

axillary beyond the palmar (Pl. LV. fig. 1). The mutual relations of the four species may be expressed as follows:—

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|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Two post-radial axillaries. Twelve cirrus-joints,          | . . . . . | 1. <i>distincta</i> , n. sp.      |
| B. Three or more post-radial axillaries.                      |           |                                   |
| I. Centro-dorsal stellate, and without functional cirri,      | . . . . . | 2. <i>typica</i> , Lovén, sp.     |
| II. Centro-dorsal bears functional cirri.                     |           |                                   |
| a. Three or four post-radial axillaries. Cirri few,           | . . . . . | <i>novæ-guinææ</i> , Müll., sp.   |
| b. Six or eight post-radial axillaries. Cirri well developed, | . . . . . | 3. <i>multibrachiata</i> , n. sp. |

1. *Actinometra distincta*, n. sp. (Pl. LV. fig. 1).

*Specific formula*—a.R.3. $\frac{p.br.}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{a}$ .

*Description of an Individual.*—Centro-dorsal a thick rounded disk, bearing about thirty marginal cirri with a dozen joints, nearly all of which are longer than wide. The later joints have faint spines.

First radials just visible; the two outer ones short, wide, and united by syzygy. The second are also closely joined laterally. The rays may divide three times; three distichals, the third axillary with a syzygy; the two palmars and the first two brachials are respectively united by syzygy.

Thirty-six arms, of triangular joints which are wider than long and overlap slightly, the terminal ones becoming more quadrate. The anterior arms are long, slender, and slowly tapering, of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty joints, while the posterior are short and taper rapidly, with only sixty to eighty segments.

A syzygy between the first two brachials; the next about the eighth or tenth, with others at intervals of two or three joints.

The pinnules decrease in length from that on the second distichal to those of the fourth and fifth brachials, and then become larger again. The first eight or nine pinnules on each side have a terminal comb, which may occur at intervals as far as the thirtieth brachial.

Mouth interradial and the anal tube almost marginal; a few small calcareous nodules on the disk.

Colour in spirit,—brownish-white, with dark spots on the medio-dorsal line of the rays and their branches as far as the first brachials; there are also lateral spots on the junction lines of the outer radials and lower distichals.

Disk 11 mm.; spread about 12 cm.

*Locality.*—Samboangan; 10 fathoms. One specimen.

*Remarks.*—Except for the characters of the rays and their subdivisions, this little species presents no special peculiarities, the shape of the arm-joints being that which is