

space occupied by groups of large papulæ and numerous pedicellariæ, which is bounded superiorly by a single regular longitudinal row of short, robust, obtuse, equally spaced spinelets borne on the representatives of the supero-marginal plates; and above these, on the margin of the abactinal area, are numerous pedicellariæ.

The madreporiform body, which is small, sunken, and almost hidden by the encroachment of the puffy membrane, is situated about midway between the centre of the disk and the margin, and the tips of several obtuse, robust spinelets may be seen round the circumference.

The ambulacral furrows are wide, and the tube-feet, which have a quadriserial arrangement, are crowded, and have fleshy terminal disks with invaginated centres.

Colour in alcohol, an ashy grey.

*Young Phase.*—There is a small example from Port William, Falkland Islands, which I take to be the young of this species. The dimensions are  $R = 15.5$  mm. ;  $r = 5.25$  mm. The rays are well defined and of nearly uniform breadth from the base to the extremity. There are not more than two or occasionally three spines in the oblique series on the infero-marginal plates, and these come close up to the adambulacral plates. The intermediate irregular series of spines noticed in the adult are not present in the young form, although when three spinelets are present in the oblique series on the infero-marginal plates the innermost one strikingly simulates in its position the intermediate spines referred to. The supero-marginal series of spines is present, and pedicellariæ are numerous and relatively large.

*Localities.*—In the Messier Channel, between Wellington Island and the west coast of Chili. January 1876. Exact position, depth, and conditions not recorded.

Station 315. Port William, Falkland Islands. January 26, 1876. Lat.  $51^{\circ} 40' 0''$  S., long.  $57^{\circ} 50' 0''$  W. Depth 5 to 10 fathoms. Sand, gravel. Surface temperature  $50^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.

*Remarks.*—This species resembles *Calvasterias antipodum* in the length of the rays and the general form, but differs by the absence of the crowded median radial line of spinelets ("scale-like processes" of Bell<sup>1</sup>), and by the presence of the regular and well-developed series of supero-marginal spines, which are wanting in *Calvasterias antipodum*. The arrangement of the spines on the infero-marginal plates and the presence of numerous pedicellariæ also serve to characterise *Calvasterias stolidota*. The general form and the majority of the above-mentioned points of structure at once distinguish the species from *Calvasterias asterinoides*. The young form, which is smaller in size than *Calvasterias asterinoides*, is already distinguished by the well-developed rays, and has a facies altogether different from that *Asterina*-shaped species.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1882, p. 122.