

each ray are also closely united laterally; those of adjacent rays are sometimes united all round the calyx, and sometimes separated by a strong interradial plating which extends to about the level of the palmar axillaries.

The rays may divide five times; three distichals, the axillary with a syzygy; palmars two-jointed without a syzygy on the outside of the ray, but three-jointed with a syzygy on the inside. First and second post-palmars three-jointed, the axillary with a syzygy.

Eighty to one hundred arms; the anterior ones long and slowly tapering, of one hundred and fifty to two hundred slightly overlapping joints, which remain almost triangular till near the end; the posterior arms tapering rapidly, with eighty to one hundred more quadrate joints. A syzygy in the third brachial; the next from the tenth to the seventeenth, with others at intervals of three to five joints.

The distichal pinnule is moderately stout, reaching 30 mm. in length. Those on the second joints of the following arm-divisions gradually decrease in size, but that of the second brachial is only half as long as its predecessor, and the next two pairs of pinnules are not much smaller. The terminal pinnules are much longer in the anterior than in the posterior arms. The terminal comb of the lower pinnules is variable, being sometimes small and ceasing about the tenth brachial, and sometimes much larger, extending out to the fortieth joint.

Mouth interradial; the ventral surface of the disk is usually naked, except for a little plating round the peristome. The hinder arms are mostly without ambulacra, and in one case, at least, there are ungrooved arms on each ray.

Colour in spirit,—dull green, either alone or mottled with purple, brown, and white.

Disk 50 mm.; spread 30 cm.

Localities.—Station 208, January 17, 1875; Philippine Islands; lat. $11^{\circ} 37' N.$, long. $123^{\circ} 31' E.$; 18 fathoms; blue mud. One specimen.

Samboangan; 10 fathoms. Five specimens.

Remarks.—This is a large and finely developed species, which differs from *Actinometra duplex* in the normal presence of a fifth post-radial axillary, and in the large amount of perisomic plating between the rays and their subdivisions. It is further distinguished by the characters of the centro-dorsal, which does not bear comparatively stout cirri, as in *Actinometra duplex* (Pl. LXIV. fig. 3), but almost reaches the condition seen in *Actinometra typica* (Pl. LVII. fig. 1). The details of the process, which are illustrated on Pl. LXV. figs. 2–7, were explained on p. 15.

The five specimens obtained at Samboangan are generally very similar in their characters; but that from Station 208 is more uniformly coloured and has a much larger terminal comb, which extends to the fortieth brachial instead of ceasing about the tenth as in the Samboangan form, to which I referred as *Actinometra dissimilis* on pp. 110, 111, of Part I.; for I did not then consider them as specifically identical with the type