

Mouth interradial or nearly so ; disk naked or slightly plated.

Colour in spirit,—deep brown, the pinnules tipped with yellow-green.

Disk 27 mm.; spread 22 cm.

*Locality*.—Banda ; 17 fathoms. Two specimens.

*Remarks*.—These two individuals seem to be different from that which I found in the Leyden Museum and described under the name *Actinometra schlegelii*.<sup>1</sup> They show much more of the first radials, which are almost entirely concealed in the Leyden species, and have relatively longer arm-joints. This character is best marked in the middle and outer parts of the arms, those of *Actinometra schlegelii* being much wider than long ; while in *Actinometra regalis* the joints are more equally quadrate, and the overlap of the lower joints is more marked. In this species too the pinnules of the fourth to sixth brachials are quite small, which is not the case in *Actinometra schlegelii*. The number of cirrus-joints in the latter type is not known ; but *Actinometra regalis* has less than twenty, being thus distinguished from *Actinometra peroni* with its very long cirri of thirty joints ; while in *Actinometra bennetti* there are fifty cirri of twenty-five joints.

#### Genus 6. *Promachocrinus*, P. H. Carpenter, 1879.

1879. *Promachocrinus*, P. H. Carpenter, Proc. Roy. Soc., 1879, vol. xxviii. p. 385.

1880. *Promachocrinus*, P. H. Carpenter, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), 1880, vol. xv. p. 214.

*Definition*.—Centro-dorsal hemispherical or conical, bearing numerous closely-set cirri. Ten radials with high distal faces which have large muscle-plates. Mouth central; ambulacra symmetrically distributed and not provided with any definite skeleton. Sacculi well developed.

*Remarks*.—The principal distinctive character of this remarkable genus, which is only known from the dredgings of the Challenger, is the presence of ten radials in the calyx instead of the usual five (Pl. I. figs. 1, *a*, *b*, *c*). In all other respects there are no essential differences between *Promachocrinus* and *Antedon*. The species of the latter genus to which *Promachocrinus* is most allied are those of the *Eschrichti*-group, in which the radials have high articular faces with large muscle-plates (Pl. I. figs. 1, 6, 8, *a*). The latter character also presents itself in *Antedon acæla*, *Antedon basicurva*, and their allies (Pl. II. figs. 1-5, *a*) ; but all these forms have a well-defined ambulacral skeleton which is altogether absent in *Promachocrinus*.

One of the three species of this genus was obtained at a depth of 500 fathoms off the Meangis Islands (Station 214). Unfortunately, however, it is only represented by one individual in a most mutilated condition (Pl. LXIX. figs. 9, 10). But each of the other two species occurred at two localities in the southern sea. The type-species, *Promacho-*

<sup>1</sup> *Notes from the Leyden Museum*, 1861, vol. iii. p. 210.