

and the earlier months of the following year, the greater part of which time was spent at Würzburg, where I had the constant advantage of Prof. Semper's criticism and advice. I also received much valuable help from my father, who freely placed at my disposal all the material which he had accumulated some years before for his investigation of the structure of *Antedon*, *Pentacrinus*, and *Rhizocrinus*. A portion of his observations were communicated to the Royal Society in his now classical memoir on the skeleton of *Antedon rosacea*, and in a later paper on the anatomy of the disk and arms. But he has still a large amount of unpublished material; and of this I have always been permitted to avail myself as fully as I wished. How important this help has been to me will be apparent to every subsequent worker at Crinoid morphology, my own researches having followed very closely on the lines which he had laid down. The results of my study of *Actinometra* and various other Crinoids were communicated to the Linnean Society in the summer of 1877, and shortly afterwards Sir Wyville Thomson offered to entrust me with the preparation of the Report upon the Comatulæ dredged by the Challenger. The collection was sent to me in January 1878; and for the next four years the time which I could spare from my professional duties was devoted pretty continuously to the examination and description of some hundred and fifty new species. Eighteen plates had been drawn and nearly all the specific diagnoses written out, when on Sir Wyville's untimely death in March 1882 I was requested by Mr. John Murray to include the Stalked Crinoids in my Report.

During the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger, and also for some years before it, Sir Wyville had devoted much attention to the Stalked Crinoids, and he proposed himself to investigate the collection of this group of animals which was made during the Expedition. He also arranged with Prof. Alexander Agassiz that he should embody the descriptions of the Stalked Crinoids dredged in the Caribbean Sea by the U.S. Coast Survey steamer "Blake" in his Report on the Challenger collection, so that it might assume the form of a monograph of all the species known to science. He was able to do but little with the "Blake" collection, however; and with the concurrence of Prof. Agassiz it was sent to me by Mr. Murray along with the Challenger collection, proofs of plates, drawings, preparations, and some notes, in the spring of 1882.

Sir Wyville had not made much progress with the preparation of his Report. Twenty-eight plates illustrating the structure of *Holopus* and of the more remarkable types dredged by the Challenger had been drawn and lithographed at Edinburgh under his superintendence by Messrs. George West and W. S. Black, but he was never able to draw up any specific diagnoses; and he left no manuscript behind him of any kind, except one or two generic and specific names which he had written upon the proofs of some of these plates. Descriptions of *Hyocrinus*, *Bathycrinus*, and of *Pentacrinus maclearanus* had, however, already been published in his popular work on the Voyage of the Challenger—The Atlantic.