

Chorology of the Genus Hyphalaster.

a. *Geographical distribution*:—

ATLANTIC: Two species (*vide* Perrier).

Hyphalaster antonii and *Hyphalaster parfaiti*.

PACIFIC: Three species between the parallels of 40° N. and 40° S.

Hyphalaster inermis off the coast of Japan, south of Kawatsu.
Hyphalaster hyalinus in the Mid-Pacific, due north of the Society Islands and due west of the Marquesas Islands. *Hyphalaster diadematus* off the west coast of South America, between Valparaiso and the Island of Juan Fernandez.

SOUTHERN OCEAN: One species between the parallels of 50° and 60° S.

Hyphalaster planus near the meridian of 110° E.

β. *Bathymetrical range*: 1875 fathoms to 2750 fathoms.

All the species are confined to the Abyssal zone, and two (*Hyphalaster diadematus* and *Hyphalaster hyalinus*) to depths greater than 2000 fathoms.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: Two species, *Hyphalaster diadematus* and *Hyphalaster inermis*, are found on Blue mud. *Hyphalaster planus* on Diatom ooze. *Hyphalaster hyalinus* on Radiolarian ooze.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species herein described.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Hyphalaster diadematus</i>	Pacific.	2160	Blue mud.
<i>Hyphalaster hyalinus</i>	Pacific.	2750	Radiolarian ooze.
<i>Hyphalaster inermis</i>	Pacific.	1875	Blue mud.
<i>Hyphalaster planus</i>	Southern Ocean.	1950	Diatom ooze.

1. *Hyphalaster hyalinus*, Sladen (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1-6; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 13-16).

Hyphalaster hyalinus, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 235.

Rays five. $R = 20$ mm.; $r = 10$ mm. $R = 2r$.

Rays short, small, rounded, and of uniform thickness throughout. The disk, although not high, is more or less inflated; the minor radius is in the proportion of 50 per cent. The interbranchial arcs are of great width, the curve being almost lost in the straightness of the side of the pentagonal disk.