

Luidia debilis of Grube has only the indefinite locality of "Africa." The single type-specimen is so small that it might be anything, and is quite unworthy of being maintained as the type of a species. I therefore consider that the name should be discarded.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species herein described.

	Ocean.	Depth in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Luidia africana</i>	Atlantic.	Littoral to 128
<i>Luidia alternata</i>	Atlantic.	7 to 88	Volcanic sand (88 fathoms).
<i>Luidia aspera</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	10 to 115	Green mud; Coral mud.
<i>Luidia ciliaris</i>	Atlantic.	Littoral to 87
<i>Luidia clathrata</i>	Atlantic.	7 to 25
<i>Luidia forficifer</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	6 to 28	Coral mud; Green mud.
<i>Luidia limbata</i>	Pacific.	5 to 25
<i>Luidia longispina</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	20	Mud.
<i>Luidia sarsii</i>	Atlantic.	Littoral to 374	Sand; coarse shell-sand.

1. *Luidia aspera*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. XLV. figs. 9 and 10).

Rays eight to ten. $R = 170$ mm.; $r = 20$ mm. ($R = 168$, $r = 19$). $R = 8.5 r$. Breadth of a ray at the widest part near the base, 16 to 17 mm.

Rays elongate in relation to the size of the disk, thick, robust, of a slightly depressed subcylindrical form, constricted for a short distance near the base, then tapering from the widest part slowly and gradually up to the pointed extremity. Abactinal surface convex, but flattened along the median radial line and upon the disk. Actinal surface rounding gradually to the margin. Lateral walls rounded.

The paxillæ of the abactinal area are large, rotund in form, but with a more or less subquadrangular facies in the regular longitudinal series, which are six in number at each side of the ray. In the comparatively narrow intermediate area along the median radial line the paxillæ are slightly smaller, distinctly rotund, crowded, and irregular in disposition. Nearly all the paxillæ of the innermost three longitudinal rows (at least on the inner half of the ray), have a robust subconical spinelet about 1.5-2 mm. in length on the centre of the tabulum. This is surrounded by about eight very small, cylindrical, obtusely-rounded, papilliform spinelets likewise placed on the tabulum, often faintly subclavate, and so short that they are little more than elongate granules. External to these and at the margin of the tabulum is a series of about two dozen similar but slightly more delicate and slightly longer spinelets. Excepting of course the central large one, the spinelets on the tabulum and the marginal series all appear of equal height when drawn together. Occasional paxillæ in the three rows mentioned are devoid of the central conical spinelet, especially on the outer part of the ray, where not more than two of the longitudinal series have echinulated paxillæ. The large paxillæ between the echinulate