

The following key shows the mutual relations of the species described in this Report :—

A. No post-distichal axillaries.

- First radials visible ; arm-joints relatively long, . . . . . 1. *elongata*, n. sp.  
 First radials concealed ; arm-joints short and wide, . . . . . 2. *simplex*, n. sp.

B. Three palmars, the axillary a syzygy.

- No post-palmars ; ten cirri of ten or twelve joints, . . . . . 3. *rotalaria*, Lam., sp.  
 Post-palmars like palmars ; fifteen cirri of fifteen joints, . . . . . 4. *valida*, n. sp.

1. *Actinometra elongata*, n. sp. (Pl. LVII. figs. 2-4).

*Specific formula*—a. 2.  $\frac{a}{a}$ .

*Description of an Individual.*—Centro-dorsal a small thin disk, bearing about ten cirri of twelve or fourteen joints, a few of which are longer than wide. Three radials visible ; the second partly united laterally, the remainder of the rays being well separated. Two distichals, the axillary without a syzygy.

Eighteen arms, which are all tentaculiferous, but dimorphic. The anterior arms taper slowly, reaching 11 cm. in length, and consist of one hundred and twenty quadrate segments, the middle and later ones of which are very long. The posterior arms reach only 4.5 cm., and taper rapidly, with about fifty-five shorter but still quadrate joints.

A syzygy in the third brachial ; the next between the sixth and tenth, with others at intervals of about three joints.

The pinnules diminish in length from the first one on the second brachial, which reaches 8 mm., to those of the fifth and sixth, and then increase again, becoming very long and slender at the ends of the arms. The first six or eight have a slight terminal comb, which occurs at intervals to far out on the arm. The later pinnules of the posterior arms have " ovoid bodies " on their dorsal edge.

Mouth nearly radial ; disk naked.

Colour in spirit,—greenish grey.

Disk 11 mm.; spread nearly 20 cm.

*Locality.*—Banda ; October 1, 1874.

*Remarks.*—This is a singular type in many ways. It differs altogether from the majority of species of *Actinometra* in the great length of its arm-joints, which is especially evident in the longer anterior arms (Pl. LVII. fig. 2) ; though the joints of the posterior arms are also relatively long. The only form which comes at all near it in this respect is the tridistichate *Actinometra quadrata* (Pl. LXII. fig. 1). The great difference in length between the anterior and posterior arms is the more remarkable, as they are all tentaculiferous, none of them being unprovided with an ambulacral groove, as is so often