

Colour in alcohol, a dirty ashy or brownish grey.

Locality.—Station 148. Between Marion Island and Kerguelen Island. January 3, 1874. Lat. $46^{\circ} 47' 0''$ S., long. $51^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E. Depth 210 fathoms. Hard ground (gravel, shells). Surface temperature $41^{\circ} 0$ Fabr.

Remarks.—This form is unquestionably the southern representative of *Leptoptychaster arcticus*, Sars, sp., of the North Atlantic, to which it is structurally nearly related. It is distinguished by the comparatively larger disk and shorter rays, the latter being also broader at the base and more sharply pointed at the extremity. The supero-marginal plates are relatively smaller or more aborted, the paxillæ of the abactinal area are smaller and less compact, and the adambulacral armature is usually more compact and grouped in its disposition. *Leptoptychaster kerguelenensis*, Smith, is distinguished by the longer and more cylindrically rounded rays, by the larger and more compact paxillæ of the abactinal surface, by the smaller actinal interradial areas, and, above all, by the characteristic adambulacral armature, almost recalling that of *Cribrella* in its character.

It is interesting to note that *Leptoptychaster antarcticus* is more nearly related to the distant Arctic form than to the comparatively neighbouring species *Leptoptychaster kerguelenensis*; perhaps a more extended series of specimens than we possess at present might lead to *Leptoptychaster antarcticus* being ranked as a variety only of the northern form. At present I do not feel justified in taking that step.

Genus *Moiraster*, n. gen.

Disk large. Rays rather elongate, broad at the base and tapering to the extremity.

Marginal plates of both series with well-developed ridges, separated by deep fasciolar channels. Infero-marginal plates with large flattened spatulate spinelets, chisel-shaped or square-cut at the tip. No prominent large spines on either series.

Abactinal area with paxillæ borne on stellate plates, without internal imbricating ridges. Paxillæ with long pedicles, and erect compact crowns of short inbending spinelets. No definite medio-radial series.

Actinal interradial areas large, with numerous intermediate plates arranged in regular transverse columns, each plate imbricating on its neighbour in its own column. The intermediate plates extend along fully two-thirds of the ray, and all bear stout, flattened, spatulate spinelets.

Armature of the adambulacral plates more or less regularly triserial, simulating that of *Astropecten*. A series of usually three spines form a triangle on the furrow margin, and are followed by two outer series of two or three stout chisel-shaped spines, similar to those on the actinal intermediate plates.

Strongly developed superambulacral plates are present.