

lateral wall of the ray, and is occupied by groups of large papulæ, six or more in each, and an occasional large forficiform pedicellaria. The infero-marginal plates, which stand at the angular junction of the actinal and lateral surfaces of the ray, bear normally an obliquely placed pair of equal, robust, truncate spinelets, slightly compressed at the tip, which have a group of large pedicellariæ on their outer side similar to those above described. Between these and the adambulacral plates is a series of isolated spinelets of the same size as the oblique pair, but not compressed, and so placed that each appears to form a trio with the pair. They bear on their outer side several large pedicellariæ, and are separated by papulæ.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of two equal, short, obtusely tipped, cylindrical, skin-covered spinelets, which radiate apart and form two regular longitudinal series. Within the furrow is a series of rather large forficiform pedicellariæ on membranous pedicles, but they are entirely hidden from view when the inner series of spinelets on the adambulacral plates are directed towards, or partly over, the furrow.

The median interradiial line, and a space extending on each side, is devoid of spinelets or papulæ, and is occupied only by a few isolated forficiform pedicellariæ which, by their form, simulate conical, sharply pointed spinelets.

The madreporiform body, which is rather near the margin, is difficult to find, being often almost hidden by the vesiculated tufts of pedicellariæ which surround the spinelets borne on the adjacent abactinal plates; there is, however, no special circlet of spinelets round the madreporite.

The ambulacral tube-feet are crowded and quadriserial in arrangement.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached brownish or yellowish white.

*Localities*.—Station 313. Near the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Magellan. January 20, 1876. Lat.  $52^{\circ} 20' 0''$  S., long.  $67^{\circ} 39' 0''$  W. Depth 55 fathoms. Sand. Bottom temperature  $47^{\circ} 8$  Fahr.; surface temperature  $48^{\circ} 2$  Fahr.

Station 315. Port William, Falkland Islands. January 26, 1876. Lat.  $51^{\circ} 40' 0''$  S., long.  $57^{\circ} 50' 0''$  W. Depth 12 fathoms. Sand, gravel. Surface temperature  $50^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.

*Remarks*.—This species presents a close resemblance in its general habit to *Asterias meridionalis*, but is distinguished by having only five rays, by the tuft-like character of the abactinal spinelets with the vesiculated pedicellariæ, and by the regular presence of an intermediate series of well-developed spines, with pedicellariæ, between the infero-marginal and adambulacral spines.

## 6. *Asterias rubens*, Linné.

*Asterias rubens*, Linné, 1766, *Systema Naturæ*, ed. xii. p. 1099.

*Asterias glacialis*, Pennant, 1777, *British Zoology*, vol. iv. p. 60.

*Asterias clathrata*, Pennant, 1777, *British Zoology*, vol. iv. p. 61.

*Asterias holsatica*, Retzius, 1805, *Dissert. sist. spec. Asteriarum*, p. 22