

First radials just visible ; the second partly free laterally and deeply incised by the sharp proximal angles of the axillaries, which are longer than wide. Both joints are very sharply convex and almost carinate, but the axillaries are wider and have a more rounded surface than the second radials, which are partly hidden beneath their lateral angles. Both joints and also the first brachials have straight edges and flattened sides. The inner sides of the second and the hypozygals of the third brachials are also flattened.

Ten arms; the first brachials somewhat incised for the sharp proximal angles of the second,¹ both joints rising to their line of junction. The fifth and following joints smooth and obliquely triangular, much longer than wide, the later ones becoming obliquely quadrate.

Syzygies in the third and sixteenth brachials, and then at intervals of three or four joints.

First pinnule much larger than the second ; its lower joints wide and thick, with somewhat flattened outer sides. The third to fifth have their inner edges produced into expanded processes which are slightly folded upwards. The next pair of pinnules are rather larger than their immediate successors, but the following ones are quite small and increase very slowly in length.

Disk well plated and the brachial ambulacra slightly so ; pinnule-ambulacra without very definite side plates ; the presence of sacculi uncertain.

Colour in spirit,—light brownish-white.

Disk 4 mm.; spread probably 10 cm.

Locality.—Station 175, August 12, 1874 ; near Kandavu, Fiji ; lat. 19° 2' S., long. 177° 10' E.; 1350 fathoms ; Globigerina ooze ; bottom temperature, 36° F. Two mutilated specimens.

Remarks.—This type is unfortunately only represented by two calyces and half a dozen arm-fragments with their pinnules mostly broken. No entire cirri are preserved, and the position which I have assigned to this species among those with thirty to fifty spiny cirrus-joints is therefore a somewhat conjectural one. But it has so many points of resemblance with *Antedon spinicirra* and the two preceding species, that I have little doubt respecting the character of its cirri.

It is most closely allied to *Antedon spinicirra* (Pl. XI. fig. 1), but differs in the sharper carination and the greater relative length of the axillaries (Pl. XI. fig. 3).

The second radials are much compressed laterally so that they appear, as it were, at a lower level than the axillaries, the lateral angles of which overlap and partly conceal them. Traces of this arrangement are visible both in *Antedon spinicirra* and in *Antedon bispinosa*. In the former species the enlargement and carination of the lower

¹ There is a considerable amount of variation in this respect.