

striking resemblance to *Platycrinus* is to a great degree superficial.

There seems to be little doubt that *Rhizocrinus* finds its nearest known ally in the chalk *Bourguetticrinus*, and that it must be referred to the Apiocrinidæ. Were it not that there is

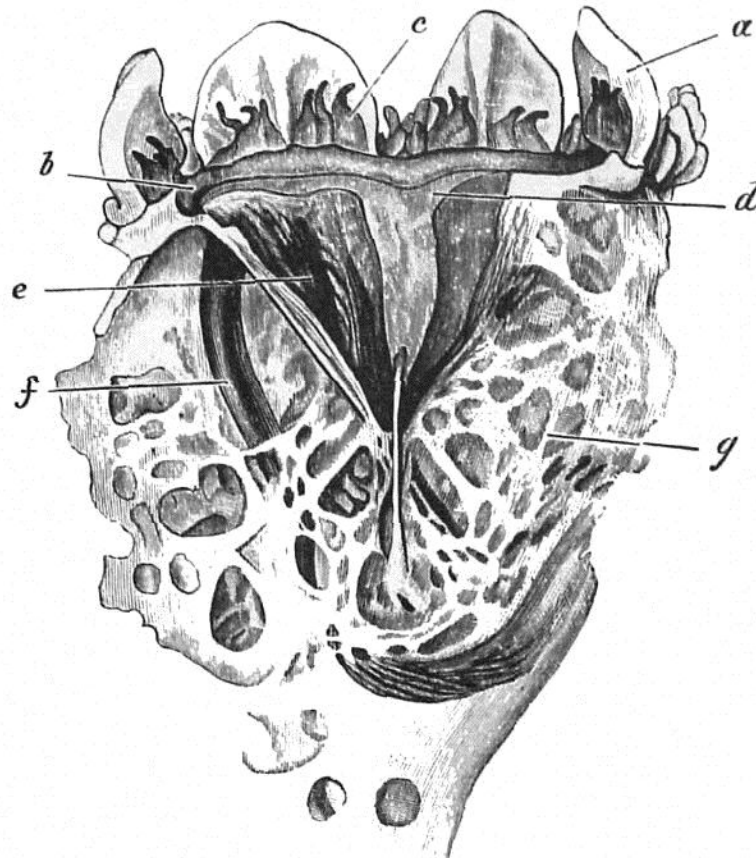


FIG. 27.—The Arrangement of the Soft Parts in *Hyocrinus Bethellianus*. *a*, oral valves; *b*, oral vascular ring; *c*, oral tentacles; *d*, *e*, inner aspect of the esophagus and stomach; *f*, intestine; *g*, loose areolated connective tissue. Eight times the natural size.

an evident relation between the two new genera and *Rhizocrinus*, in *Poteriocrinus* and *Hyocrinus* the characters of the Apiocrinidæ are so obscure that one would certainly not have been inclined to associate them with that group. They are both comparatively small forms, and although they do not show the peculiar tendency to irregularity in the number of their principal parts which we find in *Rhizocrinus*, they have still small calyces and large stems—a comparatively excessive development of the vegetative parts.

On the 27th of August we sounded in the morning in 1900 fathoms, the bottom of little else than the shells of *Globigerina*.