

amongst which was *Antedon granulifera* with "three brachials between primary and secondary axials, two between secondary and tertiary." The first part of this statement clearly indicates that the type has three distichals, of which the axillary is a syzygial or double joint. But it was impossible to tell from Pourtalès' description whether the two palmars are articulated or united by syzygy, though the latter condition seemed probable from his further note that "sometimes there are syzygia in the first and second joints of the arms." When the "Blake" collection came into my hands I found not only that *Antedon granulifera* has the same grouping of the arms as *Antedon distincta*, but also that it has an ambulacral skeleton and the rays flattened laterally, two characters of which no hint was given in Pourtalès' description. In fact, these two species, though so widely separated geographically, are in reality very closely allied, the chief point of difference between them being the greater size of the lower pinnules in *Antedon granulifera*.

Antedon distincta differs from *Antedon angusticalyx* and *Antedon inæqualis* in the long interval between the first and second syzygies of the arms, and also in the separation of the distichal axillaries of adjacent rays by the pinnules on the preceding joints, which are attached nearer to the dorsal surface than usual. This is less marked in *Antedon granulifera*, though it agrees with *Antedon distincta* in the long syzygial interval. On the other hand, the joints of the genital pinnules of *Antedon distincta* are more uniformly expanded than in *Antedon granulifera*, which rather resembles *Antedon angusticalyx* and *Antedon inæqualis* in this respect. But in all four species alike the outer side of each pinnule-joint is more expanded than the inner one, just as in *Antedon basicurva* and *Antedon incisa* (Pl. XXI. fig. 2), while in the tridistichate variety of *Antedon multispina* the large joints of the pinnules are broadly V-shaped and similarly expanded on both sides.

Antedon granulifera seems to be fairly abundant in the Caribbean Sea; but it exhibits a good deal of variation in its characters, which will be fully discussed in the report on the "Blake" Comatulæ.

4. *Antedon multispina*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 1-3; Pl. XIV. figs. 5-7; Pl. L. figs. 3-6; Pl. LXIX. figs. 1-4).

Specific formula— $A. \left(\frac{3.br}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{b}{b}$.

Localities.—Station 135G, October 18, 1873; off Tristan da Cunha; lat. 37° 10' 50" S., long. 12° 18' 30" W.; 550 fathoms; hard ground. One mutilated specimen.

Station 344, April 3, 1876; near Ascension; lat. 7° 54' 20" S., long. 14° 28' 20" W.; 420 fathoms; volcanic sand. Four broken individuals and three Pentacrinoids.