

dredged by the "Varna" in the Kara Sea; and by the kindness of Mr. F. Nansen, Conservator of the Bergen Museum, I have been able to examine half-a-dozen individuals of the same type which was met with in abundance by the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition near Spitzbergen. These last come nearest to *Antedon hystrix* in their general robustness, the more northern forms of the type being generally smaller, except as regards the cirri. These seem to be a little less smooth and to reach a greater length in *Antedon proluxa* than in actually larger individuals of *Antedon hystrix*. Thus, for example, an imperfect cirrus of *Antedon proluxa*, with the extremity missing, which was measured by Sladen, reaches 58 mm.; while I have not found any cirrus exceeding 50 mm. in *Antedon hystrix*. This, however, is a point of minor importance. The great difference between the two types lies in the characters of the two outer radials and of the two lowest brachials. The second radials of *Antedon proluxa* are but little more incised for the axillaries than those of *Antedon phalangium*, with which species Sladen has well compared it, though the two differ altogether in the proportions of the second pair of pinnules; while the axillaries of *Antedon proluxa* are very regularly quadrate and as wide as or wider than long, the line joining their lateral angles dividing them into two nearly equal parts. In *Antedon hystrix*, however, they are longer than wide, and project so deeply backwards into the second radials that they sometimes seem to overlap the centro-dorsal (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 4, 5). The second radials are therefore almost invisible in the middle line of the ray, though when seen from the side they appear to have a considerable relative length and to form a projecting tubercle together with the axillaries, as is well shown in Pl. XXVIII. fig. 4. The shape of the axillaries therefore is not "very regularly quadri-form" as described by Sladen in *Antedon proluxa*, but more pear-shaped, with much less than half the length of the plate in front of the line joining the lateral angles, a condition exactly the reverse of that which occurs in many forms of *Antedon eschrichti*. In like manner the second brachials of *Antedon hystrix* are relatively larger, and project further backwards into the first than in *Antedon proluxa*, so that there is a more distinct tubercle on the line of junction.

The "Triton" specimen of *Antedon hystrix* was dredged in about lat. 60° 30' N., and *Antedon proluxa* was obtained by the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition in lat. 76° N., near Spitzbergen. It is of course possible that future explorations in the intervening area of the Atlantic may discover a series of forms intermediate between those which now appear distinct; and I should not be very greatly surprised if this should turn out to be the case. Were they really identical, *Antedon proluxa* would present just the opposite condition to *Antedon eschrichti*, its northern variety being less robust than that found in lower latitudes. The small examples of *Antedon proluxa* from the Kara Sea (lat. 71° N.) are, however, very different from *Antedon hystrix*. The "Triton" specimen of the latter type presents a very curious malformation, which is shown in Pl. XXVIII. fig. 5. The two second brachials of one ray jointly support a single arm, so that there are only