

but the high articular faces of the radials, which are much wider below than above (Pl. IV. figs. 2*a*, 2*b*), are those of a typical *Antedon*. The lower parts of the fossæ lodging the great ventral muscles are cut off from their upper portions as seen in fig. 2*a*; and the same peculiarity appears both on the proximal faces of the second radials and on the distal faces of the axillaries. The ventral surface of the centro-dorsal (Pl. IV. fig. 2*d*) is marked by five minute radial pits, corresponding to the ventral ends of the radial axial canals, which are seen on the under surface of the radial pentagon (Pl. IV. fig. 2*c*), just as I have described in some forms of *Antedon phalangium* and of *Antedon rosacea*.¹

3. *Antedon clemens*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 5).

Specific formula—A.2. $\frac{b}{b}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal hemispherical, and bearing some twenty-five cirri, which have about thirty tolerably uniform, smooth joints, the penultimate with a small spine.

First radials not visible; the second slightly united laterally and the axillaries pentagonal. One ray does not divide at all; three divide once, and one twice. The latter has two distichals, the second axillary without a syzygy. Eleven arms of smooth triangular joints, which are much wider than long and gradually become quadrate. Syzygies in the third and then in the eighth to twelfth brachials, with others at intervals of one to nine, usually four or six joints.

The first pinnule is 5 mm. long, with about twenty joints which diminish greatly in size after the first five or six. The next pair are much longer, with a smaller number of stouter joints, several of which are considerably longer than wide, and the third pair are smaller again; the more distal pinnule of each pair is smaller than the proximal one. Those of the eighth and following brachials have slight dorsal keels on their lower joints.

Disk naked and rather incised; sacculi abundant on the pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—the perisome purplish-grey, and the skeleton brownish-white.

Disk 7 mm.; spread about 15 cm.

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

Remarks.—This is a unique specimen in every way. I have never before met with any individual which combined in such a singular manner the characters of two other genera besides that to which it naturally belongs. One of the rays does not divide at all, as in *Eudiocrinus*.

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, ser. 2, 1879, vol. ii. p. 78, pl. iv. figs. 7, 16.