

The pinnules of the fourth and fifth brachials are sometimes twice its length, reaching 12 mm., and consisting of about eighteen elongated joints, with spines at their distal ends. The next pinnule is not half the size of this pair, and is smaller than that on the second brachial, while the next pair are the smallest on the arm, after which the length of the pinnules increases slowly.

Disk very much incised, and quite naked; sacculi very abundant on the arms and pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton reddish-brown, and the perisome rather darker.

Disk 8 mm.; spread 12 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. One specimen.

Remarks.—This is a very singular species, the general relations of which are with *Antedon marginata* and *Antedon æquipinna*; but it is distinguished from them both, and from all the other bidistichate forms of *Antedon*, by the peculiar distribution of the pinnules. The arrangement of the arm-divisions seems to be like that of *Pentacrinus maclearanus*, palmar axillaries being only developed on the two outermost of the four secondary arms on each ray, so that the grouping of the arms is 2,1,1,2. In one ray, however, a palmar axillary is missing, so that the total number of arms is twenty-nine, and not thirty as it would otherwise be.

There is never any pinnule on the third brachial, as is also the case in *Antedon disciformis* (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 4) and in the ten-armed *Antedon informis* of the *Milberti*-group (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 3); and that of the second brachial is also absent in some arms. It is undeveloped on the inner arm of every pair which springs from a palmar axillary, and it is occasionally also absent on the two inner arms of the ray which are borne directly on the distichal axillaries; though it is sometimes present, as in the two central arms of the lowest ray represented in Pl. XLIV. fig. 2, while it is always to be found on the two outer arms of the ray. Of the two single arms which are borne on the inner faces of the two distichal axillaries, one may have a pinnule on the second brachial and the other not; and there appears to be no constancy as to its occurrence in this position. When present, it is somewhat smaller than its fellow on the outside of the ray. The large pinnules of the fourth and fifth brachials are tolerably equal on all the arms, that on the fourth being perhaps a little the longer; but the pinnule of the sixth brachial is much smaller again, and the next pair still more so, barely reaching 4 mm.

The disk has a large pentagonal perisome (Pl. XLIV. fig. 2), but is much incised, and the anal tube appears to be quite at its margin, so far as one can judge from the mutilated condition of the specimen. The sacculi do not appear to occur on the disk, but they are well developed on the arms, and especially so on the pinnule-ambulacra.