Each of the two examples of Antedon conjungers which are described above has normally eight arms to the ray, but a palmar axillary is occasionally absent; while in the D ray of each individual post-palmars are developed, one axillary in the one, and two in the other specimen.

For the present therefore the formula of the type must be A.2.2.2. $\frac{b}{b}$, though it is quite likely that examples of it will be eventually discovered in which post-palmars are absent, so that the last figure must then be put within brackets.

7. Antedon similis, n. sp. (Pl. XLVII. figs. 1-3).

Specific formula—A.2.2. $\frac{bc}{b}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal a thick disk, bearing about forty marginal cirri. These have some twenty-five tolerably uniform joints, the later ones compressed, with a sharpened dorsal edge which passes into the penultimate spine.

The first radials are entirely concealed, and also part of the second, which are closely united laterally. Distichals are present all round the calyx, and palmars on four of the rays, the two outer secondary arms bearing palmar axillaries, so as to give six arms to the ray, viz., 2.1.1.2. Each series is of two joints, the axillary without a syzygy. The distichals and palmars of adjacent rays are closely appressed, with sharp lateral edges and flattened sides. Twenty-eight long and slender arms of about one hundred and fifty joints, the lower ones discoidal and the rest shortly triangular, gradually becoming quadrate, but always much wider than long. A syzygy in the third brachial, and the next between the sixteenth and twenty-first, with others at intervals of eight to sixteen joints.

The first pinnule is some 7 mm. long, with about twenty joints, which are but little longer than wide. The second is much stouter, consisting of nearly twenty-five rather longer joints, and reaching 14 mm. The fifth brachial has a similar but rather smaller pinnule, and that on the sixth is 6 mm. long with nearly twenty joints. The fourth pinnule is but little shorter, with a dozen joints.

Disk naked and rather incised; sacculi abundant on the pinnule-ambulacra.

Colour in spirit,—a mixture of brownish-white and greenish-grey.

Disk 12 mm.; spread 16 cm.

Locality.—Station 174 ¹ (B, C, or D), August 3, 1874; near Kandavu, Fiji; lat. (about) 19° 6′ S., long. (about) 178° 18′ E.; 255, 610, or 210 fathoms; coral mud; bottom temperature (at 610 fathoms), 39° F. One specimen.

Remarks.—This species stands very close to Antedon brevicuneata, which was brought from Amboina to the Leyden Museum, and it is with some hesitation that I

1 The exact locality, and consequently the exact depth, is not recorded.