

abactinal area are larger, and bear on the central part of the tabulum more numerous granules, which are polygonal and truncate instead of semiglobular, closely crowded, and usually form three or four lines. This form is remarkable for very peculiar additions to the pedicellariæ on the plates adjacent to the adambulacral plates. These consist of two large prominent rounded granules, placed on one side of the entrenched pedicellariæ and closely apposed together, themselves appearing like a thick massive subvalvate pedicellaria.

Locality.—Station 192. In the Banda Sea, between the Ki Islands and the Banda Islands. September 26, 1874. Lat. $5^{\circ} 49' 15''$ S., long. $132^{\circ} 14' 15''$ E. Depth 140 fathoms. Blue mud. Surface temperature $82^{\circ} 0$ Fabr.

2. *Nymphaster bipunctus*, n. sp. (Pl. LII. figs 3 and 4; Pl. LIII. figs. 11 and 12).

Rays five. $R = 34$ mm.; $r = 12$ mm. $R < 3 r$. The minor radius is thus in the proportion of about 35 per cent.

Rays rather short in comparison with the other members of the genus, narrow, and tapering slightly towards the extremity, which has the appearance of being rapidly pointed. Width midway between the centre and the extremity, 5.75 mm. Interbrachial arcs wide and flattened, which emphasises the pentagonal form of the disk.

The marginal plates are massive and form a vertical lateral wall, the section of the ray being rectangular in outline, with the angles slightly rounded. The supero-marginal plates are fifteen in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity. The innermost plates in the interbrachial arc have their height about equal to their length, whilst the breadth as seen from above is slightly greater. As they proceed along the ray, the proportion of the height diminishes and also that of the breadth, but to a less degree, the length being the greatest dimension near the extremity. The surface of the plates is covered with a small, uniform, semiglobular miliary granulation, fairly well spaced and distributed without order on the plate, except at the lateral margins, where it forms a lineal series and has a tendency to become slightly more papilliform. The median surface of the plates is slightly convex. One of the entrenched pedicellariæ similar to those described in *Nymphaster symbolicus* occurs on the abactinal area of nearly all the supero-marginal plates, except at the extremity of the ray. The odd terminal plate is elongate and shield-shaped, angular adorally, with its free extremity subcylindrical, slightly tapering and obtusely truncate. The infero-marginal plates correspond to the superior series and are covered with similar and uniform miliary granules. Not more than two or three of the infero-marginal plates in each radial span are furnished with a pedicellaria.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of a furrow series of eight very delicate spinelets, except near the middle of the ray, where ten are often present, and at the extremity where the number is less. The spinelets, which are very small, elongate,