

It has a pinnule on the second brachial, just as in *Eudiocrinus varians* (Pl. VII. figs. 3, 4); but the next joint has none, thus affording a parallel to the condition of *Antedon informis* and *Antedon disciformis*. On the other hand, one ray does not divide at all till the fourth joint beyond the primary radial, as is often the case in *Metacrinus moseleyi* and in *Metacrinus rotundus*, though the axillary is the syzygial joint, and not the second of the series as in those types; but the second and third bear pinnules just as in *Metacrinus*.

The only other bidistichate *Antedon*, besides *Antedon clemens*, which has a pinnule on the third brachial and no palmars developed is *Antedon marginata* (Pl. XL.). It is altogether a larger species than *Antedon clemens*, however, with relatively longer and more quadrate brachials, and more numerous cirrus-joints; while the second pair of pinnules of *Antedon clemens* are relatively longer than the first and third pairs than is the case in *Antedon marginata*, and the sides of the rays are smooth, without the lateral processes which are characteristic of that type.

4. *Antedon marginata*, n. sp. (Pl. XL.).

Specific formula—A.2. $\frac{b}{b}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal saucer-shaped, and bearing some twenty-five cirri on its sides, each of about twenty joints, a few of which are somewhat longer than wide. The terminal joints are rather compressed laterally and have a faint keel, passing into the dorsal spine of the penultimate.

First radials just visible; the second oblong, and quite free laterally; axillaries pentagonal, about one and a half times their length. The rays are well separated and may divide twice. Two distichals, the axillary without a syzygy. Both radials and distichals are rather convex, rising sharply to the middle of their apposed edges. The outer edges of all the pieces at the sides of the rays, from the second radial to the second brachial inclusive, are marked by irregular projections towards the ventral side. Fourteen arms, of about one hundred and fifty joints, the lower ones thick disks, and their successors more triangular, but wider than long, gradually becoming quadrate and more discoidal again in the middle of the arm. A syzygy in the third, and then between the eighth and thirteenth brachials; others at intervals of three to six joints.

The second brachial bears a comparatively slender pinnule of about twenty joints, most of which are longer than wide, and the third has a similar but smaller pinnule. The next pair of pinnules are not much longer than the first one, reaching 10 mm., but they have only ten or twelve very stout and rather elongated joints, which terminate somewhat abruptly. That of the fourth brachial is the larger of the two, and the next