs.—The presence of this family depends upon the discovery of some fragmentary remains at Glen William, Burragood, and at a locality between the River Hunter and the Rouchel Brook. These consisted of portions of a column and a small basal cup referred by De Koninck to *Platyocrinus laevis*, Miller, or an allied species¹.

The basal plates in *Platyocrinus* are three in number, but in the figure cited there are four distinctly shown, subdivided in a sufficiently perplexing manner to leave the question of identity in some doubt.

No member of this family is known to me from Western Australia; but the Middle Bowen Group, near Mount Britton Township, Queensland, has yielded a nut-shaped calyx, partly preserved, to which I have given the name of *Platyocrinus? nux*².

¹ Foss. Pal. Nouv.-Galles du Sud, 1877, Pt. 3, p. 160, t. 6, f. 6, ca.

² Geol. and Pal. Queensland and New Guinea, *in lit.*, t. 38, f. 3.