

five. Their arrangement is not very regular, but appears normally to fall into two longitudinal series of three each; the central pair being wider apart than the others.

The madreporiform body, which is situated midway between the centre of the disk and the margin, is small and circular, but is convex and conspicuous, and with its surface grooved with rather coarse striation furrows, which have rather a reticulate appearance.

Colour in alcohol, ashy white, with a yellowish or ochre shade along the ray.

*Locality*.—Station 205. West of the Island of Luzon (Philippines). November 13, 1874. Lat.  $16^{\circ} 42' 0''$  N., long.  $119^{\circ} 22' 0''$  E. Depth 1050 fathoms. Blue mud. Bottom temperature  $37^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.; surface temperature  $82^{\circ} 0$  Fahr.

*Remarks*.—This is an elegant and well marked little form; and *Pontaster trullipes* is readily distinguished from the other species known, by the small and simple paxillæ, without a central spine; by the absence of actinal intermediate plates; and by the presence of the large isolated pedicellariæ only in the interradial lines. In addition to these features the posture of the adambulacral armature is in a marked degree characteristic.

12. *Pontaster subtuberculatus*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 3 and 4; Pl. XIII. figs. 7 and 8).

Rays five.  $R = 24-25$  mm.;  $r = 7.5$  mm.  $R = 3.25 r$ . Breadth of a ray near the base, 7 mm.

Rays rather short, broad at the base, and tapering continuously to the extremity, which is comparatively broad and obtuse. Interbranchial arcs well rounded. Abactinal surface flat, sloping slightly to the extremities of the rays. The paxillar area slightly depressed below the level of the marginal plates. Actinal surface flat and level.

The paxillæ of the abactinal area are small and low, but very distinctly spaced; their crown consists of a group of eight to sixteen small, short, uniform, papilliform granules or spinelets, of which from three to five are central and surrounded by the others, but none are longer or more prominent than the rest. On the outer half of the rays the paxillæ have not more than three to five spinelets in each. In each interradial line, midway between the centre and the margin, there is a paxilla about twice the size of any of the others; and these are probably the representatives of the primary basal plates of the embryo. No definite order is observable in the general arrangement of the paxillæ, and no pedicellariæ are present.

The supero-marginal plates form a broad and slightly raised border on the abactinal surface, the intermediate paxillar area midway on the ray being very little broader than the marginal plates, and the breadth of the latter diminishes towards the extremity, whilst the diminution in the breadth of the paxillar area along the greater portion of the ray is comparatively slight. The supero-marginal plates are seventeen in number from the median interradial line to the extremity; their breadth is greater than their length, and