This condition recurs over a length of three internodes on the remaining stem-fragment, the sockets gradually becoming more and more obscured; and at the lowest node the incrustation seems to have completely overgrown the bases of the cirri, nothing appearing to indicate their presence but minute irregular stumps. Fifty joints lower down the stem terminates in a flattened expansion by which it was probably attached. The abnormal condition of this stem is interesting from its resemblance to that presented by a specimen of the fossil *Millericrinus pratti*, which I have described elsewhere.[2] In this case, however, the secondary deposit of limestone which is outside the uppermost stem-joints is divided up into segments not corresponding with those enclosed by it.

7. *Pentacrinus blakei*, P. H. Carpenter (Pls. XXXI., XXXII.; Pl. XXXIII. figs. 1–3).

1882. *Pentacrinus blakei*, P. H. Carpenter, Bull Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x. p. 172.

Dimensions.

Total length,	27·5 cm.
Longest stem, rounded off at twenty-fourth node,	160·0 mm.
Diameter of stem,	4·0 „
Longest cirrus (twenty-nine joints),	17·0 „
Diameter of calyx,	6·0 „
Length of arm (one hundred and five joints),	120·0 „
Length of pinnule on first distichal (eighteen joints),	9·0 „
Length of pinnule from middle of arm (twenty joints),	12·0 „

Stem slender and smooth, with a rounded pentagonal outline; five to seven internodal joints with distinctly crenulated edges. Nodal joints high, not projecting outwards between the cirrus-facets, which are comparatively small and circular, and do not nearly reach their upper edge. Infra-nodals more or less grooved to receive the cirrus-bases, so that the sockets appear to have pyriform downward extensions of variable size. Cirri small and slender, of twenty-five to thirty joints, the first six of which are quite short, and the remainder squarish with a tolerably smooth dorsal edge. Terminal claw small, with no opposing spine. Lowest limit of the interarticular pores between the sixth and tenth nodes.

Basals small, triangular, and more or less rounded, well separated laterally by the lowest parts of the rather high radials. The rays and their subdivisions moderately close, without any intervening perisome, but scarcely flattened at all except just on the lower brachials. The two outer radials and lowest distichals respectively united by bifascial articulation. The third radials and the second distichals project backwards into the middle of the preceding joints, their proximal surfaces being somewhat deeply hollowed from side to side, and slanting downwards and backwards. About twenty arms, usually only

[1] *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 33, pl. i. fig. 21.