

*Remarks.*—Three individuals of this species, and also three larvæ, all with ten arms, were obtained at Station 344, near Ascension, and have been already described.<sup>1</sup> But another individual from the same station must be noticed here from its having two tridistichate series. It resembles *Antedon angusticalyx* and *Antedon inæqualis* in the syzygial union of the two lowest brachials, but it differs both from them and from the other tridistichate species in its spiny calyx and in the characters of the pinnules. The first pinnule (Pl. LXIX. figs. 2, 3) consists of rather massive joints with their inner edges cut away a little and the outer sides slightly flattened, presenting, in fact, the same characters, though in a less prominent form, as the first pinnules of *Antedon valida*, *Antedon incerta*, and their allies among the ten-armed species of the *Basicurva*-group (Pl. XV. figs. 5, 6; Pl. XVIII. fig. 5). The first pinnule of *Antedon multispina* is much larger than its successor, a character which distinguishes the type both from the species just mentioned and from the other members of the *Granulifera*-group, from which it also differs in the uniformly expanded shape of the large joints of the genital pinnules.

Station 135G, off Tristan da Cunha, yielded a single mutilated *Antedon* (Pl. L. figs. 3–6), which after some consideration I have decided to refer to this species, though I was at first inclined to place it elsewhere. The cirri are generally similar to those of the more northern form (Pl. XIII. fig. 1; Pl. L. fig. 6), but may have as many as thirty-five joints, while the number does not exceed thirty in the smaller and premature individuals from near Ascension. The latter do not show the first radials externally (Pl. LXIX. figs. 1, 2), but they are visible in the larger calyx of the southern variety (Pl. L. fig. 3), which is also less distinctly spinous than that of the northern individual, and the same is true of the arm- and pinnule-joints.

The first pinnules of the southern form have somewhat the same flattened appearance on their outer sides as is traceable in that from Ascension (Pl. LXIX. figs. 2, 3), and is more marked in the typical members of the *Basicurva*-group (Pl. XV. figs. 5, 6; Pl. XVIII. fig. 5). But it is so slight as to be hardly recognisable except by a trained eye, and the same may be said of the lateral flattening of the lower brachials. In fact this variety of *Antedon multispina* is a good connecting link between the *Basicurva*- and *Granulifera*-groups on the one hand, and the ordinary Comatulæ with normal rays and unplated ambulacra on the other, for the plating of the disk is very incomplete (Pl. L. fig. 4) and the ambulacral skeleton of the pinnules by no means well differentiated.

There are thirteen arms in this individual, owing to the presence of three distichal series. One of these is only two-jointed, and the first syzygy above it is in the third brachial (Pl. L. fig. 3), just as in the case of *Antedon angusticalyx* already referred to on p. 241 (Pl. L. fig. 1). But of the two arms which follow each tridistichate series one has the normal syzygy (for this type) between the first two brachials, while in the other

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 117–119.