

and also the first two brachials have the margins of the dorsal surface flattened, with straight lateral edges, and in some arms this character also extends on to the hypozygal of the third brachial, but the wall-sidedness is always much less distinct than in the *Basicurva*-group, and in some examples is scarcely visible at all; while there are no indications of the flattening of the sides of the first pinnule which is so characteristic of *Antedon basicurva*, *Antedon valida*, and their allies (see woodcut fig. 3, on p. 122). Furthermore *Antedon milberti* has unplated ambulacra, and in all other respects it is closely allied to *Antedon anceps*, *Antedon serripinna*, and the other species which I have placed with it in the same group. At the same time the indications in this distinctly littoral type of a peculiarity which is especially characteristic of Comatulæ from the continental and abyssal regions is a point of considerable interest.

Some of the examples of this species which were dredged at Mergui were infested by a species of *Myzostoma* which Professor von Graff has been unable to determine satisfactorily, owing to its state of preservation.

2. *Antedon anceps*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 1-3).

Specific formula—A.(3). $\frac{b}{b}$.

Locality.—Station 212, January 30, 1875; lat. 6° 54' N., long. 122° 18' E.; 10 fathoms; sand.

Remarks.—Of the three individuals of this species which were dredged by the Challenger, one has ten arms, while the other two have three and four distichal series respectively. The type will therefore be described together with the remaining members of the tridistichate group. But a few words may be said here about its ten-armed variety. It has a considerable superficial resemblance to the less tubercular forms of *Antedon milberti*, with which it agrees in the characters of its arm-joints; but the third outer pinnule (on 6 br.) is larger than the second (on 4 br.), as seen in Pl. XXXV. fig. 2, which represents the pinnules on the inner side of the arm, *i.e.*, on the third and following brachials. The cirri, too, have smooth joints, and so are very different from the spiny cirri of *Antedon milberti* (Pl. XXXV. figs. 3, 4).

3. *Antedon variipinna*,¹ Carpenter (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1-6).

Specific formula—A.[3.(2)]. $\frac{b}{b}$.

Locality.—Arrou Islands.

Remarks.—Most individuals of this species are distinctly tridistichate, but the two from the Arrou Islands seem to owe this character to a regeneration after fracture at

¹ A revised diagnosis of this species, together with its synonymy, will be found on p. 256.