

ful study, however, reveals the fact that both the species are formed on the same plan of structure, and I feel little hesitation in ranking them accordingly under one generic head.

Genus *Nectria*, Gray.

Nectria, Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1840, vol. vi. p. 287.

Goniodiscus (pars), Müller and Troschel, System der Asteriden, 1842, p. 60.

I see no reason for removing this well-marked genus from the *Pentagonasteridæ*; although M. Perrier¹ has taken that step in the list of species in his memoir on the Geographical Distribution of Starfishes. It is true that the form in many respects has an intermediate character between this family and the *Linckiidæ*, but the balance of its structural details appears to me to be unquestionably *Pentagonastrid*; and the further evidence borne by the young stages collected by the Challenger seems, in my opinion, to emphasise conclusively the justice of its retention in that group.

Chorology of the Genus *Nectria*.

a. Geographical distribution:—

SOUTHERN OCEAN and SOUTH PACIFIC: One species (or perhaps two) between the parallels of 10° and 50° S.

Nectria ocellifera in Bass Strait (Challenger); "Mers australes" (Péron and Lesueur). *Nectria ocellata* (? specifically distinct) from Tasmania and Bass Strait. I have seen² an example of *Nectria* brought from the Fiji Islands, which I refer to the same species.

β. Bathymetrical range: Littoral zone to 40 fathoms.

γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Sand and Shells (*Nectria ocellifera*; Challenger).

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Nectria ocellifera</i> . . . }	Southern and South Pacific.	30 to 40	Sand and Shells.
(<i>Nectria ocellata</i>) . . . }	

¹ *Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat.*, 1878, 2e Série, t. i. p. 79.

² I am indebted to Mr. Fred. Humble of Leeds for the opportunity of examining this specimen, which was found off the Island of Cicia, one of the windward group of Fiji Islands.