

the same side. In arms which spring direct from the radial axillary the largest pinnules are those of the fifth, sixth, and seventh brachials, which may reach 12 mm. long, and consist of twenty smooth joints, most of them longer than wide, and the later ones carinate. On the inner arm borne by a distichal axillary, the largest pinnules are those of the fourth and fifth brachials; while on the outer arms these are little, if at all, larger than that of the second brachial. But the third brachial always bears a small pinnule.

Disk naked and much incised; sacculi very abundant on the disk, arms, and pinnules.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton white, with patches or bands of a faded purple, and the perisome darker.

Disk 8 mm.; spread 17 mm.

*Locality*.—Station 212, January 30, 1875; off Samboangan, Philippine Islands; lat. 6° 54' N., long. 122° 18' E.; 10 fathoms; sand. Three specimens.

*Remarks*.—This is another of those dimorphic species which may or may not have distichal series; and it has therefore been assigned a place among the ten-armed forms of *Antedon*, as noticed on pp. 194, 198. It is readily distinguished from the other members of the *Savignyi*-group, which have no palmar series nor lateral processes on the pinnules like *Antedon variipinna* (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 3).

*Antedon reynaudi* has more numerous and spiny cirrus-joints and a longer syzygial interval; while there is a larger number of cirri in *Antedon savignyi*, also with spiny joints, and the second syzygy is further from the calyx instead of being within the first fourteen brachials as in *Antedon anceps* (Pl. XXXV. figs. 1, 2). The arrangement of the lower pinnules of this type is rather peculiar. On the outer side of the ray the distichal pinnule, when present, is much smaller than that of the second brachial above it. That of the third brachial is again small; but the next pair are little if at all larger than that on the second. On the other hand, if there is no distichal pinnule, owing to the arms springing directly from the radial axillary, the pinnule on the second brachial is smaller than that on the fourth, and this again is smaller than those of the next three joints (Pl. XXXV. fig. 2). An arrangement intermediate between these two is found on the inner arm of each pair borne on a distichal axillary, in which the fourth and fifth brachials have the largest pinnules, that on the second, as the first pinnule on the arm, being distinctly smaller.