

pair are of the same character, but less stout, though not much shorter. The following pinnules become more slender and gradually increase in length.

Disk naked and moderately incised; the ambulacra have lines of sacculi at their sides, which become very prominent towards the margin of the disk, and give off branches to the first pair of pinnules. The sacculi are large and abundant along the ambulacra of both arms and pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton reddish-white, with dark red lines at the articulations; perisome grey or purplish-grey.

Disk 15 mm.; spread 20 cm.

*Locality*.—Station 208, January 17, 1875; off Manila; lat.  $11^{\circ} 37' N.$ , long.  $123^{\circ} 31' E.$ ; 18 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen.

*Remarks*.—This type is readily distinguished from the only two other bidistichate species of *Antedon* in which the rays divide but twice. It differs from *Antedon disciformis* (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 4) in the presence of a pinnule on the third brachial, the shorter arm-joints, and the smaller number of cirrus-joints (Pl. XL. fig. 1); while the second pair of pinnules are relatively much stouter than in *Antedon clemens*, and the number of cirrus-joints is smaller than in that type (Pl. XXXIX. fig. 5). In the freedom of its rays and in the irregular processes at their sides it resembles *Antedon tuberculata* (Pl. XLV. fig. 2), but differs from it in having a smaller number of cirri and no palmars developed, so that there are only fourteen arms instead of thirty, while the lengths of the first pinnules are much more nearly equal than is the case in that type (Pl. XLV. fig. 3).

The second pair of pinnules of this unique specimen of *Antedon marginata* terminate so abruptly that they seem to have been broken by some accident and not completely repaired. The diameter of the joints suddenly decreases and there are from one to four quite small joints at the end of a large and stout one which is considerably longer than wide.

The disk of this specimen is remarkable for the abundance of sacculi upon it. There is a line of them along each side of the ten secondary ambulacra; and branches proceed direct from these lines to the primary pinnules as seen in Pl. XL. fig. 2, thus marking the course of their water-vessels, which, however, have no tentacular extensions. This character recalls the arrangement of the pinnule-ambulacra on the disk of *Metacrinus* as figured on pl. xxxix. fig. 2 and pl. xliii. fig. 3 of Part I. But in *Antedon marginata* the lines of sacculi and the water-vessels are unaccompanied by the other ambulacral structures, and the lower pinnules are non-tentaculiferous, as in *Antedon rosacea* and other types.