

Remarks.—This is another robust species with a considerable resemblance to *Antedon flexilis* (Pl. XLII.) in its triangular arm-joints, expanded genital pinnules, and the smooth, stout cirri arranged in ten vertical rows. But the centro-dorsal is somewhat more conical than in that type and conceals the first radials entirely. The radial portions of its margin are very deeply incised, so that its interrarial angles are extremely prominent, and they separate the lower lateral angles of the second radials, not of the first, as in *Antedon flexilis*. In a side view of the calyx the second radials have an almost V-shaped appearance, and are sometimes entirely invisible, owing to the manner in which the axillaries project backwards into them. This gives a somewhat pear-shaped appearance to the axillaries when seen "full," almost the whole of their length being behind the line which joins their lateral angles.

Antedon patula also differs from *Antedon flexilis* in the characters of the lower arm-joints. In the latter type they are smooth and rounded and in no way specially prominent (Pl. XLII.). But in *Antedon patula* the distal edges of the fourth and each of the following brachials, till the twenty-fifth or thirtieth, are raised into a sort of collar, which stands up above the base of the next joint; and as soon as the joints assume a triangular shape they are marked by a distinct medio-dorsal ridge, which gives the arm a carinate appearance, a character which is altogether absent in *Antedon flexilis*. The joints of the genital pinnules are also somewhat carinate, and less enlarged than in *Antedon flexilis*; but there is the same plating over the genital glands as in that species, though the sacculi are not quite so abundant.

6. *Antedon robusta*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV. fig. 1).

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

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal a thick disk, 9 mm. wide, and bearing about fifty cirri round its margin. These have from eighteen to twenty-three smooth, stout joints, several of which are longer than wide. The penultimate forms a small opposing spine.

First radials just visible at the angles of the calyx above the low interrarial processes of the centro-dorsal, which partly conceal the short second radials in their median line. Axillaries widely rhombic, with an open distal and sharper proximal angle, the latter rising to form a prominence with the second radial. Twelve arms, there being one bidistichate series on each of two rays. The first two brachials (or the distichals when present) form a slight prominence as the outer radials do, and have much flattened outer sides like the axillaries. The inner sides of the second, and both sides of the third brachials, are also sometimes flattened. Arms long, of more than two hundred smooth joints, the first few oblong, and the later joints more triangular. A