

Remarks.—This is a curious little species, which differs altogether from *Actinometra elongata* in the shortness of the arm-joints and in the non-appearance of the first radials externally. It has many resemblances to *Actinometra parvicirra*, but is separated from that type by its smaller number of distichal joints. It presents, however, the same difference in the lengths of the anterior and posterior arms as occurs both in *Actinometra parvicirra* and in *Actinometra elongata*; but some of the hinder arms are non-tentaculiferous, which is not the case in *Actinometra elongata*. Their distal pinnules may have dark spots in the centre of the dorsal surface which appear to be rudimentary forms of the "ovoid bodies" that occur in *Actinometra parvicirra* and *Actinometra elongata*. They are comparatively small and insignificant, and do not occur on the pinnules of the anterior arms.

3. *Actinometra rotalaria*, Lamarck, sp. (Pl. LIX. fig. 2).

Specific formula—a. 2. 3. $\frac{a}{a}$.

1816. *Comatula rotalaria*, Lamarck, Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres, Paris, 1816, t. ii. p. 534.
 1834. *Comatula rotularia*, de Blainville, Manuel d'Actinologie, Paris, 1834, p. 249.
 1841. *Alecto rotalaria*, Müller, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1841, p. 184.
 1843. *Alecto rotalaria*, Müller, Archiv f. Naturgesch., 1843, Jahrg. ix. Bd. i. p. 136.
 1849. *Comatula (Actinometra) rotalaria*, Müller, Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Jahrg. 1847 [1849], p. 256.
 1862. *Comatula rotalaria*, Dujardin and Hupé, Hist. Nat. des Zoophytes, Échinodermes, Paris, 1862, p. 204.
 1879. *Actinometra rotalaria*, P. H. Carpenter, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, 1879, vol. ii. p. 27.
 1882. *Actinometra rotalaria*, Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 535.
 1882. *Actinometra rotularia*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.

Centro-dorsal a small, thin disk, bearing about ten cirri, of ten or twelve joints, none of which are much longer than wide.

First radials just visible; the second closely united laterally. Two distichals, the second axillary without a syzygy, and three palmars, the third axillary with a syzygy, Twenty to thirty arms, of about eighty subtriangular and overlapping joints; some of the hinder arms may be non-tentaculiferous.

Syzygies in the third, tenth, and fourteenth segments, with others at intervals of three or four joints.

The second palmar, when present, has a moderately long pinnule with rather stout lower joints. The next pinnule is nearly as long, but that of the third brachial is much smaller; and the next pair are also small, after which the pinnules increase considerably in both length and stoutness. The terminal comb is rather small, and does not extend beyond the sixth brachial.