

join close up in the median interradiial line with the corresponding spine of the neighbouring ray, whilst the succeeding spines diminish by regular steps. The spines are tapering and pointed. The membrane is made up of very fine fibres. The margin is very slightly festooned between the tips of the spines.

Colour in alcohol, white; the ambulacral furrows and the tube-feet being yellowish brown.

*Locality*.—Station 335. North of the Island of Tristan da Cunha. March 16, 1876. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 24' 0''$  S., long.  $13^{\circ} 5' 0''$  W. Depth 1425 fathoms. Pteropod ooze. Bottom temperature  $37^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.; surface temperature  $73^{\circ} 5$  Fahr.

*Remarks*.—This species differs from all other members of the genus by the remarkable character of the armature of the adambulacral plates and of the mouth-plates. The superficial appearance of the abactinal area is also exceedingly ornate and characteristic.

14. *Hymenaster latebrosus*, Sladen (Pl. XCII. figs. 4 and 5; Pl. XCIII. figs. 7-9).

*Hymenaster latebrosus*, Sladen, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvi. p. 230.

Marginal contour substellate. Interbrachial arcs sharply indented, the minor radius being in the proportion of 63.6 per cent.  $R = 22$  mm.;  $r = 14$  mm. Interbrachial arcs acute. Rays broad and subtriangular, with their margins gracefully curved outward. General form depressed; abactinal surface over the rays more or less bombous; radial areas not specially defined. Supradorsal membrane continuous up to the margin; lateral fringe narrow, regular, and sharply indented.

The supradorsal membrane is fine and semitransparent. The paxillæ-spinelets are uniformly distributed over the entire area, but present no definite order of arrangement. The paxillæ are composed of few spinelets, four or five being the general number. The muscular fibres are numerous and closely, though rather coarsely and irregularly, reticulated (intercrossed). The interspaces are filled in with a delicate semitransparent membrane, punctured with spiracula, usually one to a mesh, and consequently rather widely spaced. The oscular orifice is comparatively small, the valves lying almost level with the surface of the supradorsal membrane.

The ambulacral furrows are moderately broad, and subpetaloid in outline, tapering gradually to the extremity along the outer third of the ray, and slightly constricted towards the actinostome. The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of three short, cylindrical spines rapidly tapering to a fine point, and covered with thin membrane. Each series is placed high in the furrow, and very oblique to the median line of the ray; the aboral spinelet is much smaller than the other two, of which the adoral is slightly the longest. The aperture-papillæ are small and oval or subcircular in form, and are sometimes expanded laterally to such an extent that the breadth is greater than the length.

The mouth-plates are comparatively small and short; the keel is prominent, having a