

not, owing to the radials being prolonged slightly downwards over the upper stem-joints. Ten arms only, but the rays are in close lateral contact, the second radials being united all round, while the axillaries and the first two brachials have flattened outer sides. Second and third radials and the first two brachials respectively united by bifascial articulation. Arms of about ninety joints,¹ the lower ones bluntly wedge-shaped and the later joints nearly oblong or squarish, with raised distal edges so as to overlap slightly. A syzygy in the third brachial, another between the sixth and fifteenth joints, and others at intervals of four to twelve (usually seven to nine) joints. The proximal face of the epizygal forms a sharp angle projecting backwards into the retreating distal face of the hypozygal, the dorsal surface of which projects forwards into that of the epizygal. The first pinnules are quite short, consisting only of about twelve joints, the lowest half of which are broad and flattened and the later ones quite small. This inequality gradually disappears as the pinnules increase in length, the lower joints becoming less broad and the later ones more elongated. Those on the middle of the arm are long and styliform, consisting of about twenty joints, the first of which are much broader than the rest.

Disk covered with numerous, closely set, irregular plates. These extend on to the arms at the sides of the ambulacra, which are altogether above the arm-groove, and are protected by a continuous series of tolerably regular covering plates. There are no definite side plates on the pinnules, but only a narrow band of limestone with its edges cut into teeth which bear the covering plates.

Colour in spirit, pinkish-white.

Localities.—Station 170, July 14, 1874; near the Kermadec Islands; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.; 520 fathoms; volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 43° F. Two quite young specimens.

Station 170A, July 14, 1874; near the Kermadec Islands; lat. 29° 45' S., long. 178° 11' W.; 630 fathoms; volcanic mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5 F. A stem-fragment only.

Station 171, July 15, 1874; near the Kermadec Islands; lat. 28° 33' S., long. 177° 50' W.; 600 fathoms; hard ground; bottom temperature, 39°·5 F. A stem-fragment and some broken arms.

Station 175, August 12, 1874; near Fiji; lat. 19° 2' S., long. 177° 10' E.; 1350 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36° F. A calyx with a fragment of a stem.

Station 214, February 10, 1875; off the Meangis Islands; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E.; 500 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 41°·8 F. Six specimens.

Uncertain—Station 210, January 25, 1875; off the Panglao and Siquijor Islands; lat. 9° 26' N., long. 123° 45' E.; 375 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 54°·1 F.

Three specimens reached me without any labels. Some or all of them were probably

¹ I have seen no arm with more than eighty joints; but the extremities of the arms are broken in all the specimens.