

nine arms, not ten. The two third brachials are replaced by a single syzygial joint, which has the shape of an axillary reversed, *i.e.*, with the angle downwards, and it bears a pinnule on the left side. The following arm-joints are of the usual character. A somewhat similar monstrosity was noticed in Part I. (p. 347) as occurring in *Metacrinus angulatus*, and Levinsen¹ has figured one of much the same in kind in *Antedon eschrichti*.

Two larvæ which were dredged by the "Porcupine" in the "cold area" come to be referred to *Antedon hystrix* by a sort of process of exclusion, as I cannot identify them with the Pentacrinoids either of *Antedon tenella* or of *Antedon eschrichti*, with which latter species *Antedon quadrata* is very closely allied.

No. 1 (Pl. XIV. fig. 2). In this larva there is no trace of cirri, the anal plate separates two of the radials, and the arms are just beginning to sprout from the radial axillaries. There are five discoidal joints at the top of the broken stem, which is much more robust than that of the corresponding stage of *Antedon rosacea*, while the head, which exceeds 1 mm. in length, is nearly twice as big as that of the *rosacea*-larva. The orals, which rest directly on the radials, recall those of *Hyocrinus*, having a deep median groove, only more marked than in that type, with the lateral edges folded over somewhat strongly. This character is less marked in the *rosacea*-larva, and the orals of *Antedon tenella* in the first and second stages of the Pentacrinoid were described by Sars² as convex. In its general appearance the Pentacrinoid now under consideration comes between the second and third stages of the larvæ described by Sars, but is of larger size than both. Sars gives the measurements of the head as 0.5 and 0.75 mm. respectively, the larger individual having six brachials above the axillaries; but in the "Porcupine" larva there are only two short brachials, and the head reaches 1.1 mm. It resembles the larva of *Antedon tenella* in the great height of the basals, but differs from it altogether in the unusual shortness and width of the radials, especially the first. These plates are relatively wider than the corresponding plates in an older stage of *Antedon tenella*, whereas they would be relatively longer did the larva belong to this species. A similar difference between the radials of two other larvæ in almost the same stage of development will appear on comparison of figs. 8 and 9 on Pl. XIV. I think it not improbable that this "Porcupine" larva may be a younger stage of that represented in Pl. XIV. fig. 3, which was also dredged in the cold area during the cruise of 1869.

No. 2 (Pl. XIV. fig. 3). The stem, which is broken some 20 mm. from the calyx, forms an attachment to a hydroid-tube at about its thirtieth joint, and is continued downwards half-a-dozen joints further. There are six discoidal joints below the rudimentary centro-dorsal, which bears the sockets of five short cirri. Only one of them remains, however, reaching up to the top of the basals, which make up about half the

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 35, Tab. xxxv. fig. 7.

² *Mémoires pour servir à la connaissance des Crinoïdes vivants*, Christiania, 1868, p. 48.