of two moderately elongate, robust, cylindrical, slightly tapering, obtusely tipped, equal spinelets, which stand close together one behind the other. At the base of the innermost spine, on the margin of the furrow, are occasional medium-sized forficiform pedicellariæ, and near the mouth some of these are of the cat's-paw form mentioned above.

The madreporiform body, which is large and conspicuous, is situated near the margin; its surface is slightly convex and marked with numerous fine, much convoluted striations, and its circumference is surrounded by a close circlet of about twenty-two short papilliform spinelets doubled in places.

The ambulacral tube-feet, which are crowded, are disposed in a quadriserial arrangement, and have a small, fleshy, centrally invaginated terminal disk.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached greyish white.

Locality.—Station 311. Off the western coast of South America, near the entrance to the Strait of Magellan, opposite Port Churruca. January 11, 1876. Lat. 52° 45′ 30″ S., long. 73° 46′ 0″ W. Depth 245 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature 46°·0 Fahr.; surface temperature 50°·0 Fahr.

Remarks.—This remarkably handsome form is readily distinguished from all other species by the regular uniserial transverse lines of well-spaced, uniform, granule-like spinelets borne on the plates, by its general form and structure, and by the armature of the actinal or infero-marginal plates. Possibly the starfish described by Philippi[1] under the name of *Asteracanthion fulvum* may be allied to and congeneric with *Stichaster polygrammus*, but it is clearly specifically distinct, as shown by the radial proportions, and by the statement that the series of plates most remote from the median radial series bear only two spines. In *Stichaster polygrammus* five or six are regularly present; and the pedicellariæ could scarcely be described as numerous or small, as is the case in *Asteracanthion fulvum*. Unfortunately no types of the Chilian starfishes described by Philippi are available in any of the European collections, so far as I am aware, and no figures accompany the otherwise excellent descriptions.

Genus *Neomorphaster*, n. gen.

Glyptaster, Sladen in Narr. Chall. Exp., 1885, vol. i. p. 612 (non *Glyptaster*, Hall, 1852).

Disk small. Rays broad at the base, comparatively long, subrigid and tapering. Interbrachial arcs subacute.

Abactinal area of the disk occupied by largely developed permanent primary apical plates, the dorso-central, basals, and radials being conspicuous; under-basals are also present.

Rays covered with large, subhexagonal, slightly convex, imbricating plates, arranged in perfectly regular longitudinal lines; and bearing a few large, widely-spaced, semi-

[1] *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1870, Jahrg. xxxvi., Bd. i. p. 270.