

Colour in spirit—greyish-green.

Disk 8 mm. ; spread 22 cm.

Locality.—Tongatabu Reefs.

Remarks.—This is a very elegant species which may be distinguished from *Actinometra parvicirra* by the characters of its arm-joints. The lower joints lose their triangular shape very soon and become unequally quadrate; the two sides gradually become more equal until the outline is nearly square, and finally the joints become almost cylindrical with slightly oblique ends. The relative length of the lower joints varies in some of the arms; that selected by the artist for representation having rather shorter joints than its fellows.

The small size of the cirri, and their fewness in numbers, will prevent this species from being confounded with *Actinometra trichoptera*. Some specimens from the Nicobar Islands in the museums at Copenhagen and Vienna should perhaps be referred to it on account of the length of their arm-joints.

3. *Actinometra trichoptera* (Valenciennes), Müll., sp. (Pl. LXIII. figs. 1-5).

Specific formula— $a.3.(3)\frac{bc}{a}$.

Remarks.—This species, like *Actinometra parvicirra*, may or may not have palmar series, and will therefore be considered later. It was obtained by the Challenger at Port Jackson.

4. *Actinometra divaricata*, n. sp. (Pl. LXIII. figs. 6-8).

Specific formula— $a.3.2.3.3.\frac{o}{o}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal stellate, without traces of cirri, and a little below the level of the radial pentagon, the inner sides of which are somewhat cut away. The second radials are relatively long and incompletely united laterally; the rays are quite free and may divide five times.

Three distichals, the axillary with a syzygy; two palmars without a syzygy; the first and second post-palmar divisions, when present, each of three joints, the axillary with a syzygy.

Arms very numerous, eighteen or twenty to the ray, and all grooved; but the hinder arms are only faintly so and are very narrow and short, with one hundred to one hundred and twenty slightly overlapping joints; the anterior arms have rather more. The lower joints are shortly triangular, becoming more oblong, and finally nearly square.

Syzygies in the third, twelfth, and sixteenth brachials, and then at intervals of three or four joints.