

Ten arms, of smooth, obliquely quadrate joints. Syzygies in the third and eighth or ninth brachials, and then at intervals of two to four joints.

The first two pairs of pinnules long, slender and delicate, composed of several elongated joints and tolerably equal in length. The two lower joints of the distal pinnules are expanded and flattened.

Disk and ambulacra naked ; sacculi abundant on the pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—dirty white.

Disk about 4 mm.; spread probably about 8 cm.

Locality.—Station 147, December 30, 1873 ; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; 1600 fathoms ; Diatom ooze ; bottom temperature, 34°·2 F. Four mutilated specimens and fragments of a fifth.

Remarks.—This species is readily distinguished from *Antedon tenella* and *Antedon rosacea* and their allies by the characters of the lower pinnules, which are all long and slender, but of tolerably equal size. They are much broken in all the specimens, and it is difficult to determine either their length or the number of their component joints at all exactly (Pl. XXIX. figs. 5, 7, 8) ; but the remains of them are quite sufficient to show their difference from the lower pinnules of *Antedon angustipinna* and *Antedon abyssorum* (Pl. XXIX. figs. 2, 11). There is no such enlargement of the joints of the genital pinnules as occurs in the former species (Pl. XXIX. fig. 3), to which *Antedon remota* has some resemblance in the characters of the cirrus-joints, though their number is less ; while they are much shorter than those of *Antedon abyssorum* (Pl. XXIX. fig. 10).

One individual is peculiar in having only two radials on one ray ; but the axillary or second radial is altogether different from the other rhombic axillaries, for it is broadly pentagonal in form, with a perfectly even proximal margin, and no indication whatever of a backward projecting proximal angle (Pl. XXIX. fig. 6).

10. *Antedon longipinna*, n. sp. (Pl. XXX. figs. 1–3).

Specific formula— $A. \frac{b}{b}$.

Centro-dorsal rather sharply hemispherical, and bearing about thirty cirri, which have twenty to twenty-five slightly overlapping joints, mostly longer than wide, and especially so near the base.

First radials just visible ; the second short, free laterally, and deeply incised by the rhombic axillaries, which are about as wide as long and have a sharp distal angle separating the first brachials.