The Hamburg Museum contains the fragmental remains of a dry specimen from Sumatra which seems to belong to *Actinometra multiradiata*. There are only twenty to twenty-five cirrus-joints, but a single post-palmar series is present in one ray. This, however, is the only example which I have seen that has a post-palmar axillary as in *Actinometra sentosa*, with the cirri of *Actinometra multiradiata;* and the additional axillary is not improbably due to regeneration, as is so often the case.

Two very fine examples of this type, with somewhat smoother arms than usual, were dredged by Dr. Döderlein in Japan. Apart from their large size, they are also remarkable for the peculiar mottled appearance of the disk, which is naked, and without the calcareous concretions that occur in the examples from further south and in the original type of the species.

The basal star seems to be pretty well developed in *Actinometra multiradiata*. Nearly all the specimens of it which I have seen show more or less indication of the star between the centro-dorsal and the radials. None of them have any non-tentaculiferous arms, and there appears to be no great difference in length between those coming off from opposite poles of the disk.

Except for the presence of palmar axillaries, the three individuals from Bohol correspond very well with Müller's description of *Comatula fimbriata;* and they were referred to that species by Professor Semper, who found them to be the hosts of *Myzostoma lobatum*, von Graff.[1] I have since found one *Myzostoma* in the pharynx of one of these individuals, its edge being just visible through the mouth.

4. *Actinometra sentosa*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVI. figs. 4–6).

1849. *Comatula* (*Alecto*) *multiradiata*, Müller (*pars*), Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, Jahrg. 1847 [1849], p. 261.

1882. *Actinometra multiradiata*, P. H. Carpenter (*pars*), Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), 1882, vol. xvi. p. 521.

1882. *Actinometra multiradiata*, P. H. Carpenter (*pars*), Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 747.

Specific formula—a.3.2.$(p.p'.br).\frac{b}{b}$.

Centro-dorsal a thick disk, sometimes almost columnar, with the dorsal pole partially hollowed, and bearing twenty to thirty moderately stout marginal cirri. These have twenty-six to forty joints, of which the fifth is usually longer than wide, and the next two or three the longest, least markedly so in the older cirri; the later joints are nearly square and somewhat compressed laterally, small spines appearing near their distal edges, which increase in distinctness up to the penultimate joint.

First radials visible, least so in the larger specimens. The second partly united

[1] See von Graff, Das Genus Myzostoma, Leipzig, 1877, p. 19, and also Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxvii. p. 57, 1884.