

The mouth leads into a funnel-shaped gullet, the internal epithelial lining of which is raised into strong glandular ridges, as is the case all along the first part of the digestive tract. There is no stomachic dilatation, but the tubular lower portion of the œsophageal funnel is continued into a narrow intestine which forms one simple loop, and turns upwards again to end in the anal opening, as shown in the right hand portion of Pl. VI. fig. 5. The body-cavity is occupied by the usual loose network of connective tissue, with dark brown granules dispersed through it in abundance. It is not strengthened, however, by any of the calcareous rods and plates which are so often found in a similar position in other Crinoids. Careful search also reveals the presence of visceral blood-vessels interpenetrating its meshes; but I have not been able to discover satisfactory evidence of any water-tubes depending from the oral ring into the body-cavity, although these organs must certainly be present, and are probably numerous, like the water-pores on the disk. The colour of the spirit-specimen is a light yellowish-white.

*Localities.*—Station 106. August 25, 1873; lat.  $1^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $24^{\circ} 26' W.$ ; 1850 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature,  $36^{\circ} \cdot 6 F.$  ( $1^{\circ} \cdot 8 C.$ ). Stem-fragments only (*fide* C. W. T.).

Station 147. December 30, 1873; west of the Crozets; lat.  $46^{\circ} 16' S.$ , long.  $48^{\circ} 27' E.$ ; 1600 fathoms; Diatom ooze; bottom temperature,  $34^{\circ} \cdot 2 F.$  ( $0^{\circ} \cdot 8 C.$ ). "One or two complete specimens and several fragmentary portions" (*fide* C. W. T.).

The stem-fragments from Station 106 seem to have been mislaid; as neither Mr. Murray nor I have been able to find them in the collection of Crinoids which was in Sir Wyville's hands at the time of his death, and was subsequently sent on to me. But the characters of the stem are unmistakable, being utterly different from those of either *Bathycrinus* or *Rhizocrinus*; and unless the fragments in question belonged to a new generic type altogether, which seems improbable, I see no reason for doubting Sir Wyville's identification of them with the *Hyocrinus* which he dredged four months later at Station 147. The point is one of some interest as regards distribution, for Station 106 is in the Mid Atlantic, just north of the Equator, while No. 147 is in the Southern Ocean, 30 miles to the westward of the Crozet group.

The mention of "one or two complete specimens" said to have been obtained at this Station is unfortunately somewhat ambiguous. The original of figs. 1-4 on Pl. VI. seems to have been obtained in a fairly complete condition, lacking, however, the attached portion of the stem; but I am sorry to say that the stem and the head have since parted company. Another stem-fragment was sent me with portions of the thin basals still in connection with its upper end, and also two fragments of the disk, one with four of the oral plates (Pl. VI. fig. 5), and the other with the remaining plate (Pl. Vc. fig. 6). These were mounted in balsam by the late Dr. von Willemoes Suhm, and doubtless belong to the stem-fragment just mentioned, but the greater part of the cup is wanting.

Sir Wyville concluded his first account of *Hyocrinus* by a reference to a specimen