species; and I do not think it necessary to make an additional plate for the illustration of the larger specimen. The differences appear to me to be clearly due to age, and may be summarised briefly as follows :—

The smaller specimen, which measures R = 14 mm., $r = 7{\cdot}5$ mm., is shorter in the ray, the minor radial proportion being about 53·5 per cent., whilst in the larger example it is 41·6 per cent. The rays have also a more arched appearance abactinally. The disk in the smaller example is more inflated, and this causes the specimen to appear deeper in the lateral view. In the larger specimen, which is described, the larger paxillæ have a greater number of spinelets and are more numerous on the disk. The secondary row of small granules noticed on the outer margin of the adambulacral plates near the mouth in the larger example is not present in the smaller specimen, or only represented by mere rudiments on a few of the innermost plates. In like manner the small isolated granules noticed on the actinal intermediate plates of the larger specimen are very few and far between on the small one. Also the actinal intermediate plates are relatively deeper and less broad in the small form.

In the drawing of the abactinal view on Pl. XXI. fig. 1, the membranous area between the marginal plates of the two sides of the ray is rather too broad. In the specimen the sides of the ray are somewhat compressed, and the figure is a restoration to the supposed normal condition; but the breadth indicated appears to me certainly too great. The very striking groups of larger paxillæ are scarcely shown with sufficient emphasis, though the dark areas well represent their presence.

3. *Hyphalaster inermis*, Sladen (Pl. XXV. figs. 4–6; Pl. XXVIII. figs. 5–8).

Hyphalaster inermis, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 239.

Rays five. R = 20 mm.; $r = 8{\cdot}5$ mm. $R < 2{\cdot}5\,r$.

Marginal contour stellato-pentagonoid. Rays well developed, slender, round, and tapering but slightly. The disk is depressed, not inflated, and both the abactinal and actinal surfaces stand on a level with the edges of the marginal plates. The minor radius is in the proportion of 42·5 per cent. The interbrachial arcs are very wide and expansive, the curve being slightly flattened at the summit of the arc emphasises the marked pentagonal contour of the body-disk.

The abactinal area is covered with closely crowded paxillæ, the whole disk as well as the base of the rays being uniformly packed. The paxillæ are very fine and small, and are made up of about five to ten spinelets. Towards the margin they become smaller, and also in the centre, where they are very compact—a slightly prominent peak being formed as in *Ctenodiscus*. A slight elevation of the surface is present in the median radial line, opposite the base of each ray, and at about one-third of the distance from the margin to the centre.