

The following pinnules gradually decrease in size and their joints become more flattened, the two lowest retaining a certain amount of preponderance, being often much broader than their successors. Beyond the distichal axillary, however, this is almost entirely lost, the pinnules tapering gradually and symmetrically from the basal joints, which are not specially distinguished in any way.

The disk (so far as it is visible) is covered with numerous small plates which are not, however, set perfectly close to one another. Brachial ambulacra but little above the arm-grooves, and bordered by somewhat forked plates from which the large side plates of the pinnule-ambulacra are soon developed.

Colour in spirit, greyish-white, with a tinge of brown at the tips of the cirri, arms, and pinnules.

Locality.—Station 209, January 22, 1875; lat. $10^{\circ} 14' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 54' E.$; 95 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, $71^{\circ} F.$ One specimen.

Remarks.—This species is readily distinguished from the three preceding ones in the same group by the greater length of the internodes in the stem. Their component joints (Pl. LII. fig. 3) are altogether different from the lobate joints of *Metacrinus costatus* (Pl. XLIX. fig. 4) and of *Metacrinus nodosus* (Pl. LI. fig. 10), having the same pentagonal form and horizontal ridges as *Metacrinus wyvillii* (Pl. XLVII. fig. 4). The nodal and infra-nodal joints, however, are entirely different from those of this type, in which the infra-nodals are distinctly incised by the cirrus-sockets, so that their syzygial surface is lobate (Pl. XLVII. fig. 3) and not pentagonal as in *Metacrinus interruptus*. Another character in which this species differs very markedly from the three previously considered is the small size of the basal joints on the palmar and lower brachial pinnules.

The type to which on the whole *Metacrinus interruptus* appears to be most closely allied is the as yet undescribed specimen dredged by the "Vega" at a depth of 65 fathoms in the Bay of Yedo. By the kind permission of Prof. S. Lovén, who was good enough to send me some fragments of its stem, and also to allow my friend Mr. W. Percy Sladen to examine it on my behalf, I am able to say that it appears to be totally different from *Metacrinus interruptus*. The stem-joints that I have seen have a smaller diameter and a greater height both relatively and absolutely than those of that species; and they are not provided with horizontal ridges, but only with faint tubercles at the angles, and still less distinct ones at the sides. In the character of the nodal joints, however, and in the absence of any extension of the cirrus-socket down on to the infra-nodals, the two types are very closely similar, as they are in the length of the internodes. There seem to be several other points of difference between *Metacrinus interruptus* and the "Vega" specimen, such, for example, as the length of the primary arms and the characters of the pinnules. These will doubtless be explained more fully when the "Vega" Crinoids are described and I have therefore done no more than assign to the Japanese form a place