

the adjacent distichal series are in close contact. The distichals, palmars, and lower brachials have rather flattened sides. Two distichals without a syzygy, three palmars, and sometimes three post-palmars, the axillary with a syzygy.

Forty-six arms of subtriangular and somewhat overlapping joints, which become more discoidal towards the middle of the arms and squarer towards the ends; one hundred and twenty joints in the anterior, and eighty in the posterior arms.

Syzygies in the third, tenth, and fourteenth brachials, and afterwards at intervals of three or four joints.

The second joints after the distichal and subsequent axillaries bear long and rather stout pinnules, the first one reaching nearly 25 mm. The pinnule of the third brachial is smaller than that on the second, but the following ones are stouter, with rather large joints. The terminal comb is small and much obscured by perisome.

Mouth radial; disk naked, with several non-tentaculiferous arms.

Colour in spirit,—dark greyish-green.

Disk 21 mm.; spread probably 22 cm.

Locality.—Station 186, September 8, 1874; Prince of Wales Channel; lat. 10° 30' N., long. 142° 18' E.; 8 fathoms; coral mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—This is a fine individual which is allied to Lütken's MS. species *Actinometra trachygaster*, and *Actinometra intricata* from Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa. I propose to describe these at some future time, when it will be necessary to fix their characters more precisely; for I have seen specimens bearing these names which do not altogether correspond with Lütken's types in the Copenhagen Museum. *Actinometra valida* is much larger than *Actinometra rotalaria*, having an additional axillary, and also larger and more numerous cirri; while the rays are wide and generally in close lateral contact, the sides of their lower joints being somewhat flattened, though much less so than in *Antedon*. At first sight there appears to be no terminal comb on the lower pinnules. This is due to its being obscured by the thickness of the perisome, but it becomes more apparent in the dry state, though it is nothing like so well developed as in many smaller individuals of other species.

Actinometra, Series IV.

Three distichals, the first two articulated, and the third axillary with a syzygy.

Remarks.—More than half the described species of *Actinometra* belong to this series, which, both in the abundance and in the variety of its specific forms, presents a very strong contrast to the corresponding series in *Antedon*. The articulation of the two outer radials, as compared with their syzygial union in the *Typica*-group, which is also tridistichate, is associated with the fact that the first two joints beyond the distichal