

movable triangular plates, between which and the edge of the cup is an irregular pavement of smaller plates. Four of these large oral plates are seen erect in fig. 122B, protecting the delicate tentacles round the mouth, which leads into a funnel-shaped gullet; and the intestine terminates in a short

plated tube near the margin of one of the interradial spaces on the disk (fig. 122c).

Hyocrinus has little in common with any other recent Crinoid, and is not known to occur in the fossil state. Only one entire specimen was obtained at Station 147, together with a few fragments, though portions of a stem were dredged from a depth of 1850 fathoms in Mid Atlantic, lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$ (Station 106), together with *Bathyrinus campbellianus*.

“The Feather-stars, or *Comatulæ*, as they were termed by Lamarck, differ from the so-called ‘Stalked Crinoids’ in being unprovided with a stem in the adult condition, although they possess one when young. But at a certain period of development, which varies consider-



FIG. 122.—*Hyocrinus bethellianus*, Wyv. Thoms.

ably in different species, the cup containing the visceral mass detaches itself from the stem, retaining, however, the top joint or centro-dorsal which closes the cup below. Before its severance from the remainder of the stem it becomes larger than the other