

less distinct alternate tubercular elevations at their bases, and are widest about the twelfth joint, reaching 5 mm. They may have nearly two hundred subtriangular joints, twice as wide as long, with but little or no indication of a median ridge, the later ones becoming more quadrate. The posterior arms are sometimes non-tentaculiferous, with fewer joints, and taper more rapidly. A syzygy between the first two brachials, and another in the third; the next anywhere between the eighth and twelfth, with others at intervals of three to ten, generally four or five joints.

The first pair of pinnules (on second and third brachials) may reach 25 mm. long, with about sixty joints, most of which are a good deal longer than wide, the latter half forming a large terminal comb. The second pair are shorter with fewer and smaller joints, but are also combed. The third pair are still shorter, with smaller basal joints, but the succeeding ones are wider, and somewhat saucer-shaped. Their dorsal edges often stand up prominently, but do not generally form a true terminal comb. The following pinnules are long again, with wider and more massive joints, which project laterally beyond their successors and are more or less sharpened along the medio-dorsal line.

The second and the two or three following joints of the pinnules on the fourth and fifth brachials have a sharpened dorsal edge, which is generally produced into a more or less prominent keel. The pinnule of the sixth brachial usually has the same character as the two previous ones, while keels may also be present on the second or more of the lower joints of the pinnules of the third and seventh brachials. Occasionally, however, there is no keel at all.

Mouth radial; disk sometimes quite naked, and sometimes very extensively plated both along the ambulacra and between them.

Colour in spirit,—deep purple or rose-colour, more or less relieved by patches of white and brown; light reddish-brown, the arms with a median band of white between two dark ones; or greyish-white with dark spots.

Disk 15 to 25 mm.; spread 25 to 30 cm.

*Localities.*—Cape York, September 7, 1874; Channel between Albany Island and Somerset; 8 to 12 fathoms. Several specimens.

Station 187, September 9, 1874; off Booby Island; lat. 10° 36' S., long. 141° 55' E.; 6 fathoms; coral mud. Abundant.

*Other Localities.*—"Indien" (Mus. Wien); Australian Seas (Peron and Lesueur); Hong Kong; China Sea; Singapore; Billiton; Prince of Wales Channel; Albany Island; Port Molle; Port Curtis.

*Remarks.*—This is a large and extremely handsome species when fully developed. The centro-dorsal of the form which has been hitherto known as *Actinometra robusta* may reach 7 mm. in diameter; and with the exception of this type and of *Antedon*