

some species of *Eudiocrinus* which have a succession of very long joints following the short basal ones.

The basals are almost trapezoidal, much wider below than above, and in contact with one another by their truncated lower angles (Pl. LVI. figs. 1, 2). The middle of the lower edge of each is slightly tubercular. On their narrow upper edges rest the interradians, which are oblong and a little higher than wide. Four of them terminate in a free edge at the margin of the disk where they are in contact with the lowest anambulacral plates. But that on the anal side bears a small tapering appendage of four or five joints, the last of which seems to end freely (Pl. LVI. figs. 2, 4, 5). The radials are larger than the interradians, and somewhat strongly arched. There is a muscular articulation between them and the first brachials; but the union of these to the next joints appears to be by ligament only. The arm-joints are long, slender, and cylindrical. One arm seems to be broken at the syzygy in the sixth brachial; while another has a syzygy in the fourth and again in the eighth brachial. The second brachial bears the first pinnule, which is on the right side in three arms and on the left in the other two. The pinnules are very delicate, and composed of long slender joints.

The central portion of the disk is occupied by five relatively large oral plates which stand up around the peristome (Pl. LVI. fig. 5); while between them and the margin are two or three irregular rows of small anambulacral plates, some of them extending up on to the lower part of the long anal tube. The brachial ambulacra are not plated, however, and lie in the arm-grooves, close down between the muscles, but with no traces of sacculi.

Colour in spirit, dirty white.

Locality.—Station 158, March 7, 1874; lat. $50^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $123^{\circ} 4' E.$; 1800 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $33^{\circ} \cdot 5 F.$ One specimen much mutilated and probably young.