

2. *Antedon microdiscus*, Bell. This is another species like *Antedon elegans* which has the two outer radials united by syzygy, although they were not so described by Bell, who assigned to the type a formula so unusual for an *Antedon*,¹ (A.3.3(3)), that I was led to examine the species for myself, with the result mentioned above. His formula is defective in another respect besides the all-important omission of the R; for it takes no account of any arm-divisions beyond the third axillary above the radials, and could not therefore apply to any species with more than eighty arms. He says, however, "probably as many as 90 arms in an adult," and nine sets of quaternary arms are represented in his figured specimen. They are absent, however, in one of the smaller examples of his type, which for this and other reasons I am disposed to refer to *Antedon multi-radiata*. But their presence is nowhere indicated in the formula given by Bell; and he also puts the 3 indicating the tertiary or post-palmar series in a bracket, which would imply that the full number of eight series is not developed on every ray. I much doubt, however, whether an example of this or of any other type will ever be found with exactly eighty arms owing to the presence of forty post-palmar axillaries and none beyond them; and his formula only tells us that every individual of this species does not conform to this very regular arrangement.

Bell not only omits all reference to the quaternary arms in his better developed individuals of this type, but he says of the tertiary arms that "of the three joints the axillary may or may not be a syzygy." His figured specimen has the full number (forty) of tertiary arms, and the axillary is a syzygy in each case. But in the smaller individuals there seem to be some exceptional series of two joints only, the axillary not a syzygy. This is probably the condition alluded to by Bell, but it would have been better if he had described it more precisely, for a series of three joints with the axillary not a syzygy is an arrangement which I have not met with in any *Comatula*, though it is to be found in the Pentacrinidæ.

3. *Antedon lovéni*, Bell. Bell has given the name *lovéni*² to the form which appeared as *Antedon insignis* in his first list;³ and as this is the host of *Myzostoma coriaceum*, the name should be altered in the Report on the Myzostomida by Professor von Graff.⁴ On the other hand *Antedon lovéni* of Bell's first list has been since described by him as *Antedon pumila*.⁵

4. *Antedon milberti*, Müll., sp. Müller's two species, *Comatula milberti* and *Comatula jacquinoti*, appear to me to be identical; and the second name thus becomes a synonym of the first.

5. *Antedon phalangium*, Müller, sp. This Mediterranean species was for a long time but very imperfectly known, and examples of it were described by Barrett from the

¹ "Alert" Report, p. 155.

² *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1882, p. 534.

³ "Alert" Report, p. 157.

⁴ "Alert" Report, p. 158.

⁵ *Zool. Chall. Exp.*, part. xxvii., 1884, pp. 14, 18, 40.