

Pinnule-ambulacra well plated.

Less than twenty smooth cirrus-joints; genital pinnules with broadly expanded joints and strong protecting plates,	1. <i>acala</i> , n. sp.
Forty or more spiny cirrus-joints; no enlargement of the genital pinnules; first joint of lower pinnules much expanded,	2. <i>discoidea</i> , n. sp.

1. *Antedon acæla*, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 3, *a-d*; Pl. XVI.; also Part I., pl. liv. figs. 1-4; pl. lv. fig. 5).

Specific formula— $A. \frac{b}{a}$.

Centro-dorsal subconical or hemispherical, bearing twenty-five to thirty cirri. These have fifteen to eighteen smooth joints, nearly all of which are longer than wide. Terminal claw sharp, with but little trace of an opposing spine.

First radials only visible in young specimens; the second somewhat flattened, with a convex proximal and concave distal border. Axillaries more convex, broadly pentagonal or almost rhombic, with a wide distal angle, and sometimes projecting deeply backwards into the second radials. The dorsal surfaces of both radials, with the two lowest brachials and the hypozygals of the third, project beyond their faces and sides, especially the latter, which fall away rapidly from the dorsal towards the ventral border.

Ten arms. First brachials nearly oblong with rounded outer edges; the second convex and irregularly pentagonal. About one hundred smooth triangular joints, as long as or longer than wide. Syzygies in the third and then about the eleventh or twelfth brachials, with others at intervals of two to five, usually three or four joints.

The first pair of pinnules have about thirty short joints, the lowest of which is a good deal wider than the rest. From the fourth to the twenty-fifth brachials about three to five of the pinnule-joints are greatly expanded laterally to enclose the genital glands, and the first joint is much wider than its successors, especially in the lower pinnules. The later pinnules have longer and more trihedral joints, the lowest of which are flatter.

Disk rather incised and completely covered with irregular plates bearing short and blunt rod-like spines. Brachial ambulacra and interarticular spaces well plated, and the expanded parts of the genital pinnules are completely enclosed in an arched pavement of flat plates, very regularly arranged and devoid of ambulacra. The ambulacra of the later pinnules have very well-defined side plates, sometimes covering the sacculi and sometimes notched for them. These are very abundant, except on the non-tentaculiferous genital pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—young individuals straw-coloured; the older ones a dense brownish-grey, becoming a dark grey in the most mature.

Disk 5 mm.; spread probably 20. mm.

Locality.—Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; 500 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°·8 F. Several specimens.