

may perhaps prove to belong to this genus, or be nearly allied. The information, however, is too meagre to hazard even a conjectural opinion.

M. Perrier<sup>1</sup> records the presence of two species of *Styracaster* amongst the Asteroids collected by the "Talisman" Expedition. He states that "une de nos espèces (*Styracaster spinosus*, E. P.) présente un pédoncule dorsal; l'autre (*Styracaster Edwardsi*, E. P.) n'a qu'un simple tubercule, mais chacun de ces bras porte sept épines sur la ligne médiane dorsale." No further remark is made and no description is given of the species; I am therefore unable to consider them. The second species mentioned would seem to resemble *Styracaster horridus*.

#### Chorology of the Genus *Styracaster*.

##### a. Geographical distribution:—

ATLANTIC: One species between the parallels of 0° and 10° S.

*Styracaster horridus*, between the south coast of Africa and the Island of Ascension.

PACIFIC: One species between the parallels of 0° and 10° N.

*Styracaster armatus*, in the neighbourhood of the Caroline Islands.

##### β. Bathymetrical range: 1850 fathoms to 2350 fathoms.

Both species are confined to the Abyssal zone.

##### γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Both *Styracaster horridus* and *Styracaster armatus* are found on Globigerina ooze.

#### Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Styracaster armatus</i> .	Pacific.	1850	Globigerina ooze.
<i>Styracaster horridus</i> .	Atlantic.	2350	Globigerina ooze.

##### 1. *Styracaster horridus*, Sladen (Pl. XXIII. figs. 5-7; Pl. XXVII. figs. 17-20).

*Styracaster horridus*, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 229.

Rays five.  $R = 75$  mm.;  $r = 15$  mm.  $R = 5r$ .

Rays very long and slender, compressed laterally, and tapering to the extremity. The disk is not high, although capable of being inflated to a slight extent above the level of the marginal plates. The minor radius is in the proportion of 20 per cent. The

<sup>1</sup> *Comptes rendus*, 1886, t. ci. p. 886.