

At the most of the localities where *Antedon eschrichti* is known to occur it is infested by the parasitic *Myzostoma gigas*, Lütken. Station 48 also yielded *Myzostoma fimbriatum*, von Graff.

2. *Antedon antarctica*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 6, *a-d*, 7, *a, b*; Pl. XXV.).

*Specific formula*— $A. \frac{c}{b}$ .

Centro-dorsal hemispherical, thickly covered with cirrus-sockets. Eighty or more cirri, reaching 35 mm. in length, and consisting of twenty-five to thirty-five joints, several of which are longer than wide. The later joints project slightly beyond the bases of their successors, and the penultimate has a well-developed terminal claw.

First radials invisible, except at the angles of the calyx, where they are sometimes separated by the ends of the basal rays; the second quite short and band-like, very convex in the centre and deeply incised. Axillaries usually rather wider than long, subtriangular, with a backward process of variable size in the middle of the base, sometimes so large as to give the plate an unequally rhombic appearance; first brachial much incised, with a short inner and long outer edge.

Ten arms, but slightly tubercular at the base, the joints after the third syzygy being quite short, triangular and slightly overlapping. They become slowly quadrate towards the ends of the arms, but always remain wider than long. Syzygies in the third, eighth, and twelfth brachials, and then usually at intervals of three joints.

Lower pinnules long and flagellate, with a serrate dorsal edge, reaching 25 mm., and composed of about sixty short joints, the basal ones rather wide.

The first two pinnules are nearly equal; but the third, though of about the same length, consists of fewer and larger joints, some of the lower ones being as long or longer than wide. The following pinnules shorter and more massive, with large lower joints, which are nearly square in outline and overlap considerably. The middle and outer pinnules of more elongated but still overlapping joints, the two lowest broader and more flattened, with their apposed edges incurved.

Disk and ambulacra naked; sacculi abundant.

Colour in spirit,—light brown.

Disk 17 mm.; spread about 25 cm.

*Locality*.—Station 151, February 7, 1874; near Heard Island; lat. 52° 59' 30" S., long. 73° 33' 30" E.; 75 fathoms; volcanic mud. Several specimens.

*Remarks*.—This is no doubt the species to which Sir Wyville Thomson referred when he stated that *Antedon eschrichti* had been obtained in the Southern Ocean.

The two types are unquestionably very closely similar in their general appearance; but at the same time they differ considerably in points of detail. The cirri of *Antedon*