height of the cup. The second radials and axillaries are well developed, as are also the arms, which are unfortunately broken at about the tenth joint or earlier. But even under these circumstances the head has a length of 4 mm. A slightly bifid plate, having a somewhat worn appearance, stands up in one of the interradii of the disk. It may be one of the orals, or, as I am more inclined to think, the anal plate. For I cannot make out anything corresponding to it in the other interradii, which are, however, but imperfectly visible. A striking feature of this very robust larva, and one in which it resembles *Antedon tenella* rather than *Antedon rosacea*, is the large development of the arms before the appearance of the cirri. The radials and brachials are larger than those of a recently detached individual of *Antedon rosacea*. This is also the case in the Pentacrinoid of *Antedoneschrichti* and in that of *Antedon multispina*, from near Ascension (Pl. XIV. fig. 7), which has a very robust appearance, like the larva now under consideration. The latter can hardly be a younger stage of the Pentacrinoid of *Antedon eschrichti* than that figured by Levinsen.[1] Their difference in relative age is not great, while they are very unlike in many respects. The "Porcupine" larva has high basals and relatively wide first radials, with short, wide, and well-formed axillaries (Pl. XIV. fig. 3); while in the Pentacrinoid of *Antedon eschrichti* the basals are low, the radials relatively high, and the axillaries rhombic, about as wide as long. It would appear for the same reason that this larva cannot belong to *Antedon quadrata*, which is most closely allied to, if not identical with, *Antedon eschrichti*, while it is clearly not that of *Antedon tenella*, and the only other *Comatula* known to occur in the cold area is *Antedon hystrix*.

The brachial ambulacra of this larva are protected by relatively large plates, not unlike those which occur in some varieties of *Antedon phalangium*, but the armature of the ambulacra in the mature *Antedon hystrix* consists of quite simple rods of limestone. This difference may perhaps be explained by the fact that an absorption of the perisomatic skeleton of the Pentacrinoid seems to take place in some forms of *Antedon rosacea*, as noticed by Dr. Carpenter.[2]

3. *Antedon tenella*, Retzius, sp. (Pl. XIV. fig. 4; Pl. XXXI. figs. 1–4).

*Specific formula*—A. $\frac{c}{b}$.

1783. *Asterias tenella*, Retzius, K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., 1783, t. iv. p. 241.
1788. *Asterias tenella*, Linn., Systema Naturæ, ed. xiii., cura, J. F. Gmelin, Lipsiæ, 1788, t. i. pars vi. p. 3166.
1805. *Asterias tenella*, Retzius, Dissertatio, sistens Species Cognitas Asteriarum, Lundæ, 1805, p. 33.
1825. *Alecto dentata*, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1825, vol. v. p. 153.
1835. *Comatula mediterranea* (?), Sars, Beskriv. og Jagtagels, Bergen, 1835, p. 40, pl. 8, fig. 19 *a–g*.

[1] *Loc. cit.*, tab. xxxv. fig. 8.

[2] *Phil. Trans.*, 1866, p. 741.