

conspicuous and decided in the variety. The madreporiform body has not the slightly convex character noticed in the type, and less convolution is present in the striations, which have a more or less regular appearance of centrifugal radiation. The tube-feet have a smaller terminal knob.

Locality.—Station 44 or 45. Off the coast of North America, east of Delaware and Maryland.

Station 44. May 2, 1873. Lat. $37^{\circ} 25' 0''$ N., long. $71^{\circ} 40' 0''$ W. Depth 1700 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $36^{\circ} \cdot 2$ Fahr.; surface temperature $56^{\circ} \cdot 5$ Fahr.

Station 45. May 3, 1873. Lat. $38^{\circ} 34' 0''$ N., long. $72^{\circ} 10' 0''$ W. Depth 1240 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature $37^{\circ} \cdot 2$ Fahr.; surface temperature $49^{\circ} \cdot 5$ Fahr.

2. *Pararchaster antarcticus*, n. sp.

This species is very closely allied to the preceding one, and it is not without some hesitation that I have ventured to place it as distinct, for unfortunately only two examples were obtained, one much broken and imperfect, the other immature. The former of these is consequently the only one available for comparison with the preceding species, and this it resembles so much in general character that I have not considered it necessary to give drawings of the mutilated specimen.

The form is smaller than *Pararchaster semisquamatus*, its minor radius measuring 11.5 mm. (All the rays are imperfect, and from what remains they appear to have been probably shorter and more tapering than in that species.) The abactinal area of the disk is slightly inflated and convex, instead of flat, and the general character of its spinulation accords much more closely with that of *Pararchaster semisquamatus*, var. *occidentalis*, than with the type-form of that species. The large spines upon the disk are confined entirely to the central area, and not many more than those on the basal, radial, under-basal, and dorso-central plates are present. The single central spinelet on the abactinal plates along the ray is short, robust, and subconical, and the plates appear comparatively larger in proportion to the size of the animal than in *Pararchaster semisquamatus*. The lateral walls at the summit of the interbrachial arc are vertical, and do not bend over to form a bevel on the abactinal surface. The lateral walls generally along the ray are low, giving the ray a very flat appearance. The supero-marginal plates beyond the sixth (from the odd median interradial plate) bear two spines side by side, which may be either equal or one less than the other; and even in those plates where this second spine is not present in the form of a definite large spine, it is represented by a small miliary spinelet, and of these there may also be one or more additional on the plates which bear the two large marginal spines. On the actinal surface of the adambulacral plates three large spines are not unfrequently present. On the surface of the infero-marginal plates, and parallel to the upper adoral sloping margin, is a lineal series of three to five small thorn-like denticles or spinelets, which, although sometimes less conspicuously marked, are still a