

“At Stations 44 and 45 *Dytaster* is associated with *Pontaster* and *Pararchaster*; at the former Station in company with *Phoxaster*, and at the latter with *Porcellanaster* (fig. 205). *Porcellanaster* is found in the South Atlantic between Tristan da Cunha and the Cape of Good Hope at a depth of 2550 fathoms (Station 137); and at Station 346, north of Ascension, at 2350 fathoms, is the very remarkable allied genus *Styracaster* (fig. 206). In this form the rays are long and attenuate, with the supero-marginal plates meeting in the median dorsal line so as to encase the ray, and bearing long robust cylindro-conical spines which form a single series along the median dorsal line. The actinal interradiial areas are paved with thin smooth imbricated plates arranged in columns; and the ambulacral furrows are narrow and more or less enclosed.

“At Station 78, in a depth of 1000 fathoms, associated with *Pontaster*, is an elegant form, *Aphroditaster*, the type of a genus especially interesting on account of its intermediate character between the Archasteridæ and Goniasteridæ. The disk is rather small, with the rays elongate and tapering; and the interbrachial angle well-rounded. Marginal plates broad, forming a well-rounded margin; intermediate abactinal area narrow and sunken. Superior marginal plates with rounded granules, inferior series with small uniform conical, pointed, adpressed spinelets. No prominent spines on either series. Abactinal area with large oblong hexagonal paxillæ, the major axis in the direction of the axis of the ray; a conspicuous medio-radial series larger than the rest, each of these paxillæ being well spaced from its neighbours in the series. Papulæ regularly distributed. Abactinal plates arranged in lines parallel with the axis of the ray. Ventral areas small, plates with small conical-pointed spinelets similar to those on the infero-marginal plates. Armature of the adambulacral plates in two longitudinal series parallel with the furrow. A post-adambulacral series of plates present with fascioles (*sensu* A. Agassiz) at the margins obliquely transverse to the axis of the ray. Madreporiform body small. No pedicellariæ.

“At Stations 3 (1525 fathoms), 106 (1850 fathoms), and south of the Equator at Station 125 (1200 fathoms), were dredged representatives of a very handsome Goniasterid genus, *Nymphaster*. The disk is large and flat, with more or less elongate, slender, tapering rays, almost square in section. The marginal plates form a broad border to the disk, and may either unite along the median line of the ray or admit a single series of medio-radial plates. The marginal plates are granulated and bear no spines. The abactinal area of the disk is covered with large and regularly arranged hexagonal tabulated paxillæ, those in the radial area well separated, and each usually furnished with a sunken pedicellaria. Large entrenched pedicellariæ are frequently present on the marginal plates. Ventral plates well-defined, covered with uniform granules, and with occasional pedicellariæ. Adambulacral armature arranged in longitudinal series.

“At Station 73, at a depth of 1000 fathoms, in company with *Plutonaster*, is an interesting genus, *Glyptaster*, which seems to unite the characters of *Zoroaster* and *Stichaster*. *Glyptaster* has a small disk and comparatively long, subrigid, tapering rays. The disk