

and falling away at the sides. The former are oblong, slightly incised, and not united laterally; the axillaries pentagonal and somewhat wider than long. Ten arms; the first brachials rather incised by the second, which are relatively short and wide. The following joints smooth and obliquely quadrate, becoming rather elongated towards the end. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, and then at intervals of one to four, usually two or three joints.

The second brachial bears a styliform pinnule of about a dozen longish joints; and the next two or three pinnules on each side are of the same character, but of diminishing size. The following pinnules increase in length and stoutness, the third and fourth joints being expanded and broadly V-shaped; the later pinnules are slender and filiform. Disk invisible; the pinnule-ambulacra have abundant sacculi at their sides and also numerous small pieces of calcareous network, which do not, however, form definite plates.

Colour in spirit,—the arms dirty white, and the pinnules grey with white bands at the joints.

Spread probably about 18 cm.

Locality.—Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; 600 fathoms; green sand; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F.

Remarks.—This species may be at once distinguished from those previously described in the same group by the spiny cirrus-joints and by the expansion of the third and following joints in the genital pinnules, as shown in Pl. XIII. figs. 5a, 5b. A similar character presents itself in *Antedon gracilis* and in *Antedon acæla*, both from Station 214, off the Mcangis Islands (Pl. XV. fig. 4; Pl. XVI. fig. 2), and also in *Hyocrinus bethellianus* from the Southern Ocean (Part I. pl. v. fig. 18; pl. vi. fig. 1). But in all these species the ventral side of the genital glands is more or less protected by calcareous plating, which is not the case in *Antedon lineata*.

9. *Antedon remota*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. figs. 5–9).

Specific formula—A. $\frac{b}{a}$.

Centro-dorsal sharply hemispherical, bearing twenty to thirty cirri, with nearly twenty joints; the lower ones are longer than wide and dice-box-shaped, with expanded distal ends, overlapping their successors both dorsally and ventrally. From the tenth joint onwards they are short and laterally compressed with a faint dorsal keel.

First radials just visible; the second nearly oblong, rather convex and considerably incised by the rhombic axillaries, which are wider than long, with sharp distal angles, so that the first brachials are not united laterally. Both the axillaries and the two lower brachials have traces of lateral projections.