

Apart from the absence of any lateral flattening of the rays and arm-bases and of an ambulacral skeleton, the special character distinguishing the *Eschrichti*-group is the flagellate appearance of the proximal pinnules. The two first pairs (on second to fifth brachials), and sometimes also the third pinnule on the outer side of the arm (on sixth brachial), consist of a large number of short and wide joints, the later ones of which are often somewhat serrate (Pl. XXIV. figs. 1, 2, 7, 8; Pl. XXV. figs. 1, 2; Pl. XXVII. figs. 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15). The cirri are always numerous and composed of thirty to fifty joints; while the long arms bear numerous closely set pinnules, so as to give a very feathery appearance to the general plume. The regular arrangement of the syzygies too is very striking as compared with the *Basicurva*-group, the members of which exhibit hardly any regularity in the grouping of the syzygies, except for the presence of one in the third brachial as in most Comatulæ with articulated radials. In the *Eschrichti*-group, however, as also in *Antedon phalangium*, *Antedon rosacea*, and allied species, the syzygies are situated with great uniformity in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, and afterwards at intervals of two or three joints. The position of the third syzygy is less constant than that of the second, but does not vary to any great extent (Pl. XXIV. fig. 11; Pl. XXV. fig. 12; Pls. XXVI., XXVIII.).

It will be seen from the following table that the differences between the individual species mostly turn upon the characters of the third pinnule, the relative shape of the arm-joints, and the number of the cirrus-joints. *Antedon rhomboidea* and *Antedon barentsi* are species based upon single individuals; but I have seen seven examples of *Antedon australis*, and a considerable number of each of the other four species, those of *Antedon eschrichti* and of *Antedon quadrata* being from several different localities. Neither *Antedon barentsi* nor *Antedon magellanica* were obtained by the Challenger at all, the former living in the Barents Sea,¹ while *Antedon magellanica* was obtained by H.M.S. "Alert," and was described as a variety of *Antedon eschrichti* by Bell.² I have pointed out elsewhere,³ however, that it is altogether separated from *Antedon eschrichti* by the characters of its arm-joints, a point to which Bell did not refer, and I have since examined several individuals of it which were dredged by the Italian corvette "Vettor Pisani," and have no doubt whatever as to its being a good species. Although not Challenger species, these two are included in the following list for the sake of completeness.

¹ The Comatulæ of the "Willem Barents" Expeditions, 1880 and 1881, *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde*, 1886, 13 Aflevering, vi. pp. 1-12.

² Note on a Crinoid from the Straits of Magellan, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1882, p. 651.

³ *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde*, 1886, 13 Aflevering, vi. p. 4.