

First radials almost entirely concealed; the second oblong, and not united laterally; axillaries acutely triangular. There is a variable amount of calcareous plating on the perisome between the rays. Ten arms; the first two brachials tolerably similar in shape, oblong or subtriangular, the second being rather the longer. A few joints after the second syzygy may be triangular, but they soon become quadrate, with the sutures but little inclined, so as to be somewhat squarish in outline, becoming elongated towards the ends. The lower and middle joints may overlap more or less, but the distal parts of the arms are almost smooth. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, and then at intervals of one to six joints.

The second brachial bears a tapering pinnule of some twenty-five or thirty elongated and overlapping joints, and reaches over 10 mm. in length; that of the third brachial is about half its size, with twelve or fifteen joints. The next pair are of about the same length, and the following pinnules gradually increase, becoming very long and slender towards the arm-ends.

There are a few scattered granules on the ventral surface of the disk, especially in the anal interradius. Sacculi very abundant on the pinnule-ambulacra.

Colour in spirit,—yellowish-brown or brownish-white.

Disk about 7 mm.; spread 8 or 9 cm.

*Locality.*—Bahia, 20 fathoms. One specimen. Also Rio Janeiro (Böhlsche), and the Abrolhos (Verrill)?

*Remarks.*—By the kindness of Dr. Otto Hamann of Gottingen I have been enabled to examine and figure the original specimen of this type, which was described by Böhlsche from Rio Janeiro (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 2). There is a very considerable difference between it and that obtained by the Challenger at Bahia (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 1), but their general resemblance is so close that there can be no question of their belonging to the same specific type. The cirri are very uniform in appearance, but the radial axillary has a much greater length in Böhlsche's specimen than in the Challenger one; while the anambulacral plating on the perisome between the rays is reduced in the former to a very definite nodule which intervenes between every two second radials, very much as was figured by Miller<sup>1</sup> in his *Comatula fimbriata* (= *Antedon rosacea*). In fact it seems to rest directly upon the upper angles of the first radials (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 2), and it may possibly represent a true calyx-interradial rather than anambulacral plates, which was shown by Dr. Carpenter<sup>2</sup> to be the case with Miller's type. The lower and middle arm-joints of Böhlsche's example overlap but little, and the basal ones after the eighth are distinctly triangular in outline, but in the Challenger specimen they are quadrate from the first and overlap considerably, so that the dorsal line of the arm is markedly serrate (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 3). In this form too the syzygial interval is often five or six joints, while it is

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, Frontispiece, fig. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Phil. Trans.*, 1866, p. 716, pl. xxxiii. fig. 7, a, b.