

34° 8' 0" S., long. 152° 0' 0" E. Depth 950 fathoms. Green mud. Bottom temperature 36°·5 Fahr.; surface temperature 69°·5 Fahr.

Remarks.—This is a very characteristic form, and distinguished from all other species by the small marginal plates, the well-developed infero-marginal spines, the conical tubercle on the supero-marginal plates, the conically-pointed granulation of the marginal plates, and the simple radiating paxillæ.

5. *Plutonaster notatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 6 and 7; Pl. XV. figs. 5 and 6).

Rays five. $R = 31.5$ mm.; $r = 10.75$ mm. $R < 3r$. Breadth of a ray at the fifth supero-marginal plate, 5.5 mm.; midway along the ray, 4.5 mm.

Rays short, very narrow, and slightly tapering; the wide and open interbrachial arcs emphasising their narrowness, as well as the pentagonal character of the disk from whence they proceed. Nearly square in section, with the angles slightly rounded. Disk comparatively large. Abactinal surface of the disk slightly convex and inflated; that of the rays being flat. Actinal surface of the disk very slightly convex, subplane along the rays.

The abactinal surface of the disk and rays is covered with numerous small paxillæ, composed of short, cylindrical, obtusely tipped, equal spinelets, standing upright and forming compact little groups of uniform height, with seven to fifteen spinelets in each, two to four being central and usually slightly more robust than the others. Though crowded, the paxillæ are so spaced that each remains distinct; upon the central area of the disk no order of arrangement is discernible, but near the marginal plates they are disposed in lineal series running towards the marginal plates. The series on each side of the median interradial line are parallel thereto; and as each succeeding series converges slightly, their position at the base of the ray is obliquely transverse to its axis; in other words, if the lines of these lineal series were produced, they would meet at a common point outside the margin in the prolongation of the median interradial line. This arrangement does not extend beyond the base of the rays; outward along the rays the paxillæ present no definite order of arrangement, nor yet upon the median radial line throughout, nor on the whole central area of the disk, as above noticed. No pedicellariæ are present.

The supero-marginal plates, twenty-two to twenty-four in number from the median interradial line to the extremity, are small, but form a distinct and regular border to the disk and rays. When viewed from above their breadth on the abactinal surface is slightly greater than their length; and when viewed laterally the height is subequal to the length along the greater portion of the ray, but increases in the interbrachial arc, where the plates have a smaller abactinal bending. Midway along the ray, the breadth of the supero-marginal plates is nearly as great as the width of the paxillar area. The union of the abactinal and lateral planes of the plates is well rounded. The supero-marginal plates bear no spines, but their surface is covered with tolerably large, uniform, hemispherical,