

joints. The following pinnules are of about the same length, but the joints gradually increase in size and diminish in number, still remaining much wider than long. In the pinnules of the fifteenth and several of the following brachials the fourth and fifth joints are considerably wider than their fellows, but in the later pinnules the joints are longer than wide.

Disk not much plated, except along the ambulacra. There is a strong covering of plates over the genital glands, with numerous sacculi imbedded in it; and the later pinnules have a well-defined ambulacral skeleton, the sacculi alternating with the side plates.

Colour in spirit,—a light whitish-brown, with a brownish-grey ventral perisome.

Disk 10 mm.; spread about 55 cm.

Locality.—Station 192, September 26, 1874; near the Ki Islands; lat. $5^{\circ} 49' 15''$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 14' 15''$ E.; 140 fathoms; blue mud. Four specimens.

Remarks.—Two of the four representatives of this fine species have but ten arms each, and they thus find a place in the *Basicurva*-group, as has been already noticed on p. 128. A third, that figured on Pl. XLII., has three distichal axillaries on separate rays; while the fourth has one normal distichal series and two others on a ray which has been regenerated from the second radial.

The tendency of the centro-dorsal to assume a columnar shape, and the arrangement of the cirri upon it in five double rows beneath the rays, are points of resemblance between this species and *Antedon quinquecostata* from the same locality (Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 1); but they are very different in other respects. *Antedon quinquecostata* has slender and spiny cirri composed of many joints; while those of *Antedon flexilis* consist of but twenty-five smooth and relatively stout joints. The tubercular nature of its rays and arm-bases is also a good distinctive character; while it has extremely abundant sacculi, although these structures are most scantily developed or even altogether absent in *Antedon quinquecostata*. Not only do they alternate with the side plates of the pinnule-ambulacra, but they are very abundantly distributed over the plated coverings of the genital pinnules which are unprovided with ambulacra, as in *Antedon incisa* (Pl. XXI. fig. 2a) and *Antedon angusticalyx* (Part I. pl. liv. fig. 5).

Attached to the under side of the centro-dorsal of one specimen is a Brittle-Star which seems to belong to the genus *Ophiomusium*, so far as I have been able to make out its characters from a view of the dorsal surface only. But I cannot refer it to any species of this genus, or to any other Ophiuran which was obtained by the Challenger. It has a relatively large dorso-central, five small basals, and five large radials, the other ends of which are tubercular, and fit in between the two large radial shields which are also more or less tubercular on their line of junction. The arms of the Brittle-Star extend outwards between the cirri of the *Comatula* and coincide in direction with its rays, while their