

from the base to the tip of the pinnule, so as to give it a remarkably stiff and tapering appearance (Pl. XLV. fig. 3). There is some indication of this in *Antedon marginata*, but its large pinnules are less stiff, with relatively shorter joints, which are more uniform in diameter, so that the pinnule lacks the tapering and styliform appearance which is so marked in *Antedon spicata* and *Antedon tuberculata*. Its cirri too are both smaller and have fewer joints than those of *Antedon tuberculata*, while the second radials and the axillaries are more equal in length, and portions of the first radials are visible (Pl. XL. fig. 1; Pl. XLV. fig. 2).

Antedon tuberculata has many points of resemblance with *Antedon spicata* from the Banda Sea, and it may be that a larger knowledge of both types will eventually lead to their union. The cirri of *Antedon tuberculata* are both considerably more numerous and reach a larger size than in *Antedon spicata*, though the actual number of joints composing them is the same in both forms. The second radials of *Antedon tuberculata* are short as compared with the axillaries, not reaching half their length; while in *Antedon spicata* the axillaries are short as compared with the second radials. The arms of the latter type are also longer than in *Antedon tuberculata*, and the muscle-plates more prominent at the sides of the ambulacra.

Antedon indica differs from both these types in the slighter development of marginal projections at the bases of the rays, and in the marked difference in the characters of the second and third pairs of pinnules. The latter are not so stiff as in *Antedon tuberculata*, but are considerably smaller than the second pair, consisting of a number of small joints, like the first pair.

6. *Antedon conjungens*, n. sp. (Pl. XLV. fig. 1).

Specific formula—A.2.2.2. $\frac{b}{b}$.

Centro-dorsal a thick slightly convex disk, bearing about twenty-eight cirri round its margin. They have twenty to thirty uniform joints, the later ones somewhat compressed laterally, with a sharp dorsal edge which passes into the spine of the penultimate.

First radials not visible; the second widely hexagonal, partly united laterally; axillaries pentagonal. The rays, which are free from the second radials, divide thrice and occasionally four times; each series of two joints, the axillary without a syzygy. Rather over forty arms of about one hundred and fifty joints, the first few discoidal, and their successors shortly triangular, gradually becoming quadrate, but always much wider than long. A syzygy in the third brachial, and the next between the fourteenth and twentieth, generally about the fourteenth or fifteenth; others at intervals of five to eleven, usually seven or eight, joints.

Of the four or more arms borne on each distichal axillary the two outer ones have