

Disk invisible; pinnule-ambulacra naked, with abundant sacculi at their sides.

Colour in spirit,—white.

Spread about 7 cm.

Locality.—Station 145, December 27, 1873; near Marion Island; lat. 46° 43' 0" S., long. 38° 4' 30" E.; 140 fathoms; volcanic sand. One specimen.

Remarks.—This species differs from *Antedon lævis* in the serrate appearance of the outer parts of the arms along their dorsal line, in the relatively greater width of the two outer radials and of the second brachials, and in the flattened appearance of the basal joints of the first pinnule. The syzygies too seem to be less regularly arranged than in *Antedon lævis*; but this may be due to the fact that most of the arms have been regenerated at the third brachial in the single individual obtained, entangled in the cirri of which was a specimen of *Ophiolebes scorteus*.

14. *Antedon angustipinna*, n. sp. (Pl. XXIX. figs. 1-4).

Specific formula— $A. \frac{bc}{6}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal nearly hemispherical, and almost covered by about thirty cirri. These have some twenty-five joints with sharpened dorsal edges, the lower ones slightly the longer and the remainder tolerably equal, but short.

Three radials visible; the second oblong, almost free laterally, and strongly incised to receive the rhombic axillaries, which are wider than long. Ten smooth and rounded arms, the joints after the second syzygy being elongately triangular or quadrate. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, and then on every alternate joint.

The second brachial bears a short stiff pinnule of five to eight joints, and there is an even smaller one on the third brachial; but that on the fourth is longer, often much so.

The next five or six pinnules on each side have longer and much stouter joints, and support the genital glands, the remaining pinnules being slender and delicate.

Disk and ambulacra naked; sacculi fairly abundant.

Colour in spirit,—yellowish-white.

Spread probably 5 cm.

Locality.—Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; 600 fathoms; green sand; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F. One specimen.

Remarks.—This curious little species from the South Atlantic is readily distinguished by its short cirrus-joints and by the peculiarities of its lower pinnules. That on the second brachial is unusually small, sometimes having no more than five or six joints, all of them, however, longer than wide (Pl. XXIX. fig. 2). The fourth brachial bears