

*Chorology of the Genus Paragonaster.*a. *Geographical distribution*:—

ATLANTIC: One species between the parallels of 0° and 10° N.

*Paragonaster cylindratus*, near the Equator, due south of the Cape Verde Islands.

If *Pentagonaster elongatus*, Perrier, ultimately proves to be a *Paragonaster*, as I suspect, it will give two species to the Atlantic, and will extend the range of the genus northward to about the fortieth parallel, or perhaps a little further.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO: One species between the parallels of 0° and 10° S.

*Paragonaster ctenipes*, in the Banda Sea, between the Ki Islands and Banda Islands.

β. *Bathymetrical range*: 140 to 1850 fathoms.

As known at present, *Paragonaster cylindratus* is only found in the Littoral zone, whilst *Paragonaster ctenipes* is confined to the Abyssal zone.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: *Paragonaster ctenipes* inhabits a ground of Blue mud; *Paragonaster cylindratus* one of Globigerina ooze.*Chorological Synopsis of the Species.*

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Paragonaster ctenipes</i> . .	Eastern Archipelago.	140	Blue mud.
<i>Paragonaster cylindratus</i> .	Atlantic.	1850	Globigerina ooze.

1. *Paragonaster ctenipes*, n. sp. (Pl. LI. figs. 5 and 6; Pl. LIII. figs. 1 and 2).

Rays five.  $R = 48$  mm.;  $r = 12$  mm.  $R = 4r$ . Breadth of the ray midway between the centre and the extremity, 4.5 mm.

Rays elongate, slender, tapering towards the extremity, rather flat and thin, the transverse section having a vertically depressed oval outline. Interbranchial arcs wide and faintly flattened. Rays very flexible in a vertical direction.

The marginal plates are very broad, and limit the comparatively small and regularly pentagonal paxillar area of the disk. The supero-marginal plates are thirty-eight to forty in number from the median interradiial line to the extremity. Those on one side of the