

extension into the purely littoral fauna is quite exceptional, for the members both of the *Basicurra*-group and of the *Spinifera*-group are almost entirely confined to the continental and the abyssal regions.

2. *Antedon quinquecostata*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 6, *a-d*; Pl. XXXVIII. figs. 1-3).

*Specific formula*— $A.2.(2).\frac{b}{c}$ .

Centro-dorsal a shortly pentagonal column with five interradial ridges very prominent at their ventral ends, and separated by more or less alternating double rows of cirrus-sockets, three or four in each row. About thirty-five cirri which may reach 45 mm. long, with eighty to ninety joints. Some of the lower joints are much longer than wide, but the following ones become shorter and laterally compressed, with a sharp dorsal keel, which passes into a prominent spine in the short middle and later joints.

The angles of the first radials are just visible, being turned slightly outwards above the interradial processes of the centro-dorsal; the second are short and sharply convex, rising to meet a strongly carinate backward process of the widely rhombic axillaries. The rays may divide three times. Distichal and palmar series of two joints each, the axillary not a syzygy. The two joints of each series, like the two outer radials, have sharp median crests, which are continued out on to the arms. All these joints, and especially those at the outer side of the ray, have straight lateral edges and flattened sides. On some arms this character ceases at the second brachial, but in others it is very visible on the third and even on the fourth.

There are usually twenty arms (but one example has twenty-one), with a sharp median keel, and composed of one hundred and twenty or more joints, which become much compressed laterally so that the later ones overlap rather sharply. A syzygy in the third, and then not till the twentieth or twenty-fifth brachial; others at intervals of four to eleven (usually five to seven) joints.

The second brachial bears a moderately stout pinnule about 10 mm. long, and consisting of some twelve or fifteen joints, most of which are longer than wide. The first four or five are flattened on the outer side, where they meet the corresponding pinnules of adjacent arms, and their inner edges are also slightly cut away. The following pinnules are rather shorter, with more rounded joints, the two joints at the base being wider than their fellows on the lower part of the arm. Further out, however, this is less marked, and the pinnules are somewhat carinate, but never specially long.

Disk moderately plated, and the arms rather more so; the pinnule ambulacra have covering plates and partly differentiated side plates. Sacculi rare or absent altogether.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton yellowish-brown or whitish-brown, but the perisome darker.