

necting link between *Antedon lusitanica* and the Caribbean species (*Antedon granulifera*, *Antedon spinifera*, &c.) of the North Atlantic, and *Antedon bispinosa* of the Southern Ocean.

9. The *Savignyi*-group.

Bidistichate species with an unplated disk and no definite ambulacral skeleton; the bases of the rays are not flattened laterally.

Remarks.—I have associated this group with the name of Savigny, as its earliest described representative was brought by him from the Red Sea and named after him by Müller; while it is one of those which appear both with and without palmar series, and it therefore has a wide range of alliances. It also occurs at Muscat and at Kurrachee, but is not known to extend further eastwards.

Antedon reynaudi has been described from Ceylon, and I have seen some undescribed species from Zanzibar in the continental museums. But all the remaining types of the group belong to the littoral fauna of the eastern seas from Japan to Sydney, with the exception of *Antedon angustiradia*, which was found by the Challenger at 140 fathoms in the Arafura Sea (Station 192).

Some forms of this group have no palmars above the distichals; while in others there are palmar series, consisting sometimes of two and sometimes of three joints. I have not thought it necessary, however, to separate these latter species as a distinct group. They all belong to the same general tridistichate type, and may be classified as follows:—

A. Three distichals, not succeeded by palmars.

I. The centro-dorsal bears ten vertical rows of cirri with sixty or seventy joints. The distichal pinnule longer than its successors,

1. *angustiradia*, n. sp.

II. Not more than forty-five joints in the cirri, which are without definite arrangement. The distal pinnule generally smaller than its successors.

a. The joints of the lower pinnules without lateral processes.

1. Forty to forty-five cirrus-joints, which are mostly spiny; usual syzygial interval seven to ten joints,

reynaudi, Müll., sp.

2. Twenty-five to thirty-five cirrus-joints; usual syzygial interval three to seven joints.

a. Twenty-five to thirty cirri with strong spines on the later joints; second syzygy about the eighteenth brachial. Distichals always present and sometimes palmars,

savignyi, Müll., sp.

β. Twenty cirri, the later joints not spinous; second syzygy not beyond the fourteenth brachial. Distichals sometimes absent,

2. *anceps*,¹ n. sp.

b. The joints of the lower pinnules have lateral processes at their ends,

3. *variipinna*,¹ Carpenter.

¹ These species may have only ten arms; see p. 194.