

series is a line of three short papilliform spinelets parallel to the furrow, rather wide apart, and of which the two outside spines often appear as if they belonged to the furrow series. Behind these is a second and similar longitudinal series of three spines, the middle one being often longer than the others; and these are followed by three or four smaller papillæ, completing the armature of the plate. The furrow series have a decidedly palmo-radiate appearance, and the spines of the external series have a tendency to incline at a slight angle towards the next adjacent adambulacral plate.

The actinal interradial areas are comparatively small and are ornamented with short papilliform granules, which appear to be arranged rather widely apart round the margins of the plates; sometimes one or more papillæ are present in the middle of this circlet, and occasionally one is slightly larger than the rest. Consequent on this arrangement the individual plates are more or less defined, but are not distinct; the spinulation is by no means crowded.

The pair of mouth-plates form a subelliptical or widely fusiform outline. Each plate bears a straight line of about ten short papilliform spinelets running parallel to the median suture, and a similar number on the opposite margin of the plate which consequently form a curved series; one or two additional spinelets may be present on the intermediate area of the plate. The marginal spines are about equal in length to the adambulacral spines, but are rather more robust.

Colour in alcohol, a yellowish ashy grey.

Locality.—Station 49. Off the coast of the United States, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia. May 20, 1873. Lat. 43° 3' 0" N., long. 63° 39' 0" W. Depth 85 fathoms. Gravel and stones. Bottom temperature 35°·0 Fahr.; surface temperature 40°·5 Fahr.

Remarks.—This species is allied in many respects to *Pseudarchaster tessellatus*. The rays, however, are more tapering, the abactinal area is less inflated, the paxillæ though smaller are composed of more numerous spinelets, the marginal border formed by the supero-marginal plates is broader, the covering of the infero-marginal plates is more squamiform, and the definite single line of pointed spinelets which occurs in *Pseudarchaster tessellatus* is not present. There is no large prominent spine on the outer part of the adambulacral armature as in the South-African species.

Genus *Aphroditaster*, Sladen.

Aphroditaster, Sladen, in Narr. Chall. Exp., 1885, vol. i. p. 612.

Disk rather small. Rays elongate, tapering. Interbrachial arcs well rounded.

Marginal plates broad, forming a well-rounded margin; intermediate abactinal area narrow and sunken. Supero-marginal plates with rounded granules, infero-marginal plates with small, uniform, conical-pointed, adpressed (squamiform?) spinelets. No prominent spines on either series.