

## STEREOCIDARIS Pomel, 1883

Type species: *Cidaris cretosa* Mantell*Stereocidaris baileyi* n.sp. (Plate 1, figs. 1-3).

HOLOTYPE. A somewhat crushed, eroded, leached test, No. USNM 138377 in the Division of Invertebrate Paleontology, United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

TEST. Conical, broadest near the base at about the level of the fifth to sixth interamb-plate from the apex, tapering upwards towards the somewhat flattened apex, more or less flattened below; h.d., 72 mm; ht. approximately 68 mm (the apex missing).

AMBULACRA. Somewhat sinuate, but not conspicuously so, broad (ca 20% interamb-width). Interporiferous area at least twice the width of the pore-zone. Marginal series of tubercles prominent, somewhat irregular, contiguous at the adoral end, lost elsewhere from specimen through erosion, but apparently less prominent and smaller above. Internal tubercles smaller than marginals in the subambital region, where they are irregularly arranged—but not observable elsewhere on the specimen. Interporiferous area severely eroded in holotype, but evidently raised somewhat above the level of the pore-zones. On the best preserved parts of the ambis the pores are seen to be non-conjugate.

INTERAMBULACRA. Nine or 10 interamb-plates to the column. The adapical plate missing or broken on all columns. The next three plates nearly as high as broad, evenly covered by scattered secondary tubercles, with no trace of an areole or primary tubercle. The fifth plate somewhat higher than broad, evenly covered by uniform secondary tubercles, with no trace of an areole or primary tubercle. The sixth plate (ambital) much broader than high, with a conspicuous areole and primary tubercle occupying the outer two-thirds of the plate, the inner one-third uniformly clothed by secondary tubercles. The succeeding plates all broader than high, with conspicuous areoles and primary tubercles, the scrobicules all confluent, and an internal area clothed by uniform secondary tubercles. The areoles and primary tubercles are thus restricted to the more or less flattened region from the ambitus to the peristome. As can be seen in the photograph, on some interamb-plates where the secondary tubercles are preserved, the tubercle is often "perforate", or even entirely replaced by a "pore". This is an artificial condition brought about by leaching of the fossil.

By combining data from the several columns the following composite tabulation may be derived:—

	Interamb Plate	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Diam. of Areole (mm)	No. of Amb. Plates Opposite
No. 1	(adapical)	Missing or broken on all columns			
No. 2	.....	9.5	8.0	none	9
No. 3	.....	11.5	10.5	none	10
No. 4	.....	15.0	13.0	none	14
No. 5	.....	18.0	20.5	none	22
No. 6	.....	18.0	14.5	11	10
No. 7	.....	15.5	9.0	8	8
No. 9	.....	10.0	5.5	5	4
No. 10	(adoral)	7.5	4.0	4	2

APICAL SYSTEM. Unknown.

PERISTOME. Damaged and distorted, but evidently less than half h.d.