

there are a few species with low and wide radials, the distal faces of which have a steep slope, so that they do not enter largely into the ventral aspect of the calyx. Such are the two which I have described as *Actinometra cheltonensis* and *Actinometra wurtembergica*. Only the radials of the former species are known and the slope of the articular faces is scarcely as steep as in most recent examples of the genus. It is steeper in *Actinometra wurtembergica*, which seems to have had a thicker centro-dorsal and more numerous cirri than is usually the case in recent species of the genus. One might also be inclined to refer to this genus the *Antedon picteti*, de Loriol, and *Antedon infracretacea*, Ooster, both of which occur in the Valangian and have low wide radials with a thin centro-dorsal, bearing but few cirri. They retain, however, the sloping articular faces which are so characteristic of *Antedon*; and I think therefore that, for the present at any rate, they should be referred to that genus.

Table showing the Distribution of the Fossil Comatulæ in Space and in Time.

A. = *Antedon*. a. = *Actinometra*. E. = *Eudiocrinus*. T. = *Thiolliericrinus*.

		England.	France.	Portugal.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Austria.	Germany.	Sweden.	Algeria.	Syria.
Lias, . . .	Middle Lias, . . . . .		A.								
	Bathonian, . . . . .	A. a. T?	A. a.								
Jurassic, . . .	Oxfordian, . . . . .	A.	A. a.					A.			
	Corallian, . . . . .		A. T.	} A. T.	A.			A. a. T.		A.	
	Portlandian, . . . . .		A.		A.			A.			
	Lower Neocomian (Valangian),				A. T.						
Cretaceous, . . .	Upper Neocomian, . . . . .	A.			A. E.						
	Gault, . . . . .	A. a.									
	Cenomanian (Low. Ch.), . . . . .	A.						A.			} A.
	Sénonian (Up. Ch.), . . . . .	A.					A.	A.	A.		
Tertiary, . . .	Eocene, . . . . .					A.					
	Miocene (Middle), . . . . .		A.			A.					
	Pliocene, . . . . .	A.				A.					

Two points may be noted about the fossil Comatulæ generally. The calyces of many of them reach a considerable relative size, the centro-dorsal being sometimes as much as 9 to 13 mm. in diameter, which is greater than that of nearly every living representative of the family except *Antedon eschrichti*; while this type and *Actinometra solaris*