

lower cirri not specially shorter than the upper. Interarticular pores end between the fifth and seventh nodes.

Basals variable, sometimes flattened and almost oblong, with wide upper angles and no downward extensions; sometimes very prominent and sharply pointed below. Radials usually four, with rather flattened surfaces, the second a syzygy. But there are several variations from this type. The rays divide three, or rarely four, times, giving about forty arms. These have about ninety joints beyond the last axillary, and are moderately smooth at the base; but their terminal portions become strongly serrate in the medio-dorsal line. Primary arms of six to ten (usually six or eight) distichals, the second or third of which is a syzygy. Secondary arms of ten to twenty-five (usually twelve or fourteen) palmars, the third of which is generally a syzygy. On the outer side of the ray there is sometimes, but rarely, another axillary after from fourteen to twenty-six joints, of which the second or third is a syzygy. There is generally a syzygy in the third brachial of the free arm; another between the seventh and eleventh brachials, and others at intervals of two to seventeen (usually four to eight) joints.

Some of the radial pinnules are large, with massive and cuboidal lower joints; but the four following pinnules are smaller, and the basal joints, though broad and somewhat flattened, are not as a rule specially massive, becoming comparatively inconspicuous after the palmar axillary. Their dorsal edge is sharp but not strongly serrate.

Disk well plated, both at the sides of and between the ambulacra. Brachial ambulacra but little above the arm-groove, and supported by large plates which soon pass into distinct side and covering plates on the pinnules.

Colour in spirit, greyish-white; "of a uniform dusky purple when fresh" (Moseley).

*Locality*.—Station 170A, July 14, 1874; near the Kermadec Islands; lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; 630 fathoms; volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5 F. One specimen, but doubtful.

Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; 500 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°·8 F. Three (four?) specimens.

*Remarks*.—The individual figured on Pl. XLIV., which is very well preserved, was obtained at Station 214, off the Meangis Islands, together with two other examples which have the arms broken off at the syzygy in the second radials. A fourth mutilated individual, which had lost the disk and two rays, reached me in a bottle which also contained one specimen of *Metacrinus wyvillii*, and the label of Station 170A (near the Kermadecs). On the other hand, the figured specimen of *Metacrinus wyvillii* and also that of *Metacrinus varians* were together in a jar with the label of Station 214 (Meangis Islands). There is no question from other evidence that *Metacrinus wyvillii*, like *Pentacrinus naresianus*, occurs at both Stations; but I am a little uncertain about the single specimen of *Metacrinus varians*. For the two species, although distinctly