in the tabular key to the species which embraces all the types of this genus that have yet been discovered.

The individual described above is the only specimen of any kind of Crinoid which was obtained at Station 209; and it has fortunately suffered much less injury than many of the larger types dredged by the Challenger. I did not succeed in finding any *Myzostoma* upon it; but a *Scalpellum* is attached to its stem, and several individuals of *Verruca* to the cirri, on one of which a small *Avicula* was fixed by its byssus.

11. *Metacrinus tuberosus*, n. sp. (Pl. LIII. figs. 1–6).

Three species (*Metacrinus angulatus*, *Metacrinus nobilis*, *Metacrinus cingulatus*), represented by "about a dozen individuals,"[1] were dredged by the Challenger at Station 192, off the Ki Islands. Together with these there came up a fragment of a stem which I cannot refer to either of these species, nor to any other *Metacrinus* yet known. It presents a curious combination of certain features which are characteristic of the stems of *Metacrinus angulatus*, *Metacrinus costatus*, and *Metacrinus nobilis* respectively, three very distinct species from widely separated localities on different sides of the equator (Ki, Meangis, and Kermadec Islands). I have no hesitation in regarding it as belonging to another species of the genus, although the characters of its calyx are as yet unknown.

It cannot belong to a *Pentacrinus* on account of the upward extension of the cirrus-sockets on to the supra-nodal joints (Pl. LIII. fig. 2), a character which is eminently distinctive of *Metacrinus*.

The fragment consisted of five complete internodes, one of which was sacrificed to anatomical purposes, so that only four are shown in the figure (Pl. LIII. fig. 1). Each internode consists of seven slightly crenulated joints. The five middle ones are as usual different from those immediately above and below the nodes. They are sharply pentagonal in form, with a somewhat prominent tubercle in the middle of each side (Pl. LIII. figs. 4, 6); while the angles are sharp and slightly produced outwards beyond the ends of the petaloid areas, as is to some extent the case in *Metacrinus angulatus* and *Metacrinus costatus* (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 3, 8, 10, 11; Pl. XLIX. figs. 3, 4). This is still more evident in the nodal joints (Pl. LIII. fig. 3) as it also is in the other two species (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 3–5; Pl. XLIX. fig. 5), and more distinctly in *Metacrinus nodosus*, the internodes of which are not specially produced at the angles (Pl. LI. figs. 8–10). The consequence is that the stem of *Metacrinus tuberosus*, like that of *Metacrinus angulatus* and *Metacrinus costatus*, is traversed by prominent interradial ridges (Pl. XXXVIII.; Pl. XXXIX. figs. 3, 11; Pl. XLIX. figs. 1, 3; Pl. LIII. figs. 1, 6). The nodal joints have somewhat deeply hollowed cirrus-sockets which have relatively wide facets, and encroach both on the supra- (Pl. LIII. fig. 2) and on the infra-nodal

[1] See R. v. Willemoes Suhm, Briefe von der Challenger Expedition, No. iv., *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxvi. p. liii., 1876.