

among them a magnificent specimen of a new starfish which has been since described by M. G. O. Sars under the name of *Brisinga coronata* (Fig. 5). The genus *Brisinga* was discovered in 1853 by M. P. Chr. Absjörnsen, who then dredged several specimens of another species, *B. endecacnemos*, ABSJ., at a depth of 100 to 200 fathoms in the Hardangerfjord on the Norway coast a little to the south of Bergen. These are certainly very wonderful creatures. At first sight they look intermediate between ophiurids and star-fishes, the arms too thick and soft for the former, but much more long and delicate than we usually find them in the latter group.

The disk is small, about 20 to 25 mm. in diameter; in *B. endecacnemos* nearly smooth, in *B. coronata* covered with spines. The madreporiform tubercle is on the dorsal surface close to the edge of the disk. A firm ring of calcareous ossicles forms and supports the edge of the disk, and gives attachment to the arms. The arms are ten or eleven in number: the latter number is probably abnormal. They are sometimes as much as 30 centimetres in length; narrow at the base, where they are inserted into the ring; enlarging considerably towards the middle, where the ovaries are developed; and tapering again to the end. Rows of long spines border the ambulacral grooves; the spines are covered with a soft skin, which, when the animal is quite fresh, forms a little transparent, sack-like expansion full of fluid at the end of each spine. The soft covering of the spines is full of small pedicellariæ, and pedicellariæ are likewise scattered in groups over the surface of the arms and disk.

The arms in *B. endecacnemos* are nearly smooth,