

Chorology of the Genus Lasiaster.

a. Geographical distribution:—

ATLANTIC: Two species between the parallels of 58° and 75° N.

Lasiaster hispidus, off the Lofoten Islands, and between Spitzbergen and the Scandinavian Coast. *Lasiaster villosus*, from the Faerøe Channel.

β. Bathymetrical range: 107 to 542 fathoms.

Lasiaster hispidus does not extend below the Continental zone; whereas *Lasiaster villosus* has only been found in the Abyssal zone, at least so far as at present known.

γ. Nature of the Sea-bottom: Lasiaster hispidus was dredged on Greenish clay, Stones, and Clay, during the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. The nature of the ground inhabited by *Lasiaster villosus* is not recorded.

Chorological Synopsis of the Species.

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Lasiaster hispidus</i> . . .	Atlantic.	107 to 300	Greenish Clay, Stones and Clay.
<i>Lasiaster villosus</i> . . .	Atlantic.	542

1. *Lasiaster villosus*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII. figs. 7-10).

Rays five. $R = 10.5 \text{ mm.}$; $r = 6 \text{ mm.}$ $R = 1.75 r$. Breadth of a ray between the first and second infero-marginal plates, 5.25 mm.

Marginal contour stellato-pentagonal. Rays broad at the base and tapering gradually to the extremity, the interbrachial arcs being subacute. Abactinal area subplane or very slightly convex, with a faint indication of carination along the median radial line. Actinal area plane or slightly convex, the latter character probably dependent on the posture of the rays. Margin rather thick.

The abactinal area is covered with small subcircular or oval plates imbedded in membrane, on which are borne numerous small, cylindrical, equal, cilia-like spinelets, which have the appearance superficially of being indistinctly separated into confluent groups or tufts. Large, single, isolated papulae are distributed at wide intervals apart over the area. There is a distinct narrow channel along each median interradiial line.