

stem, as may be seen by comparing figs. 5-7 and figs. 15-17 on Pl. XLI. The whole stem of *Metacrinus murrayi* is slightly grooved along the interradian lines (fig. 15), so that the pentagonal outline of the internodal joints has shallow re-entering angles (fig. 17), while those of the nodal joints are sharper than in *Metacrinus nobilis* (figs. 6, 16). The modification of the supra-nodals is about the same in both types, but the infra-nodals of *Metacrinus nobilis* are more cut away to receive the cirrus-bases than are those of *Metacrinus murrayi* (Pl. XLI. figs. 5, 15). The internodes of the stem in the latter species are slightly longer, and the interarticular pores reach farther from the cup than in *Metacrinus nobilis*, but there are fewer joints in the primary arms, and the dorsal edges of the pinnules are less serrate (Pl. XLI. figs. 9, 10; Pl. XLII. figs. 2, 3). Of the two remaining species with smooth stems and four radials, *Metacrinus superbus* is readily distinguished from *Metacrinus murrayi* by the great size of the cirri and the roughness of the arm-bases; while the stem of the smaller *Metacrinus varians* has considerably shorter internodes and nearly flat sides.

The habitat of *Metacrinus murrayi* is unfortunately unknown, no record having been kept of the Station at which it was dredged. It may perhaps be one of the two species which are noted in Sir Wyville Thomson's diary as having been obtained at Station 210 (Panglao), no Crinoid having reached me with the label of this Station. On the other hand, it may have been found at Station 192 (Ki Islands) or Station 214 (Meangis Islands). A Cirripede attached to one of the cirri was identified by Dr. Hoek as *Scalpellum balanoides*. This species is abundant at Station 192; and Dr. Hoek had seen individuals from no other locality. Under these circumstances one would almost have been justified in assigning *Metacrinus murrayi* to that Station; but Dr. Hoek has also recognised *Scalpellum balanoides* on a cirrus of *Metacrinus varians* which I sent him from Station 214. Either of these Stations therefore, to say nothing of Station 210, might have been the habitat of *Metacrinus murrayi*.

4. *Metacrinus nobilis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. figs. 5-11; Pl. XLIII.).

Dimensions.

Length of stem to twenty-fifth node,	. . . . .	28.00 cm.
Diameter of stem,	. . . . .	7.00 mm.
Longest cirrus (forty-eight joints),	. . . . .	46.00 "
Diameter of calyx,	. . . . .	9.00 "
Diameter of disk,	. . . . .	21.00 "
Length of arm (one hundred and twenty joints above tertiary axillary),	. . . . .	125.00 "
Length of large distichal pinnule (twenty-three joints),	. . . . .	27.00 "
Length of first pinnule after tertiary axillary (thirteen joints),	. . . . .	14.00 "

Stem robust, with a simple pentagonal outline and smooth, flat sides. Usually ten or twelve internodal joints, with slightly crenulated edges. Nodal joints bluntly stellate, with