The nearest, and in fact the only ally of *Bathycrinus* is *Rhizocrinus;* but the differences between the two genera are much greater than their resemblances. The latter may be summarised as follows:—1. The bifascial union of the stem-joints. This is common to *Bourgueticrinus* and *Mesocrinus*, to the Pentacrinoid larva of *Comatula*, and the Palæozoic *Platycrinus*. 2. The presence of large processes on the second joints above the radials, which support the disk. 3. The absence of pinnules from the lower parts of the arms, and the union of the arm-joints in pairs, with a pinnule on the second joint of each pair only.

The differences between the two types are shown in the following Scheme.

Rhizocrinus.	*Bathycrinus.*
a. May have radicular cirri.	*a.* No radicular cirri.
b. Only one or two discoidal joints at the top of the stem, and those not very thin.	*b.* Many thin discoidal joints at the top of the stem.
c. Basals long; radials short, and very closely united.	*c.* Basals short; radials long, and comparatively free.
d. Primary interradial cords fork within the basals.	*d.* Primary interradial cords fork within the sutures between the radials.
e. Five arms.	*e.* Ten arms.
f. All the joints above the first radials are united in successive pairs by syzygy.	*f.* The fifth, eighth, and eleventh joints above the primary radials have a muscular articulation at each end; the remainder are united in pairs by trifascial articulations.
g. The first pinnule may be either on the primitive sixth or eighth joint above the first radial, *i.e.*, on the epizygal of the third or fourth syzygial pair.	*g.* The first pinnule not lower than the eleventh joint above the first radial.

It has been already pointed out that *Bathycrinus* ranges through a greater number of degrees of latitude than any other Stalked Crinoid, even *Rhizocrinus;* and it is only surpassed in this respect by the ubiquitous *Antedon*. *Bathycrinus carpenteri* was found by the Norwegian North Sea Expedition as far north as 65° 55′ N. lat.; while *Bathycrinus aldrichianus* was twice met with by the Challenger in the Southern Ocean beyond the parallel of 46° S. lat. In the intervening Atlantic Ocean have been found *Bathycrinus gracilis* (Bay of Biscay) and *Bathycrinus campbellianus* (just north of the equator); while other examples of the genus, the specific characters of which are as yet unknown, were dredged by the "Talisman" in the Atlantic (1883) at a depth of from 2000 to 2380 metres (1200 fathoms).[1] It is distinctly an abyssal type, ranging from 1050 to 2435 fathoms. The only Crinoids which have been found at greater depths than the latter are two species of *Antedon*.

We have no certain knowledge of the occurrence of *Bathycrinus* in the fossil state; though it is by no means impossible that some of the stem-joints so common in the

[1] Rapport préliminaire sur l'expédition du "Talisman" dans l'Océan Atlantique, *Comptes rendus*, t. xcvii. p. 1392.