

most common in the genus, while the lower joints of the pinnules are not carinate or otherwise distinguished. The absence of any axillary above the palmar separates it altogether from the multibrachiate species next to be described (Pl. LVI. fig. 3; Pl. LVII. fig. 1), while it is distinguished from *Actinometra paucicirra* by the greater number of distichal joints. All the arms seem to be tentaculiferous; but there may be nearly twice as many joints in the anterior as in the posterior arms.

2. *Actinometra typica*, Lovén, sp. (Pl. LVII. fig. 1).

*Specific formula*—a.R. 3.  $\frac{p.p',p'' \dots p,br.}{2}$ .

1866. *Phanogenia typica*, Lovén, Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl., 1866, No. 9, p. 231.

... *Actinometra stellata*, Lütken, MS., Museum Godeffroy.

1879. *Phanogeniu typica*, P. H. Carpenter, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, 1879, vol. ii. p. 20.

1879. *Actinometra stellata*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1879, vol. xxviii. p. 386.

1881. *Actinometra typica*, P. H. Carpenter, Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1881, vol. iii. p. 195.

1882. *Actinometra typica*, Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 535.

1882. *Actinometra typica*, P. H. Carpenter, *Ibid.*, p. 747.

Centro-dorsal stellate, with little or no trace of cirrus-sockets, and nearly flush with the radials, from which it is separated by distinct clefts, sometimes being even below their level. A syzygy between the two outer radials, which are both short and wide, the second being almost completely united laterally; but beyond this point the rays are quite free. Sometimes as many as seven postradial axillaries; the distichal series normally of three joints with a syzygy in the axillary, while the palmar and subsequent series are each of two joints united by syzygy. The first two brachials are united by syzygy and there may also be one in the third brachial. The next is about the eighth or tenth brachial, and others follow at intervals of two joints.

Eighty or more relatively short and slender arms of slightly overlapping, triangular joints. The first pinnule, on the second distichal, is long but rather slender, and composed of numerous short joints. The next, which is normally on the second brachial, is of the same character, but smaller, and the next few pinnules are of decreasing length, becoming longer and stouter again about the sixth brachial. The lowest pinnules have a well-defined terminal comb which extends to about the twelfth brachial, and occasionally appears further out on the arms. The joints of the middle and later pinnules are fringed with strong spines.

The mouth is usually subcentral and radial, with the primary ambulacra arranged very much as in *Antedon*, but the anal interradius is considerably the largest, with the anus near its margin. Both interradial and interpalmar areas are often much plated.

Colour in spirit,—brown.