

dredged in the Mediterranean off the coast of Africa. I do not feel satisfied that this is identical with *Antedon rosaceus* of the coast of Britain, though the two specific names are usually regarded as synonyms. There is a great difference between them in habit, a difference which it is difficult to define." Sir Wyville was unfortunately prevented by the state of his health from accompanying the "Porcupine" in this cruise, and only made a cursory examination of the Comatulæ subsequently. Had he been able to work them out at leisure, I cannot but think that the rediscovery of *Antedon phalangium* would have taken place five years earlier than it did. Professor Marion, to whom it was eventually due, has been kind enough to provide me with some of his specimens from Marseilles, and I have not the smallest hesitation in identifying them with the *Antedon celtica* of the Ross-shire coast, and also with the *Antedon* which was found by the "Porcupine" in such abundance in the Bay of Benzert, and on the Skerki Bank, off the coast of Tunis. During this same cruise of 1870 the type was also obtained by the "Porcupine" in 220 fathoms off Cape Mondego on the Portugese coast, and likewise in 45 fathoms off Cape Sagres. Several specimens were obtained too in about 80 fathoms a little to the south of Carthage. The "Dacia" dredged it in abundance on the Seine Bank in 88 fathoms, and the "Talisman" took it off Cadiz. It inhabits somewhat deeper water than *Antedon rosacea*, both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic, and this accounts to some extent for its having so long escaped notice.

Besides making a careful comparison of the external characters in numerous Scotch and Mediterranean specimens, I have also compared the dissected calyces of examples from both localities. Were they fossils, and the only material at my disposal, I should unhesitatingly refer them to the same species. In each case there is the same great variation in the shape of the centro-dorsal, which may be either a thick disk, columnar, hemispherical, or conical. But whatever its shape, the functional cirrus-sockets are limited to two or three irregular rows around the equator, all the inferior portions of the piece having the sockets more or less completely obliterated (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 1, 2). The appearances presented by the first radials are nearly or quite identical in examples from the two localities. The figures which I have given of the Scotch *Antedon celtica* would do equally well as illustrations of the same parts in *Antedon phalangium*; though in some of the Scotch forms the transverse ridges separating the muscle-fossæ from those below them are less oblique than in the calyces which I have figured,¹ and I have not found this to be the case in any examples of the Mediterranean variety that I have examined.

The chief difference to be noticed between the Scotch and the Mediterranean varieties of this species is in the characters of the cirri. The maximum number of joints in both forms is from forty-five to fifty; but while in the Mediterranean

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.)*, 1879, ser. 2, vol. ii., pl. iv. figs. 1-8.