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II.—*Note on Merocrinus Walcott.*

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Perhaps the interpretation of *Ottawacrinus* proposed in the preceding paper may be extended to the allied genus *Merocrinus* and its Monocyclic isomorph *Iocrinus*. I have always been dissatisfied with the usual interpretation of those genera. If in them the gabled plate supporting the anal tube be not a brachial (and few have been found to admit this as a possible interpretation), then it must be the superradial; but this makes the r. post. R very different from all the other radials, and in quite an unusual way. If, however, the elements in the four other rays, usually regarded as IBr_1 , were really Rs , then all the radials would have the same composition, just as they have in *Ottawacrinus*. It would then no longer be said (as in "Treaties on Zoology, Echinoderma," p. 179) "These two genera [*Merocrinus* and *Ottawacrinus*] suggest that RA of Dicyclica may not be strictly homologous with RA of Monocyclica."

The interpretation here suggested would result in the following—

Diagnosis of Merocrinus Walcott.—A Dendrocrinid with 5 IBB; with RR transversely bisected, and all Ri equal in size and shape and alternating with BB; with anal α resting on the left shoulder of r. post. Rs , and supporting a median series of plates.