

about the centre of the joint, and is continued on to each of the arm-bases, where it disappears after about the first eight joints. These have sharp lateral edges where their flattened sides meet the dorsal surface. The first three or four are wider than long, their successors gradually becoming more cylindrical, but never much longer than wide and not overlapping, so that the dorsal surface is smooth. The third joint is sometimes the only free one, all its successors being united in pairs; while in another case the fourth is free as well as the third, and also the seventh and tenth, the intermediate pairs being united. In a third variety three pairs after the third brachial are united, and the tenth is free again, while the remainder of the arm is normal. There are fifty joints in an arm 30 mm. long (*vide* C. W. T.).

The first pinnule is generally on the ninth, but sometimes not till the eleventh brachial. The pinnule attachment is near the end of the joint, so that the socket enters into the composition of the terminal face (Pl. VIIa. fig. 21). The joints of the lower pinnules are not greatly larger than those of their successors. The disk is unprotected by plates.

Colour, in spirit, white.

About a dozen heads and several stems, some retaining the basals.

Localities.—Station 146. December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; 1375 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature 36°·6 F.

Station 147. December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; 1600 fathoms; Diatom ooze; bottom temperature 34°·2 F.

I have no record respecting the number of individuals obtained at each Station.

According to Sir Wyville Thomson¹ this species "seems to be widely distributed; we have detected fragments of it at at least six or seven Stations in the Atlantic and the Southern Sea."

Remarks.—The head of this species is readily distinguished from that of *Bathycrinus campbellianus* by the calyx being constricted at the basiradial suture, and not in the radial funnel above it; by the greater width of the arm-bases, and by the smoother dorsal surface of the arms. In the first of these characters it resembles *Bathycrinus carpenteri*, so far as can be made out from Danielssen and Koren's figure; but it is much more robust than the northern species, in which the axillaries are considerably shorter than the second radials, while the lower stem-joints are relatively longer, and have much more expanded ends than those of *Bathycrinus aldrichianus*, in which the dice-box shape is less apparent.

When the collection of Stalked Crinoids came into my hands, I found one bottle labelled "*Pterocrinus* and *Hyocrinus*, Stations 146 and 147." As I had never heard of the former genus, my curiosity was much excited, and it was with considerable disappointment that I found the contents of the bottle, besides *Hyocrinus*, to consist

¹ *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, vol. xiii. p. 51 (1876) 1878.