

Disk naked and more or less incised; sacculi abundant at the sides of the pinnule-ambulacra.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton brownish-white, and the perisome the same or greenish-grey.

Disk 12 mm.; spread reaching 22 cm.

Locality.—Station 174¹ (B, C, or D), August, 3, 1874; near Kandavu, Fiji; lat. (about) 19° 6' S., long. (about) 178° 18' E.; 255, 610, or 210 fathoms; coral mud; bottom temperature (at 610 fathoms), 39° F. Three specimens.

Remarks.—These three individuals, which are somewhat variable in their characters, but apparently belong to the same specific type, were obtained at Station 174 together with the single example of *Antedon similis*. They all agree in the presence of one or more post-palmar series, in the great development of the centro-dorsal, so as to partly cover the axillaries, and in the absence of the sharp straight edges to the distichal and palmar joints on the outer sides of the rays, which are so marked in *Antedon similis* (Pl. XLVII. fig. 1). They are therefore pretty clearly distinguished both from this type and from its close ally *Antedon brevicuneata*. But they vary considerably in the characters of their lower pinnules. Those at the outer side of each distichal group, and more especially the outer pinnules of the rays, are generally rather longer and stouter than the corresponding pinnules on the inner arms; but I have been unable to make out any great constancy in this arrangement, and it is much more marked in one of the two specimens with the lower pinnules exposed than it is in the other. The third pinnule is generally much smaller than the second (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 2; Pl. XLIX. fig. 4), but is sometimes nearly or quite equal to it in size, a character which may occur on the inner as well as on the outer arms. In the individual which shows the greater inequality of the pinnules on the inner and outer arms (Pl. XLIX. figs. 3, 4), they are generally stiffer and more styliform than in the more regular example (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 1, 2). The latter thus presents an approach toward *Antedon conjungens*, while the former rather resembles *Antedon protecta*. These two species, however, have much less closely approximated rays and a smaller centro-dorsal, which leaves the second radials visible as well as the axillaries (Pl. XLV. fig. 1).

9. *Antedon regalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI.).

Specific formula—A.2.2. $\frac{bc}{b}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal a thick disk, bearing about forty cirri of twenty-five to thirty joints. The middle and outer joints are somewhat compressed

¹ The exact locality, and therefore the exact depth, is not recorded.