

case in *Rhizocrinus*, as pointed out by Ludwig;¹ but *Bathycrinus* occupies an intermediate position between *Rhizocrinus* and the types just mentioned, for the two converging cords within each radial are united by an intraradial commissure just as in *Pentacrinus* and *Rhizocrinus* (Pl. VIIIa. fig. 6; Pl. XXIV. fig. 9—*ico*). This does not appear in the section represented in Pl. VIIb. fig. 4, though it is plainly visible in the next one.

The distribution of the axial cords proceeding from the chambered organ of *Bathycrinus* is thus of a very singular character (woodcuts, figs. 13, 14). Each of the five primary

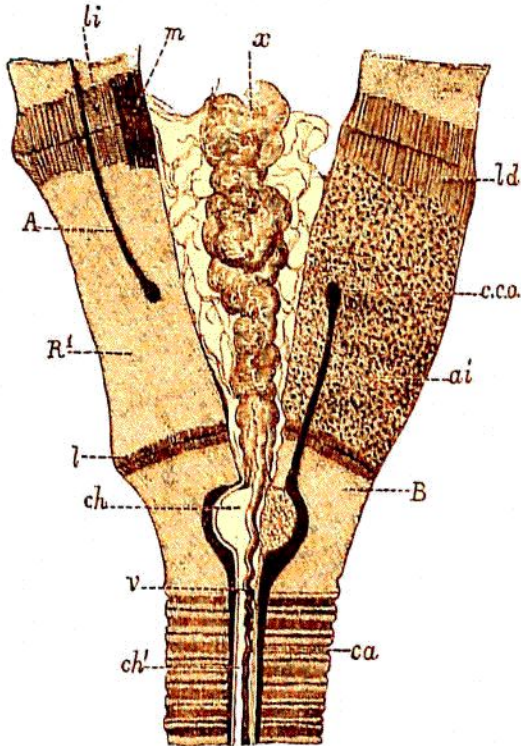


FIG. 13.—Diagrammatic vertical section through the calyx of *Bathycrinus aldrichianus*; $\times 35$. It is interradial on the right side, passing between two of the chambers of the chambered organ, and through the synostosis of two radials (which is shaded darker) so as to show the primary interradial cord (*ai*); while on the left side it passes along the middle line of a ray, and shows the axial cord (*A*) in the distal part of the radial (*R*¹). *B*, ring of anchylosed basals; *ca*, fibrillar sheath round vascular axis of stem; *ch*, one of the chambers of the quinquelocular organ; *ch'*, its downward extension into the stem; *c.co*, interradial portion of circular commissure; *l*, basiradial ligament; *ld*, dorsal ligament; *li*, interarticular ligament; *m*, muscle; *v*, central vessel of the stem; *x*, plexiform gland.

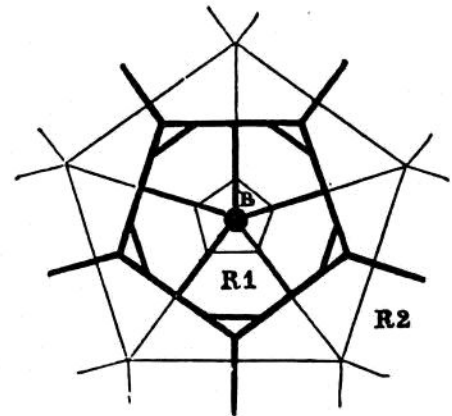


FIG. 14.—Plan of the distribution of the axial cords in the calyx of *Bathycrinus aldrichianus*. *B*, basals; *R*¹ *R*² first and second radials.

interradial cords proceeds upwards close to the central axis of the basal ring (woodcut, fig. 13, *ai*). They pass out of this ring just inside the edge of its central funnel, at the inner ends of the ridges which separate the fossæ lodging the radials and marking the median lines of the basals. For the remainder of their course each of them is contained in the more or less complete canal which is formed by the apposition of two grooves, one on each of two contiguous lateral faces of the radials. These grooves, which run downwards from

¹ *Op. cit.*, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, 1877, Bd. xxix. p. 72.