

four species of *Antedon*, three of which were each found at two or more different stations.<sup>1</sup> Thus *Antedon abyssicola*, from 2900 fathoms (Station 244) in the North Pacific, also occurs at 2600 fathoms (Station 160) in the Southern Sea; and the remaining abyssal station south of lat. 40° S. (Station 147, 1600 fathoms), yielded three different species of the ten-armed *Antedon*-type. The species dredged at Station 135E in 1000 fathoms was only represented by Pentacrinoid larvæ, but of the eight remaining abyssal forms (found below 700 fathoms), one that occurred at four stations in the Pacific is closely allied to *Antedon tenella*, which ranges down to 740 fathoms in the North Atlantic, between 30° N. and 75° N.; while three others belong to the same group as this species and *Antedon rosacea*, which ranges in shallow water from the Færoe Banks to the Canary Islands, and possibly even to the equator.

In like manner, the Magellan and Heard Island species from the furthest south are the Antarctic representatives of *Antedon eschrichti* and *Antedon quadrata*, which are widely distributed in the Arctic Ocean. In fact, the group to which these forms belong has the greatest geographical range of any set of the ten-armed *Antedon*-type.

*Antedon eschrichti* (Pl. XXIV. fig. 11) and its close ally *Antedon quadrata* (Pl. XXVI. figs. 2, 3), are common in the Arctic Ocean between the meridians of 80° W. and 70° E. They were found by the "Porcupine" in the Færoe Channel, and by the Challenger off Halifax, which is their furthest southern range (lat. 43° N.). No other Comatulæ but the dimorphic *Antedon lusitanica* were found in the North Atlantic below 650 fathoms, but this form does not at all approach the *Eschrichti*-group. The Straits of Magellan, however, contain two species belonging to it; while *Antedon australis*, and *Antedon antarctica* from the neighbourhood of Heard Island are also very closely allied to, though not identical with *Antedon quadrata* and *Antedon eschrichti*, and are the southernmost Comatulæ known (Pl. XXV.; Pl. XXVI. fig. 4). None of these species, however, nor in fact any of the *Eschrichti*-group, extend down to any greater depth than 650 fathoms; but some of the Comatulæ from depths below this belong, as we have seen, rather to the North Atlantic than to the Arctic fauna. Certain of them, however, find their places in the group of ten-armed species which have the sides of the rays flattened and more or less closely approximated. One of them (*Antedon bispinosa*, Pl. XX. fig. 3) was obtained at Station 147, together with two species of the *Tenella*-group, and two others (*Antedon acutiradia* and *Antedon breviradia*, Pl. XI. figs. 3, 5) were the only two dredged with certainty at Station 175.<sup>2</sup> All these three occurred below 1300 fathoms.

With the exception of *Antedon bispinosa* from the Southern Sea and *Antedon lusitanica* and *Antedon multispina* of the Atlantic, all the twenty forms with laterally compressed rays (*Basicurva*-group) inhabit the Western Pacific and Australasia; and only

<sup>1</sup> The *Antedon breviradia* and *Antedon alternata* occurred both at 630 and 1070 and at 1350 fathoms respectively.

<sup>2</sup> See *ante*, p. 32.