

Supero-marginal plates large. Infero-marginal plates small, each with one small, compressed, horizontally disposed lateral spine, forming a regular longitudinal series at the ambital margin. Papulæ single, isolated, forming regular longitudinal lines between the plates.

Adambulacral plates small, contingent on the infero-marginal plates, not separated by papulæ. Adambulacral armature consisting of two equal spines which form two regular longitudinal rows.

Adambulacral tube-feet quadriserial in arrangement, with a fleshy, button-like, centrally invaginated terminal disk.

Madreporiform body small, occupying the median area of a basal plate near the margin.

Anal aperture present, excentric, external to the dorso-central plate.

#### *Chorology of the Genus Tarsaster.*

##### *a. Geographical distribution:—*

PACIFIC: One species between the parallels of 10° N. and 10° S.

*Tarsaster stoichodes*, off D'Entrecasteaux Reef, North of Admiralty Islands.

##### *β. Bathymetrical range: 150 fathoms.*

##### *γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Coral mud.*

#### *Chorological Synopsis of the Species.*

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Tarsaster stoichodes</i> .	Pacific.	150	Coral mud.

##### 1. *Tarsaster stoichodes*, n. sp. (Pl. CIV. figs. 5-8).

Rays five.  $R = 53$  mm.;  $r = 5$  mm.  $R > 10 r$ . Breadth of ray at the base, 6.75 mm.

Rays elongate, rather broad at the base in relation to the small disk, subcylindrical, convex, and arched abactinally, tapering from the base to the extremity, slightly constricted at the base. Disk very small, slightly convex, not higher than the base of the rays, the junction of the rays and disk being defined by a depression.

The abactinal area is beset with relatively large plates. The disk is covered with the primary apical plates, very few others being present. The plates upon the rays are