

## "Knight Errant" Expedition :

Station 3. Off the Island of North Rona. August 3 and 4, 1880. Lat.  $59^{\circ} 12' 0''$  N., long.  $5^{\circ} 57' 0''$  W. Depth 53 fathoms.

## "Triton" Expedition :

Station 1. In the Faerøe Channel. August 4, 1882. Lat.  $59^{\circ} 51' 30''$  N., long.  $6^{\circ} 21' 0''$  W. Depth 240 fathoms. Bottom temperature  $47^{\circ} 0$  Fabr.

Station 10.<sup>1</sup> In the Faerøe Channel. August 24, 1882. Lat.  $59^{\circ} 40' 0''$  N., long.  $7^{\circ} 21' 0''$  W. Depth 516 fathoms. Bottom temperature  $46^{\circ} 0$  Fabr.

Station 11.<sup>1</sup> In the Faerøe Channel. August 28, 1882. Lat.  $59^{\circ} 29' 0''$  N., long.  $7^{\circ} 13' 0''$  W. Depth 555 fathoms. Bottom temperature  $45^{\circ} 5$  Fabr.

2. *Cribrella ornata*, Perrier.

*Echinaster (Cribella) ornatus*, Perrier, 1869, Ann. Sci. Nat., 5e Série, t. xii. p. 251.

*Cribrella ornata*, Perrier, 1875, Révis. Stell. Mus., p. 112 (Archives de Zool. expér., t. iv. p. 376).

Locality.—Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Depth, shallow water to 20 fathoms.

3. *Cribrella compacta*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVI. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. XCVIII. figs. 3 and 4).

Rays five.  $R = 15.5$  mm.;  $r = 3$  mm.  $R > 5 r$ . Breadth of a ray at the base, 3 mm.

Rays elongate, delicate, subrigid, tapering from the base to the extremity, which is obtusely pointed. Disk slightly conoid, with faint depressions or sulci along the median interradial lines. Interbranchial arcs distinctly angular.

The abactinal and marginal plates are large in relation to the size of the starfish, and bear compact groups of numerous, uniform, delicate, microscopic spinelets, with denticulate tips. The interspaces or meshes between the plates are smaller than the plates, but are distinctly defined and occupied by a single papula.

Two contingent longitudinal series of plates may be more or less clearly discerned external to the adambulacral plates, the lower one being most distinct; these are probably the representatives of the supero-marginal and infero-marginal plates. These plates are larger than the abactinal plates but are covered with exactly similar spinelets.

The adambulacral plates are very little broader than long, and their armature consists of a compact group of short uniform spinelets, two at the furrow margin, which are placed obliquely so that one is most prominent, being larger than the rest. Frequently a third small spinelet is present on the other side of the foremost spinelet, making a triangular set on the furrow margin. The spinelets on the surface of the plate do not show any definite arrangement, but they may be resolved more or less indistinctly into three or four transverse series. There is a single minute spinelet at the apex of the plate, which is placed very high in the furrow.

<sup>1</sup> The examples from these Stations are a deep-sea variety, which I proposed to call var. *cylindrella* (Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxxii. p. 160, pl. xxvi. fig. 8). Canon Norman has since informed me that he thinks this name will be synonymous with his var. *abyssicola*.