

respectively differ somewhat in their characters, and I was at first inclined to regard them as specifically distinct; but they are linked together by another form from Singapore, which was kindly given to me by my friend Professor Charles Stewart.

I cannot separate these three specimens from the type which was described by Bell as *Actinometra coppingeri*.¹ It is represented by a single individual with twelve arms, owing to the presence of two distichal axillaries; and as one of these is clearly due to regeneration at the syzygy in the third joint above the radial axillary, Bell was to a certain extent justified in saying that the normal number of arms "is probably ten." The epizygal of this syzygy may, however, have been an axillary originally, and the second axillary, which is figured by Bell, is so well developed that I believe it to be a normal one. Furthermore, in all the four arms borne upon these two distichal axillaries, whether regenerated or not, the first brachial bears a pinnule, and the second is a syzygial joint. These characters escaped the notice of Bell, whose figure is incorrect, as it shows a pinnule on the second brachial and a syzygy in the third joint above the distichal axillary. On the strength of this figure I assigned a place to *Actinometra coppingeri* in the *Parvicirra*-group, and gave a different name to the Challenger species. But when I came to examine Bell's type for the purpose of determining its relations to *Actinometra parvicirra*, I was surprised to find it identical with the form which I had been accustomed to call *Actinometra stewarti*; so that it adds another to the list of species which were dredged both by the "Alert" and by the Challenger.

The arms are largest in the Challenger individual from Samboangan, but its cirri are considerably smaller than in the other two, especially in that from Singapore, which approaches it most nearly in the characters of the arms. The latter also has the longest lower pinnules, and the terminal comb may extend to nearly the twentieth brachial; while it is rarely found after the eighth brachial in the Samboangan form which has twenty arms. That from Singapore has eighteen, and the Banda one only fourteen, as three of the rays have no distichals at all, and the first syzygy is therefore in its normal position in the third brachial (Pl. LX. fig. 2).

The museums at Berlin and Copenhagen each contain a specimen which I believe to belong to this type. There are not more than eighteen cirrus-joints, as in the examples from Banda and Singapore; though that from Samboangan may have twenty or twenty-two. This limitation in the number of cirrus-joints in specimens from five different localities seems to indicate that the type is not identical with *Actinometra borneensis*, Grube, which has twenty-two to twenty-eight joints.² Grube also says of the arm-joints "Die Glieder sind etwas kürzer als breit, und laufen nur anfangs in leichten Zick-Zack weiterhin parallele." His type specimen has unfortunately disappeared. Professor Schneider has been unable to find it at Breslau, and it is equally unknown at Berlin,

¹ "Alert" Report, p. 168, pl. xvi. fig. B.

² 53e Jahresber. der Schlesisch. Gesellsch. f. Vaterl. Cult., 1875, p. 75.