

*Chorological Synopsis of the Species.*

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Lonchotaster forcipifer</i>	Southern Ocean.	1950 to 1975	Diatom ooze.
<i>Lonchotaster tartareus</i>	Atlantic.	2400	Globigerina ooze.

1. *Lonchotaster tartareus*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. figs. 1-5).

Rays five. In the largest specimen  $R = 88 + \text{mm.}$ ,  $r = 20.5 \text{ mm.}$  Breadth of the ray at the sixth supero-marginal plate, 16 mm. (The tip is wanting in all the rays of this example.) In a smaller but perfect example  $R = 55 \text{ mm.}$ ,  $r = 14 \text{ mm.}$  Breadth of the ray at the sixth supero-marginal plate, 9.5 mm.

Rays moderately elongate and comparatively narrow, tapering gradually to a pointed extremity, the outer part of the ray being attenuate and subcylindrical. Interbrachial arcs wide, open, and well rounded. Abactinal area convex and more or less inflated. Actinal area plane. Lateral walls low, very slightly rounded. In all the specimens collected the rays are sharply turned back over the disk, nearly from their base.

The abactinal area of the disk and rays is covered with numerous small and closely packed paxillæ; these are composed of ten to fifteen small, erect, cylindrical, obtusely rounded, skin-covered papillæ, three to five being central. In a very large number of the paxillæ two to four of the central papillæ are enlarged and form a pedicellarian apparatus. In consequence of their skin investiture and erect position the separate papillæ are not noticeable to the naked eye, only the paxillæ as a whole being distinguished; the paxillar area in consequence has a smooth and highly compact appearance. The paxillæ present no definite order of arrangement.

The marginal plates are small and confined entirely to the lateral wall of the ray. The supero-marginal plates are forty-five in number counting from the median interradiial line of the longest remaining ray, from which, however, the tip has been broken in the large specimen, with an estimated loss of twenty to thirty plates. Fifty-three are present from the median interradiial line to the extremity in a smaller example in which  $R = 55 \text{ mm.}$  The plates are rectangular, with the height rather greater than the length on the inner part of the ray, but subequal on the outer part; and only the upper edge of the plate is visible on the abactinal surface. The plates are covered with low granule-like papillæ, often somewhat squamiform, but longer, more delicate, and cilia-like along the lateral sutures. The supero-marginal plates are devoid of any true spines, but within the interbrachial arc and at the base of the rays in the large example, a small conical tubercle is present close to the upper end of the plate, but it is not found in the smaller specimens. On some of the plates three or four of the papillæ are slightly enlarged and form an incipient pedicellarian