

β . *Bathymetrical range*: 5 to 658 fathoms.

γ . *Nature of the Sea-bottom*: *Rhegaster tumidus* occurs on Clay, Blue clay, and Hard ground. The bottom inhabited by *Rhegaster murrayi* is not recorded.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Rhegaster murrayi</i> . . .	Atlantic.	285 to 433
<i>Rhegaster tumidus</i> . . .	Atlantic.	5 to 658	Clay, Blue clay, Stony ground.

1. *Rhegaster murrayi*, Sladen.

Rhegaster Murrayi, Sladen, 1883, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxxii. p. 156, pl. xxvi. figs. 2-7.

Marginal contour subpentagonal; rays slightly produced; the minor radius in the proportion of 77 per cent., or as 5 : 6.5. $R = 14.3$ mm.; $r = 11$ mm.

Interbrachial arcs somewhat indented at the median interradial line, from whence the contour curves outward faintly, consequent on a slightly tumid swelling at the base of the ray, and is then gracefully incurved towards the tip, which is obtuse and rounded. Abactinal area high and convex over the disk, sloping down regularly to the extremity of the rays, the height at the centre of the disk being 11.75 mm. A feeble sulcus or depression is present on the outer part of the median interradial line, which emphasises the tumid character of the base of the rays. Actinal surface more or less flat, excepting that the rays are slightly turned up at their extremity, and that a rather sharp depression occurs in the interradial areas along the inner part of the median interradial line, behind the mouth-plates.

The abactinal area is covered with short delicate spinelets, all of uniform length and size, their lower portion being apparently sunken in membrane. The spinelets stand perpendicularly, and are closely placed, presenting to the naked eye the appearance of a fine and uniformly granular surface. When magnified the spines are seen to be slightly expanded or flaring outwardly, and to be composed of many rods or lamellæ, with the extremity of each individual lamella terminating in a short thorn-like point. This spinous abactinal area is punctured with numerous small but conspicuous pores, which are irregularly distributed at small but unequal distances apart over the whole area, excepting the extremities of the rays and a narrow band along the median interradial line; towards the margin the apertures are smaller, wider apart, and less frequent. Through these apertures the papulæ are protruded, and under magnification a small but definite circlet of the abactinal membrane surrounding the puncture of the papula, and unencroached upon by spinelets, may be seen. No grouping of the abactinal