

bulacral plates composed of transverse combs of spines united by web-tissue. It differs from both genera in its transparent supradorsal membrane devoid of muscular fibrous bands, by the possession of three pairs of free secondary or superficial mouth-spines, and by its true pentagonal form.

Chorology of the Genus Calyptraster.

a. Geographical distribution :—

ATLANTIC: One species between the parallels of 0° and 15° S.

Calyptraster coa, off the coast of Brazil, south-east of Pernambuco.

β. Bathymetrical range: Uncertain; between 32 and 400 fathoms.

γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Red mud.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Calyptraster coa</i>	Atlantic.	32 to 400	Red mud.

1. *Calyptraster coa*, Sladen (Pl. LXXVIII. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. LXXIX. figs. 1-3).

Calyptraster coa, Sladen, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvi. p. 207.

Marginal contour pentagonal, interbrachial arcs very slightly incurved. Minor radial proportion 68 per cent. $R = 11$ mm.; $r = 7.5$ mm. Abactinal surface flat, or even somewhat concave in consequence of the rays being slightly curved upward; radial areas not specialised externally, the supradorsal membrane forming a plane area. No marginal fringe. Actinal surface convex.

The supradorsal membrane is extremely thin and perfectly hyaline, a clean specimen appearing to the eye as transparent as glass. No muscular bands are present, although a fibrillar structure may be seen in the tissue under high magnification. The spiracula are rather large, numerous, and uniformly distributed. The paxillæ have long pedicles, and are moderately delicate, evenly and equidistantly placed; the crown is usually composed of five spinelets, which are short in comparison with the pedicle, and rather delicate. A few of the spinelets taper a little at their extremity, but usually they are slightly flaring.