

It may perhaps be only a younger stage of the larva shown on Pl. XIV. fig. 3, which I formerly referred to *Antedon eschrichti* on account of its extremely robust character. I am now satisfied, however, from Levinsen's observations, that the latter supposition is incorrect. The stem and the bases of the arms are nearly as well developed as in his larva of *Antedon eschrichti*, and the cirri of the first whorl have rather fewer joints; but the basals are relatively much higher than in the *Eschrichti*-larva, the axillaries of which are of an altogether different shape from those of the larva dredged by the "Porcupine." The latter is not likely to belong to *Antedon quadrata*, which must have a larva very like that of *Antedon eschrichti*, if indeed the two species are not identical; and I conclude therefore that the "Porcupine" larva should be referred to *Antedon hystrix*, the only other *Comatula* found in the cold area of the Faeroe Channel.

The cirri of *Antedon eschrichti* resemble those of *Antedon rosacea* and *Antedon phalangium* in the dimorphic characters of their younger stages. Fig. 6 on Pl. XXIV. represents an immature cirrus of the normal developmental type. The lower joints are relatively longer than in the full-grown cirrus shown in fig. 4, and its outer part consists of a large number of short and wide joints with a strong terminal claw. On the other hand, fig. 5 represents a "small mature" cirrus which is shorter and composed of fewer joints than the immature one just mentioned; but the small terminal joints, instead of being short, wide and smooth, are much more like those of the adult cirrus and have slight dorsal projections, though there is only a very small terminal claw. The cirri are very numerous and the centro-dorsal proportionately large, so that it hides the first radials completely, only very small portions of them appearing on the exterior of the isolated calyx (Pl. I. fig. 8a). The rosette of *Antedon eschrichti* is near the dorsal surface of the radial pentagon and very well defined, with ten distinct spout-like processes, of which the interradial ones are a trifle the smallest (Pl. I. fig. 8c), but there is no indication of a basal star around it, the dorsal interradial furrows being simple and not provided with lateral folds, so that the interradial markings on the upper surface of the deeply hollowed centro-dorsal simply indicate the boundaries of the radial fossæ.

The articular faces of the radials of *Antedon eschrichti* are very characteristic. In a full-grown calyx the muscle plates stand up nearly vertically, but the lower parts of the faces are less steeply inclined (Pl. I. fig. 8a), so that the lower fossæ are pretty completely visible in a top view, while the muscular fossæ are mostly concealed (Pl. I. fig. 8b). They are separated from the pair of fossæ below them by slanting ridges which run upwards and outwards from the thickened lower end of the intermuscular ridge immediately above the opening of the central canal. The lower pair of fossæ above the articular ridge are thus but little smaller than the upper pair which lodge the great ventral muscles (Pl. I. fig. 8a). In smaller individuals, however, they are more unequal, the upper fossæ being considerably larger than the lower ones.