

at about one-third of the distance from the centre to the margin. Its surface is covered with numerous and very fine striæ, and the margin is raised, which gives the organ a "put-on" appearance.

The ambulacral tube-feet are very large, and have large fleshy sucker disks.

Colour in alcohol, a bleached yellowish white.

Locality.—Station 187. Booby Island, Torres Strait. September 9, 1874. Lat. $10^{\circ} 36' 0''$ S., long. $141^{\circ} 55' 0''$ E. Depth 6 fathoms. Coral mud. Surface temperature $77^{\circ} \cdot 7$ Fahr.

Remarks.—This species shows affinities to *Pentaceros westermanni* and the group of forms allied to *Pentaceros orientalis*. *Pentaceros callimorphus* differs conspicuously from these, as well as from other members of the genus, by the character of the armature of the adambulacral plates (see foregoing description); and by the spinulation of the actinal intermediate plates,—the lineal arrangement of spinelets on the rows of intermediate plates external to the adambulacral plates on each side of the furrow imparting a very striking ornamentation to the actinal surface. The character and the uniformity of the size of the tubercles on the abactinal surface, as well as the large, regular, and well-defined papular areas, are also noteworthy.

Genus *Pentaceropsis*, n. gen.

All recent writers who have discussed the structural characters of *Pentaceros obtusatus* (Bory de Saint Vincent), Perrier, have thrown out the suggestion that its peculiarities demand generic recognition, but no one has been bold enough to actually place it apart. In taking this step now, I fear that I may incur the risk of drawing upon myself the stigma implied by the poet as merited by those whose footsteps are less timorous than those of more gifted persons! Having no desire to be accredited with wings at the expense of my convictions, I propose to call the genus *Pentaceropsis*, as indicating its affinity to *Pentaceros*. It is characterised by the generally flat form, by the presence of the intercalated series of plates between the supero-marginal and infero-marginal plates in the interbranchial arcs, and by the irregular character of the abactinal plating.

Chorology of the Genus Pentaceropsis.

a. *Geographical distribution*.—

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO and (?) INDIAN OCEAN: One species between the parallels of 20° N. and 30° S.

Pentaceropsis obtusatus, from the Philippine Islands, and also reputed to have been found at Mauritius. The latter locality appears to be doubtful.

b. *Bathymetrical range*: Shallow water.

γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: Not recorded.