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Observations on the Keokuk Species of Agaricocrinus

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2. Blue or drab, sub-crystalline limestone, massive. Good quarry rock. Lower crinoid bed above. *Agaricocrinus* with shallow concavity. *A.* with sixteen arms. *Actinocrinus pernodosus* Hall. Stems and plates of *Eucladocrinus* below. Fish remains..... 3 feet
1. Limestone in thin layers. Cherty. Lower fish bed. *Platyceras fissurella* Hall. *Platyceras equi-eatera* Hall..... 6 feet

No. 1 is but partially exposed here, its full thickness probably aggregating twenty feet.

CORRELATION.

The uppermost layer, No. 11, was discovered at a single locality by Mr. L. A. Cox. In its lithological character as well as its fossil remains, it very much resembles the crinoid beds of Crawfordsville. The most common forms in the calcareous division at Keokuk are wanting at Crawfordsville. We are disposed to consider the lower part of those beds consisting of twenty-five feet of shale as the equivalent of the goede bed at Keokuk.

FOSSILS.

The crinoids, the most prominent form, though not the most numerous. One-half the Keokuk forms appear at Keokuk and about one-fourth at Crawfordsville.

Brachipods numerous, *Spirifera* and *Productida* predominating. Most interesting collections of crinoids made by Mr. L. A. Cox and Mr. N. K. Burket.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE KEOKUK SPECIES OF AGARICOCRINUS.

BY PROF. C. H. GORDON.

(Abstract.)

Six species of *Agaricocrinus* obtained from the Keokuk beds, of which three, viz: *A. americanus* Rømer; *A.*

whitfieldi Hall; and *A. wortheni* Hall, occur at Keokuk. *A. americanus* and *A. wortheni* apparently well distinguished. The latter apparently the culmination of this generic form which becomes extinct at the close of this period.

A. americanus presents many differences of structure. Species sadly in need of revision. Forms before us have very shallow concavity not "deeply concave" as defined by Wachsmuth and Springer;* allied to *A. whitfieldi* in having the secondary radial of one of the posterior rays unequally quadrangular, while the other has its upper acute angle truncated by one of the interradial plates. Arms regularly twelve in number. Found in the lower crinoid beds.

Specimens of this subexcavate form in collections of N. K. Burket, L. A. Cox and the writer.

The sixteen armed forms of *A. americanus* present persistent characters that may be sufficient to entitle them to more than varietal distinction. Arrangement of arms generally according to common plan. Basal concavity exceptionally deep, involving the whole series of radials up to and partially including the secondary radials. Nearly all examples with sixteen arms derived from the lower crinoid beds, associated with the subexcavate form above noticed.

* Revision Palæocrinoidea, Part II, p. 109.