name, although I take that step with much reluctance, as the state of preservation and the juvenile condition of the example do not permit of a complete or even satisfactory diagnosis being written. The present remarks will therefore be offered in the form of a comparison of the available characters of the small asterid under notice with those of a young *Pontaster forcipatus* of the same size—the species to which it is most nearly allied. The measurements of the example under notice are R = 11·5 mm. (about), and $r = 3{\cdot}25$ mm.

The supero-marginal plates, which are fifteen or sixteen in number from the median interradial line to the extremity, are low and elongate, in fact their length is remarkable. They are confined entirely to the lateral wall of the ray; and bear centrally a large boss on which is articulated a conical pointed spine. The paxillæ of the abactinal area are especially noteworthy on account of the single long central spine, which upon the disk and at the base of the ray gives a more or less hirsute appearance. On this part of the area the central spinelet is surrounded by four or five minute papilliform granules; but along the ray the small isolated squamiform plates which represent paxillæ bear only the single long central spinelet. In *Pontaster forcipatus*, at even an earlier stage of growth, the squamous basement plates of the paxillæ are very much larger, and bear several low granuliform papillæ only, even up to the extremity of the ray,—the central spinelet when present being inconspicuous. The anal aperture is distinct and surrounded by large spinelets. The papularia are very conspicuous, having the form of a small well-defined convex elevation. There are no pedicellariæ present; in *Pontaster forcipatus*, on the other hand, these organs are large and well-developed even in much smaller examples. The spinelets on the terminal plate are large, comparatively long, and form a tuft-like group. The madreporiform body is large and well-developed, whilst in *Pontaster orcipatus* of the same size it is scarcely discernible.

The adambulacral plates are elongate, and bear four or five rather short, equal-sized spinelets on the furrow margin, the one at the aboral end of the series being removed from the rest, and radiating apart with a trend outwards and only partly over the furrow. There is a single comparatively large and sharply pointed spine on the actinal surface of the plate; and on the adoral margin within the disk-area there may be one or more very small thornlets, but elsewhere there are generally no other spinelets beyond those above mentioned on the plates. The mouth-plates do not appear to bear more than four or five spinelets in the marginal series, the innermost being much larger than the others; and on the actinal surface of the plates is one large conical spine, and one or more minute thornlets.

The infero-marginal plates are elongate and correspondent to the superior series, each bearing a single conical and pointed lateral spine, and a few small isolated spinelets near the adoral and aboral ends of the plates.

In the actinal interradial areas there are four intermediate or ventral plates which are comparatively large, and bear on their surface a few isolated conical thornlets. There is