

lamelliform plates, notched on one side and bearing spines on the free margin; or irregular rounded plates with tufts of spinelets. Actinal interradiar areas with imbricating plates bearing spines. No pedicellariæ.

Subfamily 1, GANERINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Asterinidæ with large marginal plates, and superficially phanerozonoid in character.

Genus 1. *Cycethra*, Bell.

Genus 2. *Ganeria*, Gray.

Subfamily 2. ASTERININÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Asterinidæ with marginal plates equal to or smaller than the other plates. Papulæ distributed throughout the abactinal area. Abactinal plates thick, crescentiform, devoid of internal processes.

Genus 1. *Patiria* (Gray), *emend.* Perrier.

Genus 2. *Nepanthia*, Gray.

Genus 3. *Asterina*, Nardo.

Genus 4. *Disasterina*, Perrier.

Subfamily 3. PALMIPEDINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Asterinidæ with the papulæ confined to the radial regions. Abactinal plates in the median regions stellate. Abactinal plates thin, scale-like, with elongate internal prolongations.

Genus 1. *Palmipes*, Linck.

Genus 2. *Stegnaster*, n. gen.

For a Synopsis of the Subfamilies and Genera included in the Family Asterinidæ, see p. 375.

ASTERINIDÆ *incertæ sedis*.

Genus *Tremaster*, Verrill.

The description given of this genus is not sufficient to indicate whether it should be placed amongst the Asterininæ or the Palmipedinæ. It is even possible that its abnormal structure may require the establishment of an independent subfamily which should be called Tremasterinæ.

Order II. CRYPTOZONIA, Sladen, 1888.

[AETOPNEUSIA : LEPTOSTROTERIA.]

Euasteroidea with marginal plates inconspicuous and more or less rudimentary in the adult. The supero-marginal plates often separated from the infero-marginal plates by