vidual. Attached to a stem-fragment which was brought up with these individuals were a small Ophiuran and a young Turbinolian coral (Pl. LI. fig. 8).

10. *Metacrinus interruptus*, n. sp. (Pl. LII.).

Dimensions.

Length of stem to nineteenth node,	21·00 cm.
Diameter of stem,	4·25 mm.
Longest cirrus (forty-five joints),	43·00 „
Diameter of calyx,	8·00 „
Length of arm (one hundred and thirty joints beyond the palmar axillary),	105·00 „
Length of pinnule on second radial (twenty joints),	22·00 „
Length of pinnule on third distichal (eighteen joints),	16·00 „
Length of pinnule on first joint beyond the palmar axillary (eighteen joints),	11·00 „

Description of an Individual.—Stem moderately slender, with a sharply pentagonal outline. Ten or eleven internodal joints with but slightly crenulated edges. Their sides are somewhat hollowed, and marked by tolerably distinct horizontal ridges. These are interrupted at the angles which generally bear very faint tubercles. The supra-nodal joints are slightly incised, but the cirrus-sockets terminate in thickened rims distinctly above the lower edge of the nodal joint. Its syzygial face, like that of the infra-nodal, is thus regularly pentagonal, as is its outline when seen from above, although the upper surface is distinctly lobate. Cirri composed of forty to forty-five very uniform joints, the lowest but little wider than their successors, few or none of which are longer than wide. The cirri are longest between the ninth and twelfth nodes; and the inter-articular pores end at the eleventh node.

Basals widely pentagonal, but not specially prominent. Radials six, with syzygies in the second and fourth. The joints are somewhat sharply rounded and relatively narrow, so that the rays are widely separated above the hypozygal of the second joint. They all divide three times; but there is a fourth axillary in two cases, so that the total number of arms is forty-two. These have about one hundred and thirty joints above the palmar axillary, the basal ones almost quite smooth, and the later joints only with very slightly raised distal edges. Primary arms of eight (rarely ten) distichals, and secondaries of twelve to sixteen or eighteen palmars. In two cases there is a third division after ten and twelve joints respectively. The third joint after each axillary is a syzygy. The next syzygy in the free arms may be anywhere between the ninth and sixtieth brachials; after which an interval of six to fifteen joints occurs between successive syzygies.

The radial pinnules are very large and massive, the first one especially so. It consists of twenty or twenty-two joints, the first six of which are very stout and almost cubical in appearance, the second being the largest, and the terminal joints slightly serrate,