

with numerous very fine striations, which radiate centrifugally, with considerable regularity.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached yellowish white; the spinelets white.

Locality.—Station 232. South of Yeddo, Japan. May 12, 1875. Lat. $35^{\circ} 11' 0''$ N., long. $139^{\circ} 28' 0''$ E. Depth 345 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature $41^{\circ} \cdot 1$ Fahr.; surface temperature $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$ Fahr.

Remarks.—*Asterias (Stolasterias) stichantha* is a large and striking form, altogether unlike any other species in the genus. It may be at once distinguished by the isolated, equally spaced, basally-wreathed spinelets, arranged in numerous longitudinal series.

22. *Asterias (Stolasterias) eustyla*, n. sp. (Pl. CVI. figs. 5-8).

Rays five. $R = 60$ mm.; $r = 7$ mm. $R > 8 r$. Breadth of a ray near the base, 8 to 9 mm.

Rays elongate, comparatively robust, tapering slightly towards the extremity; about as high as broad, and subangular in section in consequence of the prominence of the supero-marginal and median radial series. Disk very small and indistinctly defined, not higher than the rays. Interbranchial arcs acute.

The abactinal surface of the rays is bounded by a supero-marginal series of plates on each side, each of which bears a single erect, rather robust, conical, pointed spinelet, about 3 mm. in length, encircled at the base by a large, thick, semiglobular wreath of pedicellariæ, rendered more massive by the presence of membrane. The median abactinal line of the ray is occupied by a precisely similar longitudinal series of equal-sized spinelets with basal wreaths of pedicellariæ, and in the interspace between the median and supero-marginal series is a series—more or less interrupted—of exactly similar but rather smaller spinelets, with basal wreaths. Papulæ, which are large, delicate, and bag-like when extended, occur in the narrow space between the wreaths of pedicellariæ, and occupy also the spaces where the intermediate series is interrupted. The lateral wall or space between the supero-marginal series and the infero-marginal series is occupied only by large papulæ, and these are either isolated or in indistinct groups of two or three. The infero-marginal plates form a conspicuous and regular longitudinal series, and each bears three spines arranged in an oblique series, which stands at an angle of about 45 degrees to the direction of the ray. These spines are robust at the base, flattened at the tip, and either truncate or obtusely rounded. The outermost spine is larger and longer than any of the spines above noticed on the abactinal surface, the median spine is rather smaller, and the innermost spine, which is very near the adambulacral plates, is not more than half the size of the outermost spine. On the outer side of the outermost spine is a large semiglobular tuft of pedicellariæ, similar to those above described, but it does not encircle the spine as a wreath. Near the base of the innermost spine is a single large papula, and the series of these separates the infero-marginal spines from the adambulacral plates.