

2. *Rhizocrinus rawsoni*, Pourtalès, 1874 (Pl. IX. figs. 3-5; Pl. X. figs. 3-20; Pl. LIII. figs. 7, 8; woodcut, fig. 19).

1872. *Rhizocrinus lofotensis*, Wyv. Thoms. (pars), Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. vii. p. 770; The Depths of the Sea, 1873, p. 450.

1874. *Rhizocrinus Rawsonii*, Pourtalès, Ill. Cat. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. iv., No. 8, p. 27.

1882. *Rhizocrinus rawsoni*, P. H. Carpenter, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x., No. 4, p. 173.

1883. *Democrinus Parfaiti*, Perrier, Comptes rendus, t. xcvi., No. 7, p. 450.

1883. *Rhizocrinus rawsoni*, P. H. Carpenter, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 335.

1884. *Rhizocrinus rawsoni*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xii. p. 357.

### Dimensions.<sup>1</sup>

Greatest length of entire specimen (Captain Cole), . . . . .	190.0 mm.
Greatest length of stem, sixty-eight joints ("Blake" specimen), . . . . .	180.0 "
Greatest length of calyx ("Blake"), . . . . .	6.0 "
Greatest diameter of same calyx, . . . . .	2.5 "
Greatest length of arm, sixty double joints (Captain Cole), . . . . .	75.0 "

Stem robust, bearing few radicular cirri on its lower part, but ending below in a long spreading root which attaches itself at intervals. The joints are from once and a half to twice (*rare*) as long as broad, and tolerably cylindrical or barrel-shaped in outline. The planes of the articular ridges at their ends cross one another, but the ends are not much expanded, so that the dice-box shape is but little marked. The calyx is very variable in form, sometimes long and slender, sometimes short and broad. The expansion from below upwards is rarely quite uniform, and there is often a more or less defined constriction about the level of the basiradial suture. The basals are separated by distinct sutures, and are generally four or more times the height of the radials, which are five in number, and more or less distinctly pentagonal.

The arms may have one hundred and twenty joints united in pairs by syzygy. The first brachials are flattened, quite free laterally, and wider than long. The second are more nearly square, and the next four shorter but of about the same width, the last one (or the epizygal of the third syzygial pair) often bearing the first pinnule. The following hypozygal joints are obliquely oblong; while the epizygals are more irregular in shape, and sometimes almost triangular, so as to look like axillaries. The first pinnule is generally on the sixth or eighth brachial, but sometimes not till the fourteenth. The two lowest joints of the basal pinnules are broader than their successors, which are elongated and of gradually diminishing width.

The peristome is about at the level of the sixth brachial, and is protected by small oral plates.

Colour, in spirit, brownish-white or greyish-white.

*Localities*.—H.M.S. "Porcupine," 1869. Station 42. Off Cape Clear, lat. 49° 12' N.,

<sup>1</sup> Some other measurements of particular details will be found on p. 265, where also reference is made to the unusually elongated calyx of the individuals dredged by the "Travailleur."