

2. *Pentacrinus mülleri*, Oersted, 1856 (Pls. XIV., XV.; Pl. XVII. figs. 9, 10).

1821. *Pentacrinus caput-Medusæ*, Miller (pars), A Natural History of the Crinoidea, p. 46.
 1843. *Pentacrinus caput-Medusæ*, Müller (pars), Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1843, p. 185.
 1845. *Pentacrinus Caput-Medusæ*, Austin (pars), A Monograph of Recent and Fossil Crinoidea, p. 111.
 1856. *Pentacrinus Mülleri*, Oersted, Forhandl. Skand. Naturf., 7^{de} Møde i Christiania, 1856, p. 202.
 1864. *Pentacrinus Mülleri*, Lütken, Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, 1864, Nr. 13-16, p. 207.
 1865. *Pentacrinus (Neocrinus) Mülleri*, Wyville Thomson, Phil. Trans., 1865, vol. clv. p. 542.
 1882. *Pentacrinus mülleri*, P. H. Carpenter, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. x., No. 4, p. 170.
non Pentacrinus Mülleri, Wyville Thomson, in Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. vii. p. 776; and in The Depths of the Sea, p. 442.
non Pentacrinus Mülleri, Agassiz and Pourtalès, in Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vols. v., vi.

Dimensions.

Total length of largest specimen, ¹	32 cm.
Greatest length of entire stem, rounded off at sixteenth node,	185 mm.
Shortest stem, rounded off at twelfth node,	117 „
Diameter of stem,	6 „
Longest cirrus (forty-three joints),	56 „
Diameter of calyx,	11 „
Diameter of disk,	14 „
Length of arm (one hundred joints),	160 „
Length of pinnule on first free brachial (fifteen joints),	18 „
Length of pinnule from middle of arm (twenty-one joints),	20 „

Stem robust, but of no great length. Outline pentagonal, with rounded angles and smooth surface. Internodal joints four to eleven (usually six to eight) in number, with but slightly crenulated edges, even in the upper part of the stem. Cirrus-sockets transversely oval and not reaching the upper edges of the nodal joints, but extending more or less downwards on to the infra-nodals, which are grooved to receive the cirrus-bases.

Cirri composed of thirty to forty-five stout, smooth, and tolerably equal joints, the later ones of which may have a couple of small, blunt projections on the ventral side. Terminal claw small and without an opposing spine. Lowest limit of the interarticular pores between the fourth and eighth nodes.

Basals variable; sometimes pentagonal, forming a closed ring; sometimes triangular or rhomboidal, barely in contact by their lower angles; and sometimes quite small, not meeting at all upon the exterior of the calyx. Rays and their subdivisions not separated by perisome, but in close lateral contact, the joints as far as the lowest free brachials beyond the tertiary axillaries having their sides more or less flattened, often very much so. The two outer radials united by syzygy. There are usually six or eight arms on

¹ The total length of this individual, which was obtained by Captain Cole, and is now in the Natural History Museum, is slightly greater than that of the largest specimen dredged by the "Blake." The stem, which is 19 cm. long, is broken just below the twenty-first node. But in the same bottle there is a fragment which appears to be the bottom part of this stem, and has the lowest nodal joint closed in the usual way.