

The lowest pinnules seem to be tolerably equal in length, consisting of cylindrical joints which are relatively longer in the second than in the first pair.

Disk invisible ; pinnule-ambulacra naked, with abundant sacculi.

Colour in spirit,—the skeleton straw-coloured, with the perisome brownish.

Spread probably about 5 cm.

Locality.—Station 214, February 10, 1875 ; off the Meangis Islands ; lat. 4° 33' N., long. 127° 6' E. ; 500 fathoms ; blue mud ; bottom temperature, 41°·8 F.

Remarks.—This little species differs from the two last described in having much shorter cirrus-joints (Pl. XXX. figs. 3, 4, 8 ; Pl. XXXI. fig. 6). The lower pinnules are much broken, but they appear to have been tolerably equal in length, and the joints of the first pinnule are relatively shorter and stouter than those of the second ; while in *Antedon tenuicirra* the reverse is the case. There is a certain amount of resemblance between *Antedon lævis* and *Antedon remota* ; but the former species has relatively longer axillaries than occur in *Antedon remota*, and also more numerous cirrus-joints, which do not overlap as is the case in that species (Pl. XXIX. figs. 5, 6).

13. *Antedon hirsuta*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 5).

Specific formula— $A.\frac{bc}{\bar{v}}$.

Description of an Individual.—Centro-dorsal conical, bearing about thirty-five cirri in irregular vertical rows. The cirri have twenty-five to thirty joints, the lower ones somewhat elongated and the later joints smaller, with slight dorsal keels.

Three radials visible ; the first short, the second oblong, rather convex and but little incised for the widely rhombic axillaries. Ten arms ; the first brachials nearly oblong, and the second relatively short and wide, with a very open proximal angle. The next few joints oblong, and the following ones elongately triangular, gradually becoming more quadrate and finally cylindrical, with slight lateral projections for the pinnule facets. The distal edge of each joint bears a small fringe of spines which projects forwards over the base of its successor so as to give the arms a somewhat serrate appearance. Syzygies in the third, and then in the sixth or eighth brachials, after which they are rather irregular, but generally at intervals of two or three joints.

The arms are mostly regenerated at the first syzygy ; but in the uninjured ones the first two pinnules, which are stiff and tapering, consist of about twelve longish joints, and appear to be tolerably equal, the first being perhaps a little the longer, and with stouter joints, the lowest of which may be slightly flattened. The second pinnule has a genital gland, and the following ones are at first shorter and more slender than those below them, but have relatively longer joints, after which the length gradually increases.