

new species *Comatula carinata*,<sup>1</sup> which he had established in apparent ignorance of the fact that Leach had proposed *Alecto carinata* in the previous year.

The authority of the great French zoologist and the appositeness of the name which he proposed both contributed to cause this somewhat ostentatious neglect of the work of a fellow-countryman to be overlooked by naturalists in general; and Lamarck's name was used in succession by J. S. Miller, von Schlotheim, de Blainville, Goldfuss, Agassiz, and Münster. Among these authors Miller deserves especial mention, for he was the first naturalist after Llhuyd and Linck who distinctly recognised the morphological resemblance between the Feather-stars and the Stalked Crinoids, a point which Lamarck had entirely failed to notice; and Miller accordingly drew up a new generic definition of *Comatula* which was based upon this idea.<sup>2</sup> He seems to have preferred this name to *Alecto*, which genus he regarded as less precisely defined than Lamarck's *Comatula*.

Johannes Müller also used *Comatula* in his first communication to the Berlin Academy upon the subject of the Crinoidea; but in the next year (1841) he formally adopted *Alecto*, Leach, as the generic name of several new species, while in the year 1843 he applied it to the six Lamarckian species which he had not previously mentioned in this relation, and subsequently also to the *Asterias multiradiata* of Linnæus.

When Müller first proposed the name *Actinometra* he regarded it as denoting a genus equivalent to *Alecto*; but he eventually reduced both these names to subgeneric rank and assigned a generic position to *Comatula*. Dujardin and Hupé, however, dropped *Alecto* altogether and restored generic rank to *Actinometra*, making it equivalent to *Comatula*. Soon afterwards, Norman very rightly restored de Fréminville's name, *Antedon*, which had been suffered to fall into disuse; and it is now universally used for the typical Endocyclic Comatulæ with five dividing rays, both recent and fossil. There are, however, a very large number of generic names which have been applied to the centro-dorsals of fossil Comatulæ, both with and without the radials attached, e.g., *Glenotremites*, *Solanocrinus*, *Hertha*, *Decameros*, *Decacnemos*, *Allionia*, *Comaster*, &c. *Pterocoma* and *Geocoma* were the names given by Agassiz and Fraas to species from the Solenhofen Slate and the Chalk of the Lebanon respectively. *Ganymeda*, Gray, is in all probability the centro-dorsal of *Antedon rosacea*; while on the other hand, *Hyponome*, Lovén, is the detached visceral mass of an *Antedon* common at Cape York.

The stalked larva of *Antedon* was first described as a dwarf species of *Pentacrinus*, which name Fleming proposed to change into *Hibernula*, this genus being distinguished from *Pentacrinus* as then known by the presence of two openings to the digestive canal. De Blainville, on the other hand, noticed the differences between the characters

<sup>1</sup> In his description of *Antedon gorgonia* de Fréminville referred to the Encyclopédie Méthodique, partie des Vers, pl. cxxiv., fig. 6. But Lamarck quoted this figure as representing his *Comatula mediterranea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 128.