

Synopsis of the Genera included in the Family ASTROPECTINIDÆ.

- A. Adambulacral plates touching the infero-marginal plates along the ray. Marginal and adambulacral plates not correspondent in length and number. Supero-marginal plates more or less well developed. No forciform pedicellariæ ASTROPECTININÆ.
- a. With a webbed marginal fringe to the marginal plates, and to the actinal intermediate plates *Craspidaster.*
- b. With no webbed fringe to the marginal plates or the actinal intermediate plates.
- a. Supero-marginal plates with a prominent ridge and specially developed fasciolar channels.
- α. Actinal interradial areas small, usually with few intermediate plates. Paxillæ with radiating crowns.
- i. Marginal plates very short and band-like. Supero-marginal plates much smaller than the infero-marginal plates *Leptoptychaster.*
- ii. Marginal plates long and more or less quadrate. Superior and inferior series subequal *Astropecten.*
- β. Actinal interradial areas large, with numerous intermediate plates which imbricate and form transverse columns. Paxillæ small, with compact erect crowns and long pedicles *Moiraster.*
- b. Supero-marginal plates plane, with no ridge and no specially developed fasciolar channels.
- α. Spinulation simple, not sacculate. Adambulacral armature forming a straight series on the furrow margin, spinelets numerous and uniform *Psilaster.*
- β. Spinulation sacculate. Ambulacral armature forming an angulated series on the furrow margin, the spinelets few in number, and the median one of a different shape from the rest.
- i. Well-developed epiproctal cone. No pedicellariæ *Phozaster.*
- ii. No epiproctal cone. Sacculated spinelets of the actinal area forming modified pedicellariæ *Bathybiaster.*
- B. Infero-marginal plates separated from the adambulacral plates by a small intermediate plate throughout the ray. Marginal and adambulacral plates correspondent in length and number LUIDINÆ.
- a. Supero-marginal plates aborted. Adambulacral plates not separated by a fimbriated channel. Forciform pedicellariæ present *Luidia.*
- b. Supero-marginal plates present. Adambulacral plates separated by a fimbriated channel. No forciform pedicellariæ present *Platasterias.*

Subfamily ASTROPECTININÆ, Sladen, 1887.

Genus *Craspidaster*, n. gen.

Archaster (pars), Müller and Troschel, Monatsber. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1840, p. 104; System der Asteriden, 1842; p. 65.

Rays five, tapering, subrigid. General form subdepressed and flat.

Supero-marginal and infero-marginal plates largely developed, remarkably thick and