but as it never occurs in Antedon, it affords another good potential character of the genus Actinometra.

The distribution of the genus, both in space and in time, has been discussed already on pp. 35-40.

Classification.—The species of Actinometra, like those of Antedon, fall into certain very well defined series, as shown above on pp. 57-59. But the various series do not altogether correspond in the two genera. Each has a ten-armed, a bidistichate, and a tridistichate series. But the first two of these are quite small in Actinometra, although they together contain three-fourths of the described species of Antedon. hand, the tridistichate series of the former genus is remarkable for the number and variety of the forms which it includes, though it is poorly developed in Antedon. are, however, three tridistichate species of Antedon with a considerable number of arms; but in all three alike the two outer radials are united by syzygy, and each arm-division above the distichal axillary consists of two or three joints, in the latter case with a syzygy in the axillary (Pls. VIII., IX.; Pl. XXXVII. fig. 4). This combination of characters does not present itself in any Actinometra yet known. In all the four tridistichate species of this genus which have the two outer radials united by syzygy, each arm-division above the distichal axillary consists of two joints, which are themselves united by syzygy, as the radials are (Pl. LV. fig. 1; Pl. LVI. fig. 3; Pl. LVII. fig. 1). In another group the two outer radials and the first two distichals, palmars, and brachials are respectively united by syzygy (Pl. LIV. figs. 1, 2); while in a third the radials and brachials have the same characters, but distichals are undeveloped, so that there are only ten arms (Pl. LIII. figs. 2, 15). Neither of these three types is represented in the genus Antedon at all, and they are all strictly limited to the Eastern Archipelago, ranging from Mergui on the west to Fiji on the east, but scarcely passing the limits of the tropics. Neither of them is at all rich in species, though the range of variation within the limits of a single specific type is in some cases very considerable. They may be classified as follows:-

Series I.

The two outer radials, and the first two brachials respectively united by syzygy.

Ten arms,	•	•	•			•		•	•	•	 Solaris.
Two distiche	als uni	ted by	syzygy,	•		•	•		•		2. Paucicirra.
Three distic	hals, th	ne axilla	arv a svzv	gv.	•				•		3. Typica.