

circular, translucent granules. Three abactinal and two marginal series of plates present. Large papulæ occur between the series of plates, one opposite each suture, and these form regular longitudinal lines between the rows of plates.

Adambulacral plates small. Armature consisting of two spines, which radiate apart and form two regular longitudinal series, one directed towards the furrow, the other outward.

A single series of actinal intermediate plates present between the infero-marginal and adambulacral plates, which bear two or rarely three spines, placed side by side, and forming a longitudinal series along the ray. A few additional plates similarly armed are present at the base of the ray in large specimens.

Madreporiform body small, circular, occupying the centre of a primary basal plate. Striæ coarse and regular in arrangement.

Anal aperture distinct; excentric in position.

Small forcipiform pedicellariæ present on the lateral regions of the rays and also, but less frequently, on the abactinal areas in the neighbourhood of the papulæ.

Ambulacral tube-feet, with a fleshy terminal disk centrally invaginated, forming four alternating rows along the greater part of the ray; at the extremity the arrangement is in simple pairs.

Remarks.—This exceedingly handsome form appears to occupy an intermediate position between *Zoroaster* and *Stichaster*. So far as known it is limited to the northern area of the Atlantic.

Chorology of the Genus Neomorphaster.

a. Geographical distribution :—

ATLANTIC : One species between the parallels of 35° and 45° N.

Neomorphaster eustichus, off the Azores.

β. Bathymetrical range : 900 to 1000 fathoms.

γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom : Pteropod ooze.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Neomorphaster eustichus</i>	Atlantic.	900 to 1000.	Pteropod ooze.