

Chorological Synopsis of the Species herein described.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Astropecten acanthifer</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	140	Blue mud.
<i>Astropecten brasiliensis</i>	Atlantic.	7 to 20	Shallow water.
<i>Astropecten brevispinus</i>	Pacific.	345	Green mud.
<i>Astropecten cingulatus</i>	Atlantic.	32 to 400 ¹	Red mud.
<i>Astropecten granulatus</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	28	Green mud.
<i>Astropecten hermatophilus</i>	Atlantic.	450	Volcanic mud.
<i>Astropecten imbellis</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	100	Green mud.
<i>Astropecten irregularis</i>	Atlantic.	64 to 374
<i>Astropecten japonicus</i>	Pacific.	5 to 50	{ Sand. Blue mud, 15 fathoms
<i>Astropecten mesactus</i>	Atlantic.	90
<i>Astropecten monacanthus</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	20	Mud.
<i>Astropecten pectinatus</i>	Pacific.	6 to 40	Sand and shells.
<i>Astropecten polyacanthus</i>	Pacific.	2 to 50
<i>Astropecten pontoporeus</i>	Atlantic.	5 to 20	Shallow water.
<i>Astropecten velitaris</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	15 to 25
<i>Astropecten zebra</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	8	Coral mud.
<i>Astropecten zebra</i> , var. <i>rosea</i>	Eastern Archipelago.	6	Coral mud.

1. *Astropecten brasiliensis*, Müller and Troschel.

Astropecten brasiliensis, Müller and Troschel, 1842, System der Asteriden, p. 68.

Localities.—Off Bahia. Depth 7 to 20 fathoms.

Off Fernando Noronha. Shallow water.

Remarks.—The examples from Fernando Noronha, when compared with similar-sized specimens from Bahia, have the supero-marginal plates comparatively narrower, and the rays also are proportionally rather narrower. In the armature of the adambulacral plates the spinelets on the actinal surface of the plates immediately behind the furrow series have often the appearance of forming a triple series, in consequence of the prominence of the small lateral spinelets which accompany the large spine. These specimens have a very prominent and well-defined conical eminence in the central region of the disk.

2. *Astropecten brevispinus*, Sladen (Pl. XXXIII. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. XXXVII. figs. 1-3).

Astropecten brevispinus, Sladen, 1883, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xvii. p. 249.

Rays five. $R = 32$ mm.; $r = 10$ mm. $R > 3 r$. Breadth of a ray at the base, about 11 mm.

Rays tapering regularly from the base to the tip, and terminating in a point. Inter-brachial arcs slightly rounded.

¹ The exact station and depth at which this form was dredged are not recorded.