

1884. *Antedon eschrichti*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 1884, vol. xii. pp. 364, 374.  
 1886. *Antedon Eschrichti*, P. H. Carpenter, Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, 1886, 13 Aflevering, vi. p. 5, pl. i. figs. 7-10.  
 1886. *Antedon Eschrichtii*, Levinsen, Dijnphna-Togtets zoologisk-botaniske Udbytte, Kjøbenhavn, 1886, p. 410, Tab. xxxv. figs. 7, 8.  
 1886. *Antedon Eschrichtii*, Stuxberg, Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Arbeten, Stockholm, 1886, Bd. v. p. 162.  
 1886. *Antedon Eschrichtii*, Fischer, Die Österreichische Polarstation Jan Mayen, Bd. iii., Wien, 1886, Echinodermen, p. 3.

Centro-dorsal hemispherical, bearing a very large number of cirri, reaching a hundred in old specimens. The dorsal pole, which is somewhat flattened, is free, but elsewhere they are very closely set and may reach over 70 mm. in length, consisting of forty to sixty joints, but few of which are longer than wide. The later joints project slightly, but do not form definite spines.

First radials almost entirely invisible in the adult; second quite short, oblong or crescentic, according to the amount of incision by the axillaries, and almost free laterally, with large muscle plates. Axillaries more than twice their length, triangular or rhombic, with incurved sides. They are about as long as wide, and have a sharp distal angle.

Ten arms, with over three hundred joints in a large specimen. First brachial deeply incised, with a short inner and much longer outer edge. The second irregularly quadrate, and the succeeding joints to the eighth nearly triangular, with the pinnules on their shorter sides and their apposed edges rising to tubercular prominences alternately on the outer and inner sides of the arm. The following joints smooth and triangular, much wider than long, becoming quadrate towards the end of the arms. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, with others at intervals of two or three joints.

The lower pinnules long and flagellate, composed of numerous short joints, rather wide at the base. The second (on the fourth brachial) is usually the longest, reaching nearly 40 millimetres in length and consisting of about seventy joints. The third pinnule is of variable length, but its lower joints are larger than those of the second, though distinctly wider than long. In the first three or four pairs of pinnules the dorsal edges of the lower joints are sharp and cut away at the ends, so as not to meet their fellows, and in the small terminal joints this sharpened edge is produced into a bluntly angular process, making the end of the pinnule somewhat serrate. The following pinnules are shorter and more massive, with large lower joints, which are nearly square in outline and gradually become longer than wide. The middle pinnules reach 30 millimetres with about forty joints, the two lowest of which are flattened and somewhat trapezoidal, with their apposed edges incurved. Genital glands long and fusiform. Disk and arms not plated; sacculi extremely abundant.

Disk 25 mm.; spread 50 cm. (maximum).

Colour in spirit,—light reddish-brown.

*Localities*.—H.M.S. "Porcupine," 1869, Station 57; lat. 60° 14' N., long. 6° 17' W.;