

junction with the peripetalous fasciole. The arrangement of the spines is somewhat peculiar; in addition to the usually larger spines found in *Schizasteroids* on the edges of the petals and of the odd ambulacral groove, tufts and patches of considerable size of similar larger spines are found as in other genera, not only on each side of the anal system and at the extremity of the actinal beak (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 9), but also in the ambital region of the lateral anterior interambulacral areas (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 8, 10), and in the anterior half of the lateral posterior interambulacral areas from the posterior edge of the anterior lateral petals to the edge of the test (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 10). The rest of the abactinal surface of the test is covered with short spines of nearly uniform length and size. On the actinal side the spines are longer, coarser, and more distant (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 9), corresponding to the tuberculation of that region (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 13).

The pedicellariæ of *Schizaster japonicus* (Pl. XLIII. fig. 26; Pl. XLV. figs. 7-10), are stout-headed and stout-stemmed, few in number, scattered irregularly on the test, and stand out prominently from the test owing to their dark violet colour.

Station 188. September 10, 1874. Lat. $9^{\circ} 59' S.$, long. $139^{\circ} 42' E.$; 28 fathoms; mud.

Station 233b. May 26, 1875. Lat. $34^{\circ} 20' N.$, long. $133^{\circ} 35' E.$; 15 fathoms; mud.

Off Yokohama; 8 to 14 fathoms.

Hong Kong, outside harbour; 10 fathoms. December 22, 1874. Kobi, Japan; 8 to 50 fathoms. May 18 and 19, 1875.

**Schizaster moseleyi*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. figs. 14-16).

The general facies of this species recalls *Schizaster fragilis* and *Schizaster philippii*; it has like these species a flattened test, lateral ambulacra only slightly sunken, a broad odd anterior ambulacrum with angular edges on the abactinal side and three genital openings. It has, however, like *Schizaster gibberulus* and *Schizaster ventricosus* no latero-anal fasciole, some specimens showing a delicate and most indistinct anal fasciole. The position of the apex is intermediate between that which it occupies in such species as *Schizaster fragilis* and in *Schizaster canaliferus*. The colouring is like that of *Schizaster philippii* (when in alcohol), of an olive green.

In young specimens measuring about 15 mm. the outline is much the same as in the adult (55 mm.); the posterior extremity of the peripetalous fasciole is more pointed owing to the small size of the posterior pair of lateral ambulacra, which are reduced to two or three pairs of pores; with increasing size this part of the fasciole broadens in proportion to the increase in width of the posterior lateral ambulacra.

Station 311. January 11, 1876. Lat. $52^{\circ} 50' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 53' W.$; 245 fathoms; bottom temperature, $7.7^{\circ} C.$; mud.