

The middle and outer joints are laterally compressed so as to overlap dorsally, and gradually develop a small spine.

The ends of the basal rays are often visible above the angles of the centro-dorsal. The first radials are nearly oblong; the second rather longer and more convex in the centre. Their lower ends are united, but the outer ends are free with sharp lateral edges. Axillaries pentagonal, also much rounded in the centre, with sharp straight edges and small flattened sides. The rays may divide twice; two distichals, the axillary not a syzygy. The distichals and lower brachials are rounded like the radials, with similar straight edges and small, flattened, outer sides. The inner side of the third brachial may also show traces of flattening.

Eleven to fifteen short arms, consisting of about seventy shortly triangular joints, the lower ones rounded; the later joints gradually become compressed laterally and develop a forward projecting spine which overlaps the base of the next joint and is much more distinct in some individuals than in others. A syzygy in the third brachial, and another between the tenth and twentieth. Others at intervals of three to eight joints, usually four or five. The first pair of pinnules (on second and third brachials) are short and stiff, consisting of eight or nine elongated joints, and not more than 5 mm. long. The next pair are much stouter, with about a dozen rounded joints, and reach 10 mm. long. The following pinnules are of about the same length, with broader and more flattened basal joints, which are sometimes slightly carinate. There are six or eight pinnules of this character on either side of the arm, but the greater width of the lowest joints is distinct for some distance further, and the length of the pinnules does not increase.

Disk and brachial ambulacra but slightly plated; the genital glands protected by an imperfect plating which supports the ambulacral skeleton. This is not well differentiated; the covering plates rest on a continuous limestone band which is scarcely segmented into side plates. Sacculi abundant on the arms and pinnules, with a few on the disk.

Colour in spirit,—the calyx nearly white, and the arms a darkish purple.

Disk 7 mm.; spread about 13 cm.

*Locality.*—Port Jackson; 30 to 35 fathoms.

*Other Localities.*—King George's Sound; Port Stephens.

*Remarks.*—This is one of the most isolated, and therefore among the most easily identified species of the genus.

Although the lower joints of the rays have sharp and straight edges as in the *Basicurva*-group, their dorsal and ventral surfaces approach one another so rapidly that they have but very small lateral faces. Such as they are, however, these faces have the usual flattened character, and as there is an ambulacral skeleton on the pinnules, the type clearly belongs to the *Spinifera*-group, rather than to that of *Antedon palmata*, *Antedon*