

Antedon carinata has a well-developed basal star, as shown in Pl. III. figs. 1c, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b; and the articular surfaces of the radials, though relatively wider than is generally the case in *Antedon* (compare Pl. III. figs. 4b, 5a, 6d), are considerably inclined to the vertical axis of the calyx (Pl. III. figs. 1d, 3a, 3b); while there is a wide central funnel, the opening of which is often not filled up by any calcareous network, so that the ventral surface of the rosette is more or less visible through it (Pl. III. figs. 1d, 3a).

A few comparatively young specimens were obtained by the Challenger at Bahia. They differ from the more mature individuals in the greater length of the arm- and cirrus-joints, and in the more convex shape of the centro-dorsal, but a small portion of which is free from cirri (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 3).

One or two examples of *Antedon carinata* which were taken at Bahia were infested by *Myzostoma gigas*, which is also a common parasite of *Antedon eschrichti* in the Circumpolar Seas.

5. *Antedon parvicirra*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 7, 8).

Specific formula— $A. \frac{bc}{a}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal small and hemispherical, bearing about forty cirri of ten or twelve joints, all but the lowest of which are longer than wide, the terminal ones being somewhat compressed laterally; the penultimate with a small opposing spine.

First radials scarcely visible; the second very short and quite free laterally. Axillaries four times their length, and pentagonal, with a faint median elevation on the proximal edge. Ten arms of about eighty joints, which are triangular at first, and about as long as wide, gradually becoming obliquely quadrate. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and about the twelfth brachials, and then at intervals of two or three joints.

The second brachial bears a slender pinnule about 4 mm. long, which consists of some fifteen joints. The following pinnules increase gradually both in length and in stoutness to those of the third pair (on sixth and seventh brachials), which bear long and fusiform genital glands. The succeeding pinnules are of nearly the same length, and then gradually diminish in stoutness.

Disk and ambulacra naked; sacculi very abundant on the disk, arms, and pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—purplish-red, with frequent intervals of white on the arms.

Disk 6 mm.; spread about 10 cm.

Locality.—Station 208, January 17, 1875; lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 31' E.; 18 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The short cirri of this little species, with their somewhat compressed terminal joints, together with the freedom of the rays and the relatively long joints of