

plates is the longest and very large in the African species; in *Luidia sarsii*, on the other hand, the middle spine is the longest, and the size is by no means so great. The pedicellariæ on the actinal surface are low and hemispherical in *Luidia africana*, longer and pointed in *Luidia sarsii*. The colour marking—the dark thin band along the median radial line—is very characteristic of the form above described.

#### 8. *Luidia sarsii*, Düben and Koren.

*Asterias*, n. sp., Sars. 1835, Beskrivelser og Ingtigelser over Dyr ved den Bergenske Kyst, p. 39.

*Luidia fragilissima* (pars), Forbes, 1841, Hist. Brit. Starf., p. 135.

*Luidia Sarsii*, Düben and Koren, 1844, Öfversigt K. Svensk Vet.-Akad. Förhandl., 1844, p. 113.

*Luidia Savignyi* (pars), Düben and Koren, 1846, K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., År 1844, p. 254, tab. viii. figs. 23, 24 (non Audouin).

#### Localities.—“Porcupine” Expedition :

Station 46. 1869. Between Scotland and the Faerøe Islands. Lat. 59° 23' N., long. 7° 4' W. Depth 374 fathoms. Bottom temperature 7°·7 C.; surface temperature 12°·1 C.

Station 67. East of the Shetland Islands. Lat. 60° 32' N., long. 0° 29' W. Depth 64 fathoms. Bottom temperature 9°·5 C.; surface temperature 11°·0 C.

Station 68. East of the Shetland Islands. Lat. 60° 23' N., long. 0° 33' E. Depth 75 fathoms. Bottom temperature 6°·7 C.; surface temperature 11°·4 C.

#### “Knight Errant” Expedition :

Station 3. Off the Island of North Rona. August 3 and 4, 1880. Lat. 59° 12' N., long. 5° 57' W. Depth 53 fathoms.

*Other Localities*.—British Islands; South of Norway, extending as far north as Christiansund.

#### 9. *Luidia forficifer*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV. figs. 5 and 6; Pl. XLV. figs. 5 and 6).

Rays five.  $R = 40$  mm.;  $r = 8$  mm.  $R = 5r$ . Breadth of a ray near the base, at the third or fourth infero-marginal plate, 9 mm.

Rays short for the genus, rather broad, tapering from the base to the extremity, and rather more rapidly on the outer part of the ray, convex abactinally. Lateral margin subangular. Actinal surface subplane.

The paxillæ of the abactinal area are comparatively large and distinct. There are four regular longitudinal series at the sides of the ray, in which the paxillæ are larger, and have more or less of a square appearance. In the intermediate space the paxillæ are smaller and subrotund. On the tabulum of the larger paxillæ are four to seven robust subgranuliform papillæ, with a series of twelve to sixteen, or more, very short stumpy conical spinelets round the margin, which radiate outwardly at an angle of about 45° to the plane of the tabulum, and not horizontally. In consequence of the shortness, number, and posture of the spinelets the paxillæ have somewhat of a tufted or bristling appearance.