

A.2.2.	<i>regalis</i> <i>reginæ</i>	<i>similis</i> <i>spicata</i>	<i>spinifera</i> (2.2.2) <i>tuberculata</i>
A.2.2.2.	<i>æquipinna</i> <i>articulata</i> (2.2.) <i>conjungens</i>	<i>flagellata</i> <i>gyges</i> <i>occulta</i>	<i>palmata</i> (2.2.) <i>spinifera</i> (2.2.)
IV. A.3. $\frac{br}{2}$.	<i>angusticalyx</i>	10. <i>inæqualis</i> ($3.\frac{p.br.}{2}$)	<i>multispina</i> (10)
	9. <i>granulifera</i> ($3.\frac{p.br.}{2}$)		
A.3. $\frac{p.br.}{2}$.	<i>distincta</i>	9. <i>granulifera</i> ($3.\frac{br.}{2}$)	10. <i>inæqualis</i> ($3.\frac{br.}{2}$)
A.3.	<i>anceps</i> (10) <i>angustiradia</i>	<i>reynaudi</i> <i>savignyi</i> (3.2)	<i>variipinna</i> [3.(2)]
A.3.1.			
A.3.2.	<i>acuticirra</i> <i>ludovici</i>	<i>quinduplicava</i> <i>savignyi</i> (3)	<i>variipinna</i> [(3)]
A.3.2.3.			
A.3.2{(v.)br}		<i>porrecta</i>	
A.3.3.		<i>bipartipinna</i>	<i>philiberti</i>
A.3.3.3.			

REMARKS.

1. *Antedon elegans*, Bell. I place this species in the first group because I find on examination that the two outer radials are united by syzygy. This important fact escaped the notice of Bell,¹ and his specific formula is incorrect in other points besides the omission of the R. The species now appears therefore in an altogether different group from that to which I at first assigned it on the basis of his description.

¹ "Alert" Report, pp. 155, 162.