

the diagnosis of the new genus *Anthenoides*,¹ that the abactinal skeleton is reticulated,² and other alliances to *Anthenea* are remarked on;—*Anthenoides*, according to its author, differing in the more feeble development of the abactinal membrane and the smaller size of the pedicellariæ, which are confined to the plates adjacent to the ambulacral furrows. The present form certainly does not conform to *Anthenoides* in these respects. Furthermore, on some important points Perrier is silent, which I hardly think would have been the case if the structures had been present in his form, whilst in others the description is not sufficiently definite or specifically pertinent to allow a comparison to be made.

Relying, therefore, on Perrier's accuracy of observation, I cannot consider that the form under notice and *Anthenoides* belong to one and the same genus. The polygonal plates of the abactinal skeleton of *Leptogonaster* can in no way be called reticulate, the valvate, tubercle-like pedicellariæ of the actinal area can scarcely be said to resemble those of *Anthenea* in their character, and the two forms of pedicellariæ on the abactinal area are also noteworthy. The alliances of *Leptogonaster* would on the whole seem to be nearer the *Pentagonasteridæ*.

Chorology of the Genus Leptogonaster.

a. Geographical distribution:—

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO: One species between the parallels of 10° and 20°N.

Leptogonaster cristatus, off the Philippine Islands.

β. Bathymetrical range: 100 to 115 fathoms.

γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Green mud.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Leptogonaster cristatus</i>	Eastern Archipelago	100 to 115	Green mud.

1. *Leptogonaster cristatus*, n.sp. (Pl. LIV. figs. 1-7).

Rays five. $R = 66$ mm., $r = 24$ mm. $R = 2.75 r$. Breadth of a ray between the fifth and sixth supero-marginal plates, 11.5 mm.

General form flat and depressed. Disk large and pentagonal, slightly inflated. Rays

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 246.

² In the description of the species, however, Perrier (*loc. cit.*, p. 248) speaks of "les ossicules du squelette qui sont polygonaux comme chez les *Pentagonaster*," so that I am at a loss to understand what is meant by the diagnosis.