

*Salenia phillipsae* n. sp.

Plate II, Figures 1, 5-8.

Test circular, very small, low, sides inflated, flattened below, convex above.

Ambulacral areas short, narrow, slightly lanceolate and almost straight, made up of two rows of 5 granules each.

There appear to be no smaller granules between these rows; neither are there granules between the slightly oblique pores; there is, however, a slight ridge between the pores. Pores slightly crowded at the peristome. Interambulacral areas broad, short, with four plates in each row and with four prominent, mamelonate, crenulate, non-perforate tubercles. The areolas are prominent under a lens and are surrounded by 6 granules.

Peristome very large, more than one-half the diameter of the shell, circular to decagonal, incised.

The apical system is decidedly pentagonal in outline and the sides are quite straight with only slight indentations in the middle and at the ends. Over the ambulacral areas the corners of the sides form two small scallops with a shallow indentation between. There are also two slight scallops near the ends and one in the middle of each side of the apical system. The scallops and indentations are all microscopic. The apical system consists of five genital plates, five ocular plates and one suranal plate which is concave in the center and rises very abruptly to the rim of the oval periproct. All of the plates are slightly concave in the center. The genital plates have several pit-like depressions, in the concavities and the genital pore is slightly below the

center of the plate. There are also two pits in the ocular plates. Between the plates are numerous pyriform pores. The madreporite does not show clearly. The periproct is only slightly raised and has an elevated rim surrounding it. The edges of the apical disc are slightly elevated and flaring.

Only one specimen of Salenia phillipsae has been found and it was collected by Miss Ophelia Phillips. It differs from Salenia texana and Salenia mexicana in having fewer tubercles and plates in the ambulacral and interambulacral areas; no granules between the rows of tubercles in the ambulacral areas; no sinuous ambulacra and fewer granules surrounding the primary tubercles in the interambulacral areas. The apical system also differs considerably in appearance from that of other species of the Glen Rose. It is more decidedly pentagonal, flatter, more flaring at the edges, each plate more depressed in the center and has a more sharply elevated rim around the periproct. The periproct remains directly above the posterior ambulacrum, but it is in the angle between the sides of the apical discs, whereas it is in the middle of the posterior side of the apical disc in the other two species. In other words, the position of the pentagonal disc has shifted in Salenia phillipsae so that it has an angle directly in the posterior instead of a straight side and this causes a straight

side to appear in the anterior rather than an angle as is found in Salenia texana and Salenia mexicana. Also the sides of the apical disc in Salenia phillipsae are not so deeply scalloped as in the other species. It also differs in the fact that it is much smaller.

Dimensions: Height 2.25 mm., diameter 4.5 mm.

Occurrence: Four miles west of Driftwood, Tex.