

1879. *Actinometra pectinata*, P. H. Carpenter, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, 1879, vol. ii. p. 27, pl. v. figs. 5-9; pl. viii. figs. 5-8.
1879. *Comatula purpurea*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 27.
1879. *Actinometra purpurea*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1879, vol. xxviii. p. 386.
1882. *Actinometra affinis*, Lütken, MS., Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), 1882, vol. xvi. p. 517.
1882. *Actinometra affinis*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 747.
1882. *Actinometra pectinata*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.
1882. *Actinometra purpurea*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.
1884. *Actinometra solaris*, Bell (*pars*), Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert" Lond., 1884, p. 164.
1884. *Actinometra* sp. juv., Bell, *Ibid.*, p. 170.

Centro-dorsal a thin disk, bearing from ten to eighteen marginal cirri. These have nine to fifteen joints, usually eleven or twelve, the later ones smooth and generally but little longer than wide.

First radials more or less visible; the second very short, closely joined laterally, and united by syzygy to the widely pentagonal axillaries. Ten arms, which are widest about the tenth or twelfth brachial. They consist of some hundred and fifty subtriangular joints, nearly twice as wide as long, and provided with a tolerably distinct median ridge, the later joints becoming more quadrate. The posterior arms are sometimes non-tentaculiferous and taper more rapidly, with only about sixty joints.

A syzygy between the first two brachials, and another in the third; the next syzygy is anywhere between the eighth and twelfth brachials, with others at intervals of two to ten joints, generally four or five, but sometimes only two in the lower parts of the arms.

The first pair of pinnules (on second and third brachials) may reach 14 mm. long, with forty-five joints, mostly shorter than wide. The terminal comb is sometimes very large, more than half the joints taking part in its formation. The second pair of pinnules are shorter, with fewer and smaller joints, but are also combed; the third pair still shorter with stouter and wider joints, the dorsal edge sharply serrate, but not forming a true comb. The following pinnules are long again with stouter joints. The second, or sometimes the second and third, joints of the pinnules on the fourth and fifth brachials have the dorsal edge raised into a prominent keel. This is generally also present on the pinnule of the third brachial, sometimes on that of the sixth, and rarely on that of the second.

The mouth is generally radial; the disk sometimes quite naked, and sometimes a good deal plated, both along the ambulacra and between them.

Colour in spirit,—purple; reddish, greyish, or blackish-brown, passing into brownish-white. The arms of brown specimens may have a median band of white between two darker ones.

Disk 13 mm.; spread 18 cm.

*Localities.*—Cape York, September 7, 1874; channel between Albany Island and Somerset; 8 to 12 fathoms. One specimen.