

unquestionably characteristic examples of the form named *Stellaster incei* by Gray; whilst smaller examples from the same locality would, if studied independently, be referred with little hesitation to his *Stellaster belcheri*. The specimens from the other localities are small, and have all the characters of young *Stellaster belcheri*.

The number of tubercle-bearing plates varies considerably, and their position is by no means constant. Some examples of *Stellaster incei* have the disk much more convex and elevated than others; the tumidity is consequently not a reliable character. I am unable to point out any real specific difference between *Stellaster incei* and *Stellaster belcheri*, and I am constrained to believe that they are growth stages of the same form. I have acted on this impression in my determination of the Challenger material, and I have preserved the name of the adult form. If my assumption is correct, the name *Stellaster belcheri* should be ranked as a synonym.

The young form (*Stellaster belcheri*) has been ably described and figured by Lütken;¹ and I would only remark that the apertures of the papulæ pores in the young of this form are guarded by a rim of squamules or granules as noted by Lütken, who states that they are "omgivne af en lille Kornkreds hver." This structure has been regarded by Studer² as a special characteristic of his *Stellaster squamulosus*, which also appears to me to be an immature form.

2. *Stellaster princeps*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII. figs. 1-2).

Rays five. $R = 137$ mm., $r = 40$ mm. $R < 3.5 r$. Breadth of a ray near the base, between the third and fourth marginal plates, 30 mm.

Rays comparatively elongate, broad at the base, and tapering gradually throughout up to the extremity. Disk large. Interbrachial arcs widely rounded. Abactinal area regularly convex over the disk. Actinal area subplane.

The abactinal area is covered with polygonal plates which on the radial regions of the disk and the inner half of the rays are more or less incised for the papular groups, and thus assume a strikingly stellate form. About seven longitudinal series of plates may be counted at the base of the ray, about three midway along the ray, but at the tip only the median series is represented and its continuity is broken by the union of the marginal plates. The plates in the interradial areas are very large, especially a group of four external to the primary basal plate. All the plates are covered with a fine granulation imbedded in a continuous membrane. The third or fourth radial plate, counting from the centre of the disk, bears a short, robust, conical, sharply pointed tubercle, which is more or less spiniform. Five or six plates further outward, near the base of the ray, is a similar but slightly smaller tubercle, or there may be as many as three to five at irregular distances apart.

¹ Videnskab. Medd. naturh. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn, 1871, p. 247, pl. v. fig. 3.

² Anhang z. d. Abhandl. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, vom Jahre 1884, p. 33, Taf. iv. figs. 6a-6c.