

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Colpaster scutigerula</i>	Atlantic.	1525	Hard ground.

1. *Colpaster scutigerula*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII. figs. 4-7).

Rays seven. $R = ?$ mm. ; $r = 6$ mm. Breadth of a ray at the base, 5 mm. ; at the widest part of the ovarian inflation, 5.5 mm. (measured at 9 mm. from the disk); and at 24 mm. from the disk, 4 mm.

The rays are robust at the base in proportion to the small disk, and have a very slightly fusiform ovarian inflation, which does not extend beyond 18 mm. from the disk. Beyond the ovarian inflation the ray is subtriangular, with a broad median carination.

The disk is small and rather thick, with the lateral walls precipitous, and the margin slightly incurved in the interradia, and slightly tumid over the base of the rays. The abactinal surface is covered with small imbricating plates, which bear from three to six small equal-sized spinelets less than 0.5 mm. in length; their shafts are cylindrical, flaring slightly at the tip, with four or five thornlets. One or two small pedicellariæ may be seen here and there at the base of the spinelets, but there are very few. The abactinal surface of the rays is covered (at least at the base) with similar small imbricating plates, which diminish very considerably in size as soon as the ovarian region is passed. They are present throughout the whole length of the fragments under notice, and I am therefore unable to say how far they extend along the ray. The plates on the ovarian regions bear similar, but rather smaller, spinelets than those on the disk, and they decrease in number on the outer part of the region. Numerous small pedicellariæ are upon the plates and increase in number as the spines decrease, but no trace of sacculi with crowded pedicellariæ are discernible on the innermost 28 mm. of the ray.

The ambulacral furrow is wide, measuring 2.25 mm. in breadth at a part where the ray is 4 mm. The adambulacral plates are very little if at all longer than broad at the outermost end of the fragments, where they measure about 1.3 mm. in length; they are separated by a wide space filled in with ligament, and the furrow-margin of the plate is slightly concave. The adambulacral armature consists of:—(1.) two small inner spines, one at each extremity of the plate, directed over the furrow; (2.) two unequal actinal spines, which stand perpendicularly or slightly inclined towards the furrow; (3.) a lateral spine, perhaps normally borne on alternate plates, but frequently on consecutive plates on the basal part of the ray. The small inner spines, which are subequal, are a trifle more than 1 mm. in length, cylindrical, delicate, and only slightly tapering; they are covered