

joints (Pl. LIII. fig. 5); so that their re-entering angles are deeper than those of the remaining internodal joints (Pl. LIII. fig. 4). On both of these, but especially on the infra-nodal (fig. 5), the single tubercles at the sides of the joint are more or less double, and enlarged into a horizontal ridge. A peculiarity of somewhat the same kind occurs in *Metacrinus costatus* (Pl. XLIX. fig. 3).

The cirri are about 35 mm. long, and closely resemble those of other species of the genus. They consist of some forty uniformly squarish joints, the basal ones of which are not much wider than their successors, though projecting a little beyond them on the dorsal side. There is no trace of interarticular pores, so that this fragment cannot have come from near the top of the stem.

Thus, then, the peculiarities of this stem-fragment are sufficiently characteristic to indicate that it belongs to a different species of *Metacrinus* from any of those described above. In the prominence of the angles of the nodal joints, and in the presence of tubercles along the sides of the internodes, it resembles *Metacrinus nodosus* (Pl. LI. fig. 8). But in the sharpness of the ridges formed by the angles of the internodes it approaches *Metacrinus angulatus* (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 3, 11) and *Metacrinus costatus* (Pl. XLIX. figs. 1, 2). As the composition of its calyx is unknown, no place can be assigned to *Metacrinus tuberosus* in the tabular scheme of the genus. If there be four radials it would come near *Metacrinus angulatus*, though the internodes are shorter than in this type; but if the number of radials be six, its place would be next to *Metacrinus costatus* and *Metacrinus nodosus*, both of which it resembles in the length of its internodes.

Clinging to this stem by its long arms was the pluteus-larva of an Ophiurid, with three arm plates beyond the disk.

Locality.—Station 192, September 26, 1874; in the Arafura Sea, near the Ki Islands; lat. 5° 49' S., long. 132° 14' E.; 140 fathoms; blue mud. A stem-fragment only.

Family COMATULIDÆ, d'Orbigny, 1852.

Genus *Thaumatocrinus*, P. H. Carpenter, 1883.

Thaumatocrinus, P. H. Carpenter, Phil. Trans., part iii., 1883, p. 919, pl. 71.

Definition.—Calyx composed of a centro-dorsal, basals, radials, and primary inter-radials, the latter resting on the basals and so separating the radials laterally. That on the anal side bears a short jointed appendage. Mouth central, and protected by five large oral plates which occupy the greater part of the disk, and are separated from the calyx interradials by two or three rows of small irregular plates. Five arms only.

Remarks.—Although this very singular genus is a true *Comatula*, i.e., provided with a centro-dorsal plate or cirrus-bearing top stem-joint which separates it from the remainder