

most of which are longer than wide and sharply compressed along the dorsal edge, the penultimate with an inconspicuous spine.

Three radials visible; the first short and band-like, marked by occasional grooves and projections. The second longer, with flattened lateral borders but sharply convex in the centre, where they rise to meet the backward projections of the axillaries. These and the first three brachials have a high centre and depressed margins like the second radials, with sharp lateral edges and flattened sides. Ten arms; the basal joints rather short, with a sharp medio-dorsal line; the following joints obliquely quadrate and more distinctly carinate, so as to overlap. Syzygies in the third and about the fourteenth brachials; others at intervals of five to eight joints.

The first pinnule rather larger than its immediate successors; their basal joints short and laterally compressed, with a sharp dorsal edge. In the pinnules of the tenth and following brachials the third joint and its successors are not expanded, but gradually become longer than wide, and in the terminal pinnules are much elongated.

Disk invisible; covering plates of the pinnule-ambulacra supported on a limestone band which is not distinctly segmented. Sacculi variable, but not very common.

Colour in spirit,—light brownish-white.

Spread probably 15 cm.

*Locality*.—Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands; lat.  $4^{\circ} 33'$  N., long.  $127^{\circ} 6'$  E.; 500 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature,  $41^{\circ} \cdot 8$  F. One specimen.

*Remarks*.—This species has straight-edged and wall-sided arm-bases, just as in *Antedon basicurva* and *Antedon incisa*. But it differs altogether from these types in the characters of the pinnules on the proximal third of the arm. So far as I have been able to make out, without mutilating the specimen, the proximal pinnules have somewhat of the trihedral form with flattened outer sides which is characteristic of *Antedon basicurva* (Pl. XXII. fig. 4). Their next successors are altogether different, however, the third and following joints gradually becoming relatively longer until they attain the usual elongated shape which is characteristic of the middle and terminal pinnules. But they acquire this shape at about the tenth or twelfth brachial, so that they differ from the broad and expanded pinnule-joints in the corresponding part of the arm of *Antedon tuberosa* (Pl. XXIII. figs. 2, 3), and the genital glands are unprotected by plates. The side plates of the pinnule-ambulacra are not well differentiated, and the sacculi are variable in their distribution, being moderately abundant in some pinnules and rare in others.

The arrangement of the cirri is peculiar. There are none upon the interrarial portions of the centro-dorsal; but beneath each ray there is a somewhat irregular vertical row of two, three, or occasionally four sockets, all the rows converging on the apex of the subconical centro-dorsal.