

5. *Luidia ciliaris* (Philippi), Gray.

Asterias rubens, Johnston, 1836, Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. ix. p. 144, fig. 20 (*non* Linné).

Asterias ciliaris, Philippi, 1837, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. iii., Bd. i. p. 193.

Luidia fragilissima (*pars*), Forbes, 1839, Mem. Wern. Soc. Edin., vol. viii. p. 123, tab. 3, fig. 8.

Asterias pectinata, Couch, 1840, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. iv. n.s. p. 34.

Luidia ciliaris, Gray, 1840, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. vi. p. 183.

Asterias imperati, Della Chiaje, 1841, Descr. e Not. degli anim. invert. della Sicilia citeriore, vol. iv. p. 57; vol. v. p. 123, tav. 135, figs. 1, 3, 4; tav. 171, fig. 25; tav. 172, fig. 8.

Luidia Savignyi (*pars*), Müller and Troschel, 1842, System der Asteriden, p. 77 (*non* Audouin).

Locality.—"Triton" Expedition:

Station 3. In the Faerøe Channel. August 8, 1882. Lat. 60° 39' 30" N., long. 9° 6' 0" W. Depth 87 fathoms. Bottom temperature 49°·5 Fahr.

Other Localities.—British Islands, East Atlantic as far north as the Cattegat, coast of France, Mediterranean.

6. *Luidia longispina*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIII. figs. 3 and 4; Pl. XLV. figs. 3 and 4).

Rays five. $R=56$ mm.; $r=8$ mm. $R=7r$. Breadth of a ray at the third infero-marginal plate, 9 mm.

Rays elongate, depressed, slightly convex abactinally; slightly constricted at their junction with the disk, then faintly inflated, and afterwards tapering gradually up to the extremity. Lateral margin more or less angular. Actinal surface slightly convex.

The paxillæ of the abactinal area are delicate, distinct, and widely spaced; rather smaller and more crowded along the median radial line. Three or four regular longitudinal series at the sides of the ray. The larger paxillæ are composed of a marginal series of about a dozen very delicate spinelets, shorter than the diameter of the tabulum, from the edge of which they radiate horizontally; and three to five small spinelets on the centre of the tabulum, usually shorter and more robust than the marginal series. Occasional paxillæ, here and there, bear a single two-valved, fully developed pedicellaria usually placed at the margin of the tabulum. The pedicellaria is often of greater length than the spines there, and has quite a massive appearance in comparison with their delicacy.

The infero-marginal plates have a narrow and very prominent median keel, and the intervening fasciolar furrow between neighbouring keels is wide and well furnished with delicate cilia-like spinelets. On the ridge are borne three spinelets, at least on the inner half of the ray, subequally spaced, and placed one behind the other, forming a transverse lineal series in relation to the axis of the ray. The outermost spine, which stands at the margin of the ray, is long, delicate, cylindrical, tapering and sharply pointed, and with a very slight geniculation near the base. These spinelets are directed horizontally and at a slight angle outward, and form a very conspicuous fringe along the margin of the ray. The longest spines are about 5 mm., and are the ninth or tenth from the base, the spines