

tudinal rows, one directed over the furrow and the other outward. Occasionally one of these spinelets may be replaced or accompanied by one of the large cat's-paw-like forciform pedicellariæ.

The plates of the inner row of actinal intermediate plates, adjacent to the adambulacral plates, bear one short, robust, obtuse spinelet, rather larger than the spinelets on the abactinal plates; and the plates of the outer row (at least on more than the inner half of the ray) bear two similar spinelets, placed side by side and rather oblique. On the intermediate row, when this is present, there may be one spinelet like those on the inner row, or occasionally near the base of the ray two spinelets like those on the outer row of plates. On the membrane which covers these plates are numerous, but distinctly spaced, sessile, forcipiform pedicellariæ and occasionally one of the large cat's-paw-shaped forciform pedicellariæ.

In the armature of the mouth-plates there are several of these large pedicellariæ, and in the median actinal interradiar area reaching from the mouth-plates to the margin are several large pedicellariæ of the same pattern, wide apart; and no other appendages of any kind are present on the membrane in this region.

The madreporiform body, which is small, occupies the central half of one of the basal plates, and its circumference is surrounded by irregularly placed spinelets. It is situated nearer the centre than midway between that point and the margin.

The anal aperture is distinct.

The ambulacral tube-feet are crowded, and form four rows.

Colour in alcohol, a brownish ashy grey, or a slightly orange yellow.

Localities.—Station 142. South of the Cape of Good Hope. December 18, 1873. Lat. $35^{\circ} 4' 0''$ S, long. $18^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E. Depth 150 fathoms. Green sand. Bottom temperature $47^{\circ} 0$ Fahr.; surface temperature $65^{\circ} 5$ Fahr.

Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Depth and conditions not recorded.

Remarks.—This species presents some superficial resemblance to *Stichaster aurantiacus*, but is readily distinguished from that form and all the other members of the genus by the character of the spinulation of the plates and by the presence of the remarkably large and strangely shaped forciform pedicellariæ.

A slight difference may be noticed in the spinulation of the marginal plates in the examples from Simon's Bay as compared with one from Station 142, the spinelets being more numerous and more grouped in the former. The difference is so slight that I do not consider further remark necessary. The example from Station 142 has also rather more robust rays.

6. *Stichaster polygrammus*, n. sp. (Pl. C. figs. 1-3; Pl. CIII. figs. 5 and 6).

Rays five. $R = 79$ mm.; $r = 10$ mm. $R < 8 r$. Breadth of a ray at the base, 12.5 mm.; breadth about midway between the base and the extremity, 10 mm.