

and nearly to the tip in a thick fleshy mass. The tabulum or membranous base in which the spinelets are imbedded stands raised and erect out of the general actinal membrane. The groups are rather irregular in shape and the spinelets radiate slightly. The groups are distinctly spaced, having clear channels between.

The mouth-plates are rather large, and their armature consists of a marginal series of five robust, thickly skin-covered spines on each plate, which increase slightly in size as they proceed inward. The actinal surface of the united pair of mouth-plates is covered with smooth, shining membrane; and one or two short, robust, skin-covered spines stand near the outer end of each plate. The trend of the mouth-spines is slightly downward, and each mouth-angle has consequently rather a scoop-like appearance.

The madreporiform body is large and situated about midway between the centre and the margin, or rather nearer the former; several larger spine-groups are amongst those which surround it. The surface is flatly convex, the edge being bevelled. The striations are fine and much convoluted, and on the dissepiments are developed numerous low granuliform eminences.

The anal aperture is subcentral, and there is no modification in the spine-groups surrounding it.

No pedicellariæ are present.

Colour in alcohol, a warm light brownish shade.

Locality.—Station 313. Off Cape Virgins, eastern coast of South America, near the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Magellan. January 20, 1876. Lat. 52° 20' 0" S., long. 67° 39' 0" W. Depth 55 fathoms. Sand. Bottom temperature, 47°·8 Fahr.; surface temperature, 48°·2 Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is in some respects more nearly related to *Cycethra electilis* than to the other forms. It is, however, at once distinguished by its generally inflated character, by the elongate rounded rays, by the obscure marginal plates, by the small and mass-like character of the spine-groups, and by the arrangement of the adambulacral armature.

Genus *Ganeria*, Gray.

Ganeria, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847, Part xv. p. 83.

This genus appears to have a remarkably restricted area of distribution, confined to the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands and the extreme southern point of America. Although morphologically isolated, there seems to be little doubt about its being correctly placed in the Asterinidæ; and I consider that its nearest ally is the genus *Cycethra*—a form as yet only known from the southern point of America and the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands. *Cycethra*, however, extends to the Pacific side of the continent, whereas *Ganeria* has been taken only in the Atlantic.