

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

ATLANTIC: One species between the parallels of 45° and 55° S.

Ganeria falklandica, from the Falkland Islands, and off Cape Virgins, near the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

b. *Bathymetrical range* : 55 fathoms.γ. *Nature of the Sea-bottom* : Sand.*Chorological Synopsis of the Species.*

	Ocean.	Range in Fathoms.	Nature of the Sea-bottom.
<i>Ganeria falklandica</i>	Atlantic.	55	Sand.

1. *Ganeria falklandica*, Gray (Pl. LX. figs. 1 and 2; Pl. LXII. figs. 6 and 7).

Ganeria falklandica, Gray, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., Part xv. p. 83.

Locality.—Station 313. Off Cape Virgins, east coast of South America, near the Atlantic entrance to the Strait of Magellan. January 20, 1876. Lat. 52° 20' 0" S., long. 67° 39' 0" W. Depth 55 fathoms. Sand. Bottom temperature, 47°·8 Fahr.; surface temperature, 48°·2 Fahr.

Remarks.—A considerable amount of variation occurs in the number of the spinelets on the abactinal plates, in the manner in which these are grouped, and in the extent and character of their membranous investment. In medium-sized examples there are as a rule comparatively few granuliform spinelets, on the outer part of the ray not more than two or three being near together; and the membrane only mounting their bases causes them to appear very short and conical. Furthermore, in small and medium-sized specimens the marginal plates have only a single vertical series of spinelets, excepting a few plates in the interbrachial arc, whereas in large examples the series is doubled; the disposition of the additional spinelets being subject, however, to considerable irregularity. In the examples collected by the Challenger the actinal intermediate plates usually bear one spine, and occasionally two or three—the latter number very rarely.

An interesting feature in this starfish, which appears to have escaped notice in the descriptions of Gray and Perrier,¹ is the presence of a more or less clearly defined broad medio-radial band, which is most distinct on the outer half of the ray, although in some

¹ Révis. Stell. Mus., p. 327 (*Archives de Zool. expér.*, 1876, t. v. p. 347).