from the coast of Portugal more nearly allied to chalk forms than to any others, but it is in the Echinodermata that the peculiar relation between the ancient and the modern faunæ becomes most apparent. To review briefly the chief points bearing upon this question. The Apiocrinidæ, the group of fixed crinoids which I have already described, are abundant throughout the whole range of the Jurassic rocks, their remains being frequently very abundant in the thick cream-coloured limestone beds of the oolites. Towards the close of the Jurassic period, the typical genera disappear, and in the chalk we find the group represented by an evidently degenerate form, *Bourguetticrinus*. In some tertiary-beds fragments of the stems of a small *Bourguetticrinus* have been found, and such were likewise discovered in the recent lime breccia of Guadaloupe, which contained the well-known human skeleton now in the British Museum. There can be little doubt that these tertiary and post-tertiary fragments are to be referred rather to the genus *Rhizocrinus*, which we now know to be so widely distributed, living, in deep water. Now in this series of Apiocrinidæ, extending from the Forest marble to the present time, although there is a succession of constantly changing species, yet the gradual degradation in development in the same direction throughout the series seems to point unmistakeably to some form of continuity, to a type gradually succumbing to conditions slowly altering in an unfavourable direction.

The other family of the stalked crinoids, the Pentacrinidæ, are in a different position. They are abundant in the Lias; very abundant in the lower