

outer sides, which are enlarged at the expense of the inner sides (Pl. XXI. fig. 2; fig. 3 on p. 122). But the expansion of the pinnule-joints is much more uniform in *Antedon tuberosa*, as they increase and then decrease gradually from the base to the end of the pinnule, while both sides of each joint are enlarged, though the outer is slightly more so than the inner one. In these characters *Antedon tuberosa* resembles the smoother *Antedon parvipinna* and the ten-armed variety of *Antedon flexilis*; but apart from its occasional bidistichate character (Pl. XLII.), the latter form is readily distinguished by its longer cirri, the appearance of the first radials externally, and by the smoothness of the arm-bases.

All three species are remarkable for the great development of the sacculi, which are found not only between the side plates of the distal pinnules, but also along the medio-ventral line of the plated genital pinnules as in *Antedon incisa* (Pl. XXI. fig. 2a); but they are often absent in this position in other species, as, for example, *Antedon acæla* (see Part I. pl. liv. figs. 1-3).

A young larva was obtained at Station 210, which must belong either to *Antedon tuberosa* or to *Antedon distincta* (Pl. LI. fig. 1), the only two species found at this station. The latter, however, is a multibrachiate form with both distichal and palmar series, and from the appearance of the larva I think that it should most probably be referred to *Antedon tuberosa*. It is represented in Pl. XIV. fig. 9, and is so very similar to the corresponding stage of the Pentacrinoid of *Antedon rosacea*, except perhaps for being a trifle more robust, that little need be said about it. The centro-dorsal is still small and without any indication of its subsequent enlargement for the development of cirri, and but very few arm-joints have appeared above the radial axillaries.

16. *Antedon parvipinna*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. 9).

Specific formula— $A. \frac{b}{a}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal discoidal, bearing some fifteen marginal cirri. These have about fifteen stout joints, of which the fifth and sixth are slightly longer than wide.

Minute plates, probably the basal rays, rest upon the interradian angles of the centro-dorsal and separate the bases of the nearly oblong second radials, the outer parts of which are in close lateral contact. Axillaries short and wide with very open angles, and also in close apposition. Both these joints have traces of a median keel which is continued on to the arm-bases. The first brachials nearly oblong, with their outer sides flattened; the inner sides of the second and hypozygals of the third brachials also flattened.

Ten arms; the joints after the eighth triangular, at first considerably shorter than wide, but gradually becoming more nearly equilateral and finally quadrate. A syzygy in