

ferous spicules or pseudo-paxillæ. A central epiproctal prominence, more or less defined, and frequently developed into an elongate tubular prolongation. Actinal interradial areas more or less extensive, paved with squamiform intermediate plates, covered with delicate membrane. Cribriform organs present. Adambulacral plates large, with a simple marginal armature, uniserially disposed.

Subfamily 1. PORCELLANASTERINÆ, Sladen, 1883.

Porcellanasteridæ with cribriform organs highly developed; localised. Actinal interradial areas with squamiform plates covered with a simple membrane, and not traversed with fimbriated channels.

- Genus 1. *Porcellanaster*, Wyville Thomson.
- Genus 2. *Styracaster*, Sladen.
- Genus 3. *Hyphalaster*, Sladen.
- Genus 4. *Thoracaster*, Sladen.
- Genus 5. *Pseudaster*, Perrier.

Subfamily 2. CTENODISCINÆ, Sladen, 1886.

Porcellanasteridæ with a simplified form of cribriform organ on the margins of each pair of marginal plates. Actinal interradial areas traversed by fimbriated channels, in continuation of the fasciolar or cribriform channels between the marginal plates.

- Genus 1. *Ctenodiscus*, Müller and Troschel.

For a Synopsis of the Subfamilies and Genera included in the Family Porcellanasteridæ, see p. 126.

Family III. ASTROPECTINIDÆ (Gray, 1840), *emend.*

Phanerozonate Asterids with large marginal plates bearing spines or spiniform papillæ. Abactinal skeleton with true columnar paxillæ. Actinal interradial areas small, intermediate plates when present spinose. Adambulacral plates short and more or less compressed. Superambulacral plates present. Aproctuchous. Pedicellariæ rarely present.

Subfamily 1. ASTROPECTININÆ, Sladen, 1887.

Astropectinidæ with adambulacral plates touching the infero-marginal plates along the ray. Marginal and adambulacral plates not correspondent in length and number. Supero-marginal plates more or less well developed.

- Genus 1. *Craspidaster*, n. gen.
- Genus 2. *Leptoptychaster*, Smith.