

There are probably about thirty-five joints, the length much exceeding the breadth till the penultimate, which is followed by a very small terminal claw. The last six joints taper rapidly.

The basal ring is a very thin plate, rising at the interradiial angles into triangular elevations, which are produced slightly outwards and rest upon the upper ends of the interradiial ridges of the centro-dorsal. First radials broad and tolerably flat, their size varying with the age of the individual. Second radials more arched, oblong, and quite free laterally, their breadth in the adult being one and a half times their length. Axillaries pentagonal, sometimes twice the length of the second radials, into which they have a slight backward projection. Their width is about equal to their length, but their proportions and also those of the second radials vary slightly in different individuals.

First brachials well separated laterally, with their inner sides shorter than the more rounded outer ones.

Second brachials irregularly quadrate, projecting slightly backwards into the first. The following joints have oblique ends and markedly unequal sides. Except in the syzygial joints, the length is at first less than the breadth, but gradually becomes more equal, and exceeds it after the fifteenth joint. Terminal joints relatively longer and more equal-sided. Arm-bases smooth, but the middle and later joints overlap slightly.

The first syzygium on the third brachial. The following syzygies at intervals of from one to six, usually of two or three joints.

First pinnule nearly always on the twelfth brachial, and consisting of about a dozen elongated joints. The following ones increase in size and in the number of joints, decreasing again towards the arm-ends. The lower joints of the middle and later pinnules bear irregular spinous processes on their dorsal edges.

Mouth somewhat excentric, and surrounded by a large peristome. A little way behind this is the anal tube, which is also slightly excentric in position. Disk 6 mm. in diameter. In the Challenger specimen a very few minute calcareous granules are visible on its ventral surface, and also on its sides between the rays. The "Blake" specimens are more naked. The brachial ambulacra lie close down upon and between the muscular bundles, and have a few scattered sacculi at their sides. Colour of skeleton white or brownish-white.

*Locality.*—Station 122, September 10, 1873; off Barra Grande; lat. 9° 5' S., long. 34° 50' W.; 350 fathoms; red mud. One specimen. Also obtained by the U.S. Coast Survey steamer "Blake" at five stations in the Caribbean sea, between 291 and 422 fathoms.

*Remarks.*—Although this species was not dredged till four years after Pourtalès had published his description of *Antedon cubensis*, I have preferred to regard it as the type of the genus *Atelecrinus* for the following reasons. Pourtalès' description of