

I have not inserted these in any of the above schemes, since my work on the "Blake" Comatulæ is not yet complete; but they will be fully described and illustrated in the Report on the Collection, which will be published as one of the Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College.

*Antedon*, Series III.

Two articulated distichals.

*Remarks.*—This series includes all those multibrachiate species in which there are but two distichal joints united by a bifascial articulation as the two outer radials are (Pl. XL. fig. 1; Pl. XLIII.). The palmar and post-palmar series, when present, are normally of the same character, though, like the distichals, they may be occasionally replaced by a three-jointed series with a syzygy in the axillary. This, however, is far less common than in *Actinometra*. The individuals of *Antedon similis* and *Antedon occulta* represented in Pl. XLVII. fig. 3, and Pl. XLVIII. fig. 1, have their distichal and palmar series very regularly constructed; while in those of *Actinometra elongata* and of *Actinometra valida* (Pl. LVII. fig. 2; Pl. LIX. fig. 3) two and four of the bidistichate series respectively are replaced by sets of three joints, the axillary with a syzygy.

The bidistichate forms of *Antedon* make up the largest series, next to that of the ten-armed type, of all those into which the species of this genus naturally arrange themselves. It may be divided for the purposes of formulation into three groups, according as there are one, two, or three axillaries respectively above the radials, as is shown on pp. 54, 55. Several species of course appear in two groups, owing to the occasional total absence of palmar or post-palmar axillaries in some individuals; while others may sometimes have only ten arms. Thus, for example, there are now and then no distichal series at all in certain individuals of *Antedon brevipinna*, *Antedon duplex*, *Antedon flexilis*, and *Antedon lusitanica* (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1, 3). In like manner *Antedon pourtalèsi* and *Antedon quinquecostata* always have one and sometimes two post-radial axillaries; while there are always two and sometimes three in *Antedon palmata* and *Antedon spinifera*.

While, therefore, it is useful to have a system of formulation which gives some information as to the extent of the ray-divisions, too much stress must not be laid upon the presence of a palmar or post-palmar axillary as an aid to classification. In the list given on pp. 54, 55, I have arranged the bidistichate species of *Antedon* in three groups, according to the frequency of the ray-divisions. There are certain occasions in which such a mode of grouping them is of considerable use; but one must always bear in mind that a species with (say) three post-radial axillaries which appears new at first sight, may in reality be identical with one which is already known, but has never yet been found with any axillary beyond the palmars, e.g., *Antedon tuberculata* (Pl. XLV. fig. 2). The