

shows very distinctly, as in *Calveria*, that the ambulacral ranges of plates are essentially *within* the inter-ambulacral (Fig. 96). The specimen examined was slightly distorted.

On Saturday, the 3d, we sounded in 1240 fathoms and lowered the dredge, which again gave us a very full sample of the fauna. Star-fishes allied to the genus *Archaster* were once more most prominent, and among these were several specimens of a very beautiful little sea-star, which I propose to name *Porcellanaster ceruleus*, most nearly allied to *Utenodiscus*, but presenting many marked differences. The disk in a full-sized example is about 20 mm. in diameter, and the length of the arms nearly equals the diameter of the disk. The ad-ambulacral plates are large, and each bears usually two flattened somewhat

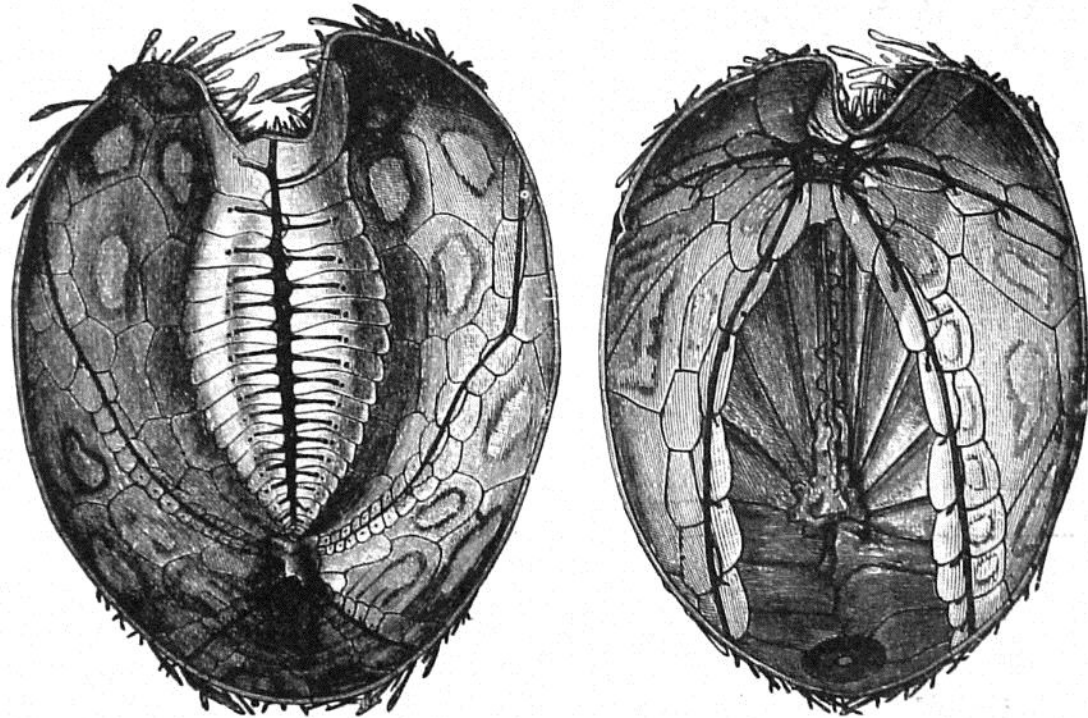


FIG. 96.—*Aeste bellidifera*, WYVILLE THOMSON. Inner surface of the test. Twice the natural size. (No. 44.)

irregularly shaped spines. Those plates forming the angles of the mouth are unusually flattened and expanded. The marginal plates are of large size, and arranged in two rows. The surface is finely granular, and each plate of the upper series bears near its inner edge a rounded tubercle. The two termi-