

men which was procured, it was 90 mm. in length. The joints are dice-box shaped, as in *Rhizocrinus*, long and delicate towards the lower part of the stem, 3.0 mm. in length by 0.5 in width in the centre of the joint, the ends expanding to a width of 1.0 mm. As in *Rhizocrinus*, the joints of the stem diminish in length towards the head, and additions are made in the form of calcareous laminæ beneath the coalesced joints which form the base of the cup.

The first radials are five in number. They are closely apposed, but they do not seem to be fused as in *Rhizocrinus*, since the sutures show quite distinctly. The centre of each of these first radials rises into a sharp keel, while the sides are slightly depressed towards the suture, which gives the calyx a fluted appearance, like a folded filter-paper. The second radials are long, and free from one another, joining the radial axillaries by a straight syzygial union. They are most peculiar in form. A strong plate-like keel runs down the centre of the outer surfaces, and the joint is deeply excavated on either side, rising again slightly towards the edges. The radial axillary shows a continuation of the same keel through its lower half, and midway up the joint the keel bifurcates, leaving a very characteristic diamond-shaped space in the centre, towards the top of the joint; two facets are thus formed for the insertion of two first radials; the number of arms is therefore ten. The arms are perfectly simple, and in our single specimen consist of twelve joints each. There is no trace of pinnules, and the arms resemble in character the pinnules of *Rhizocrinus*. The first brachial is united to the second by a syzygial joint, but after