

overlapping a little. The later joints become more square, and finally somewhat elongated. A syzygy in the second brachial, except after the radial axillary, when it is in the third; the next from the thirteenth to twenty-sixth, usually about the sixteenth brachial; others at intervals of three to twelve joints, generally six or seven.

The second distichal and the first brachial bear tolerably equal pinnules about 10 mm. long, the first one being a little stouter at the base. Their lowest joints may be slightly carinate. The next pair are somewhat shorter and the following pair more so. The lowest pinnules have a fairly large terminal comb, which occurs on all the pinnules as far as the tenth brachial and sometimes even to the twentieth or thirtieth.

Mouth radial; the disk may have a few calcareous nodules.

Colour in spirit,—blackish- or reddish-brown.

Disk 14 mm.; spread 25 cm.

Localities.—Banda, 17 fathoms. Three specimens.

Station 208, January 17, 1875; lat. $11^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 31' E.$; 18 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen.

Other Localities.—Sunda Strait (Regnault); Australian Seas (Péron and Lesueur); Anglo, Java; Nicobar Islands; Madagascar (?).

Remarks.—The Lamarckian type of this species is a dry specimen with twenty arms which was brought by Péron and Lesueur from the Australian Seas; but the name *Comatula fimbriata* was also applied by J. S. Miller to the common ten-armed *Antedon* of Milford Haven, which is usually called *Antedon rosacea*. Johannes Müller examined Lamarck's original in the Paris Museum, where he also found three spirit specimens presenting the same characters which had been obtained by Regnault in 1829. Müller gave Trincomalee as the locality for this form;¹ but when I visited the Paris Museum in 1876 I found it labelled as having come from Sunda Strait. It bore the MS. name *Comatula brevicirra*, Troschel; while Péron's example, the type of the species, still bore the same designation, *Comatula multiradiata*, Lamarck, as it did when Müller examined it in 1844. The later cirrus-joints of this specimen bear several small spines on their dorsal border. But they are much more distinct in some cirri than in others; while in Regnault's specimen they are of smaller size and appear on fewer joints. In the Challenger individual from the Philippines there is a small spine at the distal edge of the fifth cirrus-joint; and in the following joints it gradually develops into a crest bearing a variable number of spinelets, which sometimes give rise to a double opposing spine on the penultimate. Two of three forms from Banda have a similar armature on the cirri; but in the third there is little or no trace of it (Pl. LXII. fig. 3). This species appears to be one in which palmars are not developed, so that the number of arms does not exceed twenty, and may be less. The latter condition is unusual, however, distichal axillaries being generally developed all

¹ *Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, Jahrg. 1847 [1849], p. 258.