

these two joints are articulated and the first syzygy is in the third brachial; so that we here get an approach to the characters of the *Savignyi*-group, next to be described, while the bidistichate series indicates a similar variation towards the *Palmata*-group. In this single individual, therefore, we meet with the characters of one ten-armed and three multibrachiate types of Comatulæ, and its true affinities would have been a matter of some doubt, but for the presence of more normal individuals of the same type at another station.

Three Pentacrinoid larvæ were also obtained off Tristan da Cunha, but at a considerably greater depth (1000 fathoms) than the mature *Antedon* (Station 135E, October 18, 1873; lat. 37° 21' 0" S., long. 12° 22' 30" W.; 1000 fathoms; hard ground, shells, gravel). The best preserved of them is represented on Pl. XIV. fig. 8. It appears to belong to a ten-armed species, as is naturally to be expected at such a great depth; and it has many points of resemblance with the "cold area" larva which I have referred conjecturally to *Antedon hystrix* (Pl. XIV. fig. 2). The basals are high and the first radials very wide, while the two following joints are relatively long and narrow; though a considerable number of brachials are developed above them. These show no traces of an ambulacral skeleton, however, as is the case in the youngest larva of *Antedon multispina* (Pl. XIV. fig. 5), which has only about the same number of arm-joints, though the calyx is relatively much more developed than that of the abyssal larva.

5. *Antedon porrecta*, n. sp. (Pl. LII. figs. 3-5).

Specific formula—A.3.2 {(p.)br} $\cdot \frac{b}{c}$.

Centro-dorsal a thick disk with the interradial angles slightly produced, and from twenty to thirty long and stout cirri on its sides. They have from forty to fifty joints, nearly all of which are wider than long, and produced on the dorsal side into a strong pointed process. The first radials are invisible except at the angles of the calyx; the second and third both rather convex and slightly tubercular at the junction, the second short, united laterally, and the axillaries broadly pentagonal, about two and a half times their length. Three distichals and sometimes two palmars, each axillary with a syzygy. These joints are very convex and have their inner sides flattened against one another; but this is less marked at the outside of the rays where the hypozygals of the distichal axillaries and of the second palmars (or brachials) are kept apart by the large pinnules on the preceding joints.

Over twenty arms, of compressed triangular joints, which become elongated and quadrate towards the end. From the third brachial onwards the middle of the distal edge of each joint is raised into a strong plate, the front face of which is hollowed. Beyond about the tenth or fifteenth joint this gives place to an overlap of the usual character, which extends far out on the arm.