the outer spinelets of the adambulacral armature, which are usually grouped together into an incipient pedicellaria (?).

The mouth-plates are elongate, and covered with comparatively long, closely placed spines, which are flattened and more or less subspatulate. The two inner spinelets, placed side by side on each plate, are longer and larger than the rest; and these, together with their smaller lateral companions, form a horizontal comb of six to eight spinelets directed towards the centre of the mouth. Behind these inner spinelets follow two or three shorter spines in lineal series on the surface of the plate; these are succeeded by eight or nine pairs of short, flat spines, closely placed and occupying the middle portion of the surface, on which they stand perpendicularly; and the outer part of the plate carries three or four spines in single line directed outward, their length and robustness increasing as they recede from the mouth. The next adambulacral plate to the mouth-plates is narrow, and the spines thereon are small, uniform, and arranged in two lineal series apposed to one another.

The madreporiform body is obscured by paxillæ.

The ambulacral tube-feet are small and terminate in a point, which is tipped with black, and gives a very singular appearance to the species.

The terminal plate has a slight furrow abactinally, suggesting the line of union of two primitive plates.

Colour in alcohol, yellowish grey.

Locality.—Station 192. In the Banda Sea, between the Ki Islands and Banda Islands. September 26, 1874. Lat. 5° 49′ 15″ S., long. 132° 14′ 15″ E. Depth 140 fathoms. Blue mud. Surface temperature 82°·0 Fahr.

Remarks.—This species has some alliances with *Astropecten scoparius* and *Astropecten mauritianus*, but is distinguished by the spinulation of the infero-marginal plates, and by the character of the armature of the adambulacral plates.

6. *Astropecten japonicus*, Müller and Troschel.

Astropecten japonicus, Müller and Troschel, 1842, System der Asteriden, p. 73.

Localities.—Station 233. Off Kobé, Japan. May 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 39′ 0″ N., long. 135° 14′ 0″ E. Depth 8 fathoms. Mud. Surface temperature 62°·3 Fahr.

Station 233A. North of Awadji Sima. May 19, 1875. Lat. 34° 38′ 0″ N., long. 135° 1′ 0″ E. Depth 50 fathoms. Sand. Surface temperature 62°·6 Fahr.

Station 233B. In the Bingo Nada. May 26, 1875. Lat. 34° 18′ 0″ N., long. 133° 35′ 0″ E. Depth 15 fathoms. Blue mud. Surface temperature 66°·3 Fahr.

Off Yokohama, Japan. Depth 8 to 14 fathoms, 5 to 25 fathoms.

Remarks.—A large series of this species was obtained. I have compared them with the original type-specimens of Müller and Troschel belonging to the Leyden Museum.