

The following table shows the great amount of variation in the proportions of the basal tube in other individuals of *Rhizocrinus rawsoni*, together with its diameter as compared with that of the stem-joints.

Species.	How obtained.	Depth.	Basal tube.		Length of Stem.	Stem-joints.		
			Height.	Width.		Number.	Length.	Width.
		fathoms.			mm.			
<i>Rhizocrinus rawsoni</i> .	"Blake"	175	5.5	2.50	180	68	3.50	2.25
	Challenger.	900	5.0	2.00	150	53	3.00	2.00
	Capt. Cole, "Investigator."	300	3.5	3.00	145	45	3.50	2.25
	"Porcupine."	862	3.0	1.75	50	30	2.25	1.25
<i>Rhizocrinus lofotensis</i> .	Sars.	300	2.0	1.50	70	67	1.50	0.50

N.B.—Pourtalès described his largest specimen of *Rhizocrinus lofotensis* as having a stem nearly 130 mm. long and composed of fifty-nine joints, the length of which averages three times their diameter.

It will be seen from the above table that in absolute size, as well as in the proportions of the basals and of the stem-joints, the "Porcupine" examples of this type are those which approach *Rhizocrinus lofotensis* most nearly; though the stem is slightly more robust than in Perrier's specimens which have such an extraordinarily elongated calyx. Both are smaller than those from the Azores, which are themselves smaller than the Caribbean specimens (though not always so in the length of the cup), a fact which is doubtless due to variations of temperature. The difference in size between the largest individuals of *Rhizocrinus lofotensis* found by Sars and Pourtalès respectively is likewise probably the result of the difference between the temperature of the Gulf Stream in the Florida Straits and that of the north-east Atlantic.

The youngest specimens of *Rhizocrinus rawsoni* which I have seen are those dredged by the "Porcupine" in 1869 at a depth of 1207 fathoms off Cape Clear (Pl. LIII. figs. 7, 8). Each has twenty-eight joints in the stem from the calyx to the root; but its length, which is only 20 mm. in the smaller, is 24.5 mm. in the larger individual. The uppermost joints are decidedly wider than those below them, the majority of which are elongated and cylindrical, only a few at the base of the stem (more in the larger than in the smaller individual) having the characteristic dicebox shape, with expanded ends (Pl. LIII. fig. 7). The length of the calyx is almost the same in both specimens, 1.8 mm., though its diameter across the radials is greater in that which has the longer stem. It is mainly formed by the basals, which are 1.2 mm. in height. In the smaller individual (Pl. LIII. fig. 7) they expand very slowly upwards to the level of the lowest