

3. *Antedon variipinna*, Carpenter (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 1-6; Pl. XLVIII. figs. 3-5; Pl. XLIX. figs. 1, 2).

Specific formula— $A.[3.(2)].\frac{b}{b}$.

1882. *Antedon variipinna*, P. H. Carpenter, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), 1882, vol. xvi. p. 506.
 1882. *Antedon crenulata*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 507.
 1882. *Antedon decipiens*, Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 534.
 1882. *Antedon irregularis*, Bell, *Ibid.*, p. 534.
 1882. *Antedon decipiens*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 746.
 1882. *Antedon crenulata*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 746.
 1882. *Antedon irregularis*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 746.
 1882. *Antedon variipinna*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 746.
 1884. *Antedon decipiens*, Bell, Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," Lond., 1884, p. 159, pl. xi. figs. B, a.
 1884. *Antedon irregularis*, Bell, *Ibid.*, p. 161, pl. xiii. figs. A, a-c.

Centro-dorsal a low and slightly convex disk, bearing from fifteen to thirty cirri on its sides. They have twenty to thirty-five joints, some of the lower ones being longer than wide. The later joints are usually somewhat compressed laterally and rather sharply carinate in consequence, but they sometimes bear well-marked spines.

The first radials are never altogether invisible in a side view, and are often comparatively large and granulated externally. The second are short, wide, and laterally united, forming more or less of a prominence at the middle of their junction with the broadly pentagonal axillaries. The rays generally divide twice and sometimes three times, the distichal series consisting of three joints, the axillary with a syzygy, and the palmars (when present) of two joints, the axillary without a syzygy. The dorsal surface of these radial, distichal, and palmar joints is often considerably arched.

The arms vary in number from eleven (probably even ten) to twenty-five or more, and may have one hundred and eighty joints. The first six or eight brachials are relatively short and wide, nearly oblong in outline, and often much rounded dorsally.

The following joints are more triangular, with a variable tendency to overlap dorsally, and their broader ends project alternately on opposite sides of the arm to a greater or less extent. Further out they become more quadrate again, but remain relatively short and wide and more or less overlapping till almost the very end of the arm. A syzygy in the third brachial, and the next between the tenth and fifteenth, with others at intervals of six to twelve joints, usually nine or ten.

The first pinnules are comparatively small, and consist of about twenty short joints, the lowest of which are broad and slightly carinate. The distichal pinnule (if present) is smaller than that on the second brachial, and so is that on the third brachial. The following pinnules may reach nearly 15 mm. in length, with as many as twenty-five joints, which are both longer and stouter than in the lower pinnules. The relative sizes