

Solaris-group, but have twenty or more arms. The two outer radials, the two distichals, the two palmars (if present), and the first two brachials are respectively united by syzygy. One of these species was obtained at Mergui by Dr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., and is as yet undescribed. The other is *Actinometra paucicirra*, which is abundant in Torres Strait; and nearly always has its complete set of ten distichal axillaries (Pl. LIV. figs. 1, 2). On the rare occasions when one of these is absent there is still the syzygy between the two lower brachials, just as in *Actinometra solaris* and *Actinometra pectinata* (Pl. LIII. figs. 2, 15); while when distichals are abnormally developed in these forms there are two joints united by syzygy, just as in *Actinometra paucicirra*.

Actinometra paucicirra, Bell (Pl. IV. figs. 6, *a*, *b*; Pl. V. figs. 3, *a-c*; Pl. LIV.; also Part I., pl. lv. fig. 1).

Specific formula— $a.R.\frac{d.(p).br.}{2}.\left(\frac{a}{a}\right)$.

1879. *Actinometra Jukesii*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1879, vol. xxviii. p. 390.

1882. *Actinometra paucicirra*, Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 535.

1882. *Actinometra jukesii*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.

1882. *Actinometra paucicirra*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.

1884. *Actinometra jukesii*, Bell, Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," Lond., 1884, p. 168.

1884. *Actinometra paucicirra*, Bell, *Ibid.*, p. 169.

1885. *Actinometra jukesii*, Bell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1884 [1885], vol. ix. p. 498.

Centro-dorsal small and discoidal in young individuals, and bearing five to ten slender marginal cirri. These have twelve to eighteen smooth joints, most of which are longer than wide, the penultimate with a slight spine. In mature individuals the centro-dorsal is a flat pentagonal plate, flush with the radials and devoid of all trace of cirri.

Three radials visible, the two outer ones united by syzygy. The second are widely oblong but free laterally in young individuals, trapezoidal and closely united in the adult. Axillaries nearly pentagonal in the young, but almost triangular in the adult. Eighteen to twenty-three arms, but generally twenty, each ray bearing two distichal series, which consist of two joints, united by syzygy. The palmar series, if present, of the same character.

The first two brachials are united by syzygy, and the two outside arms of each ray also have a syzygy in the third brachial. The next syzygy is in the eighth or tenth brachial, the latter being common in the outer arms, and others follow at intervals of one to six, usually three or four joints. About one hundred and fifty brachials, the first five or six nearly oblong, the following ones more triangular and wider than long, becoming more quadrate towards the ends. The second brachial bears a long tapering pinnule with a large terminal comb. It may reach 20 mm. long, and consists of about sixty short joints,