

Family II. ZOROASTERIDÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Cryptozoonate Asterids with contingent marginal plates. Disk small; rays long, cylindrical, and tapering. Abactinal skeleton tessellate, arranged in regular longitudinal and transverse series. Primary apical plates persistent in the adult. Tegumentary developments spiniform (long and needle-like). Adambulacral plates unequal, alternate plates with prominent ridges. Adambulacral armature complex, polyacanthid. Pedicellariæ (forcipulate) pedunculate.

Genus 1. *Zoroaster*, Wyville Thomson.

Genus 2. *Cnemidaster*, n. gen.

Genus 3. *Pholidaster*, Sladen.

Family III. STICHASTERIDÆ, Perrier, 1885.

Cryptozoonate Asterids with contingent marginal plates. Abactinal skeleton tessellate, arranged in more or less regular longitudinal series. Tegumentary developments spiniform (equal and papilliform or granuliform). Adambulacral plates small, equal, compressed, with no ridges. Adambulacral armature simple, diplacanthid. Pedicellariæ forcipiform and forciform.

Genus 1. *Stichaster*, Müller and Troschel.

Genus 2. *Neomorphaster*, n. gen.

Genus 3. *Tarsaster*, n. gen.

Family IV. SOLASTERIDÆ, Perrier, 1884.

Cryptozoonate Asterids with a reticulate abactinal skeleton, more or less irregular, with plates bearing paxilliform groups of spines. Actinal intermediate plates more or less developed. Armature of the adambulacral plates pectinate, all with a transverse series, some with a second series at right angles to this, parallel to the furrow. With interbrachial septa. No supradermal membrane. No pedicellariæ.

Subfamily 1. SOLASTERINÆ, Sladen, 1888.

Solasteridæ with the armature of the adambulacral plates in two series at right angles to each other.

Genus 1. *Crossaster*, Müller and Troschel.

Genus 2. *Solaster*, Forbes.

Genus 3. *Lophaster*, Verrill.

Genus 4. *Rhipidaster*, n. gen.