

Stem slender and of a rounded pentagonal form, without lateral grooves. Usually seven internodal joints with scarcely crenulated edges and more or less marked horizontal ridges, which are especially prominent on the larger joints. The nodal joints are deeply hollowed by the cirrus-sockets, and have their angles slightly produced, so as to be lobate in form. The sockets extend but very slightly either on to the supra- or on to the infra-nodals. Cirri composed of forty to forty-five joints, the basal ones of which are not specially broad, while their successors are often a trifle longer than wide. Interarticular pores end at the sixth node.

Basals relatively very large and convex, pentagonal or almost oblong in form. (*N.B.*, the preceding description is based upon one individual only.) Radials very variable, sometimes only three or four, but usually five or even six, with the second and sometimes also the fourth a syzygy. Most of the rays divide three times, giving from thirty to forty arms, the longest unbroken ones of which consist of about fifty joints beyond the palmar axillary.

The dorsal surface of the skeleton is rather uneven, owing to the overlapping of the joints and the elevation of their distal edges, especially between the radials and the palmar axillaries. Primary arms of six to twelve (generally eight or ten) joints. Secondaries of seven to sixteen (usually ten or twelve) palmars. The third joint, but not unfrequently the fourth or fifth, after each axillary is generally a syzygy. The next syzygy in the free arms may be anywhere between the fifth and the thirtieth brachials, and others follow at very irregular intervals.

The radial pinnules vary in appearance according to their position, but the two lower joints are larger and more cuboidal than the rest, which are flattened laterally. The distichal and palmar pinnules are shorter than those on the radials, and gradually decrease in size. Their dorsal edge is sharpened, but the two lower joints are broad and expanded, as is also the case, though in a less degree, with the first pinnules on the free arms.

The disk is thickly covered with comparatively large plates, and the ambulacral skeleton is well developed. The brachial ambulacra are withdrawn into the narrow arm-groove, and but little plated independently of those of the pinnules, which have squarish side plates and large, rounded, covering plates.

Colour—a uniform dusky purple when fresh (Moseley), light grey when dry, almost white in spirit.

*Locality*.—Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands; lat.  $4^{\circ} 33' N.$ , long.  $127^{\circ} 6' W.$ ; 500 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature,  $41^{\circ} \cdot 8 F.$  Two specimens.

*Remarks*.—I have much pleasure in associating this pretty little species with the name of Prof. H. N. Moseley, F.R.S. Two specimens of it were obtained by the Challenger. One of them, represented on Pl. XLV., is evidently immature, as shown by the relatively large size of its basals, the length of its lower and middle cirrus-