

"Knight Errant" dredgings, can I recognise an identity with the specimens described by the eminent Norwegian naturalists. Judging from the description above cited, it seems to me that the variety *septentrionalis* occupies an intermediate position between the typical form of *Crossaster papposus* and the *Solaster affinis* of Danielssen and Koren, and this circumstance previously led me¹ to express the opinion that the latter form might be a locational variety of the type of *Crossaster papposus*.

2. *Crossaster penicillatus*, n. sp. (Pl. LXX. fig. 5; Pl. LXXII. figs. 9 and 10).

Rays nine. $R = 34$ to 36 mm.; $r = 12$ mm. $R < 3r$. Breadth of a ray near the base, 6 mm.

Rays narrow and rather attenuate, more or less arched abactinally and with a tendency to be carinated on the outer part. Disk slightly inflated. Interbranchial arcs rounded.

Abactinal area with small delicate plates forming a reticulated network with wide meshes, bearing small, rather widely spaced paxilliform tufts of spinelets, articulated on a tubercular base. The larger paxillæ on the disk and at the base of the rays have a crown of about ten or more spinelets, five or six being long and needle-like, the rest much shorter. From two to four large isolated papulæ occur in the meshes. No definite order of arrangement is discernible in the disposition of the paxillæ.

The marginal plates (the representatives of the infero-marginal series) are large and very widely spaced, and resemble greatly enlarged paxillæ. The base is thick and large, slightly compressed (the major axis being placed obliquely in relation to the axis of the ray) and bears a crown of about twelve to fifteen needle-like spinelets.

The armature of the adambulacral plates consists of two series of spinelets. (1.) A furrow series of four or five elongate spinelets united for a short distance at their base by a delicate membranous web, and forming a fan directed over the ambulacral furrow. (2.) A transverse lineal series of seven or eight long robust spines, longer than those of the furrow series, which may form either a straight or a slightly curved line on the actinal surface of the plate. These spinelets diminish in size at the outer end of the series, and are united for a short distance at their base by a delicate membranous web.

The mouth-plates are large and the united pair have a spade-shaped outline. Their armature consists of a marginal series of about nine elongate spinelets on each plate, the innermost one being larger and more robust than the others, which diminish a little in size as they recede from the mouth, and are rather smaller than the furrow series of spinelets on the adambulacral plates generally. They are united for a short distance at their base by a delicate membranous web, and form a slightly scoop-like marginal fringe. On the actinal surface of each plate are seven or eight elongate spinelets in a slightly curved lineal series, but sometimes irregular at the inner end of the series, where three spinelets may simulate a transverse series.

¹ Memoir of the Echinodermata of the Arctic Sea to the West of Greenland, London, 1881, p. 39.