

leaving his readers to determine the real points of difference between his various species. For this purpose I have analysed his descriptions of *Comatula milberti* and of *Comatula jacquinoti* respectively, with the following result:—

<i>Comatula milberti.</i>	<i>Comatula jacquinoti.</i>
Twenty-five to thirty cirri of thirty-five spiny joints.	Twenty-two cirri of thirty-five spiny joints.
The spine "quer absteht."	The spine is "vorwärts gerichtet."
First radials "ausserst niedrig."	First radials "sehr niedrig."
Arm-joints "niedrig."	Arm-joints "niedrig."
Syzygial interval eight or nine joints.	Syzygial interval three to six joints.
The second, third, and fourth pinnules are "die grössten."	The three to four first pinnules are "stärker."
Colour,—brownish-black.	Colour,—brownish-black.
Spread approaching 2 feet.	Spread approaching 2 feet.

The preceding table shows that the differences between *Comatula milberti* and *Comatula jacquinoti*, as described by Müller, are in reality exceedingly slight. The number of cirrus-joints, the characters of the radials and of the arm-joints, the colour, and even the size are respectively identical in the two types. *Comatula milberti* has twenty-five to thirty cirri with the spines transverse, while in *Comatula jacquinoti* there are twenty-two cirri with the spines directed forwards. In *Comatula milberti* the syzygial interval is eight or nine joints, and the second, third and fourth pinnules are the largest, while in *Comatula jacquinoti* the syzygial interval is three to six joints and the first three or four pinnules are "stärker." Neither of these characters, however, nor even the combination of them, can be regarded as of specific value, especially when we remember that each of Müller's species was based upon a single specimen. That of *Comatula jacquinoti* had been obtained at Ceram by the expedition of d'Urville in the "Zelée" (1841), while the form which Müller described under the specific name *milberti* had previously received it from Valenciennes in honour of M. Milbert of New York, who had given it to the Paris Museum; and it was possibly for this reason that the type was labelled as coming from North America. Under these circumstances Valenciennes, and after him Müller, were perhaps a little predisposed to regard it as distinct from the *Comatula jacquinoti* of Ceram, which Müller described along with it and in such nearly identical terms. I feel quite confident, however, that Milbert's specimen was not obtained anywhere on the Atlantic coast of North America. I have seen nothing like it among the West Indian Comatulæ dredged by the "Blake"; while the only species of *Antedon* which have been found on the Atlantic coast of North America are *Antedon tenella* and perhaps *Antedon eschrichti* (Stimpson). All its characters are those of the species of *Antedon* which inhabit the Eastern Seas, where the type has been obtained at various localities from the Mergui Archipelago to Eastern Australia; and I have little doubt that Milbert's specimen had been brought to America from somewhere within this region.