

Verrill¹ has referred it to the Caribbean fauna, but with a ?; while Dujardin and Hupé,² who must have seen it for themselves in the Paris Museum, refer to it as having come "de l'Amérique septentrionale." We know nothing respecting any Comatulæ on the Pacific coast of Central and North America, and I strongly suspect that Milbert's specimen must have been wrongly labelled.

Under the name of *Comatula lævissima*, Grube³ described in 1875 two ten-armed examples of *Antedon* which he had obtained from Borneo; and Professor Schneider, Grube's successor at Breslau, has been good enough to send them to me for examination. They agree pretty closely in the characters of their cirri and short arm-joints; but, as is indicated in Grube's diagnosis, their colour is altogether different, while one of them has a tubercular junction between the two outer radials and also between the first two brachials, a character which is altogether absent in the other individual. In the latter too the joints of the lower pinnules are sharply carinate. This is not the case in the form with tubercular radials, which I find to be a small individual of *Antedon milberti*; and Grube's specific name *lævissima* will therefore only apply to the other specimen, which I propose to describe more fully at a future time.

Remarks.—The tubercular radials and the stout but rounded joints of the large lower pinnules, together with the spiny cirri and the short arm-joints, thus combine to make *Antedon milberti* an easily recognisable type. Although the second and third pairs of pinnules are distinctly larger than the first, neither of them is especially characterised by its greater size, as is the case in *Antedon anceps* and *Antedon dubia* (Pl. XXXV. fig. 2; Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1, 4–6). Sometimes the one and sometimes the other is a little the larger, while the third pair is occasionally nearly equal to the second, and in other individuals considerably smaller, though always distinctly larger than its successor.

The grouping of the syzygies in the arms is somewhat irregular. The second one is very often on the eighth or ninth brachial, and is followed by another four joints afterwards; but in some arms the second syzygy does not come till the twelfth or thirteenth joint. The examination of a large number of arms shows the syzygial interval to vary from three to nineteen joints. It is usually from eight to ten in the middle and outer parts of the arms, though somewhat less in their lower portions.

In some individuals the axillaries and the lowest brachials have indications of straight lateral edges and of the peculiar wall-sided character which has been described above as distinctive of the *Basicurva*-group. This is most marked in the specimen obtained by the Challenger at Station 203, which differs from all the other examples of the type that I have seen in showing a considerable portion of the first radials externally. Their length is more than half that of the second radials, and the tubercles which the latter form with the pentagonal axillaries are less prominent than usual. Both joints

¹ Echinoderms. Comparison of the Tropical Faunæ of the East and West Coasts of America, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts and Sci.*, 1867, vol. i. p. 341.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 202.

³ 53° *Jahresber. der Schlesisch. Gesellsch. f. Vaterl. Cult.*, 1875, p. 74.