

3. *Antedon lusitanica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIX. figs. 1-3).

Specific formula— $A.(2).\frac{ab}{c}$.

Locality.—H.M.S. "Porcupine," 1870, Station 17A; lat. 39° 39' N., long. 9° 39' W.; 740 fathoms; bottom temperature, 49°·3 F.

Remarks.—The ten-armed form of this species has been already described on p. 109; but its bidistichate variety finds a place here (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 1). It resembles *Antedon quinquecostata* and *Antedon spinifera* in having spiny and many-jointed cirri, but they show no traces of any definite arrangement as is the case in those two species; while it differs from *Antedon duplex*, another Caribbean species, in the shape of the axillaries and in the unmodified character of the genital pinnules, so far as can be determined from the condition of their fragmentary remains.

4. *Antedon flexilis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLII.).

Specific formula— $A.(2).\frac{b}{ab}$.

Centro-dorsal columnar or slightly tapering, with its ventral angles produced into marked interradian processes, and ten vertical rows of cirrus-sockets, three or four in each row. Thirty to thirty-five cirri of twenty to twenty-five stout, but very smooth joints, most of which are longer than wide; the penultimate with an opposing spine.

Three radials visible; each of them, and especially the axillary, rather sharply convex, with a more or less distinct median tubercle. Axillaries subhexagonal and considerably wider than the second radials, which are short and band-like and in close contact laterally.

Ten to thirteen arms; two distichals, the axillary not a syzygy. The first two brachials or the two distichals, if present, have median tubercles like those of the radials, but less prominent. The radial axillaries and the next two joints have sharp, straight edges and wall-like sides. The inner sides of the second and of the third brachial (hypozygal) are also flattened, especially if the distichals are absent. The lower arm-joints are somewhat discoidal, with very rounded surfaces; and the following ones are shortly triangular, with the edges slightly raised, but they gradually become more smooth and relatively longer. A syzygy in the third, and another between the twelfth and eighteenth brachials; others at intervals of three to seven, usually four or five joints.

The first pinnules, which reach 18 mm. in length, have their outer sides somewhat flattened against one another below, and consist of some forty short and wide